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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1916

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA

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1916



To Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, October, 1916.

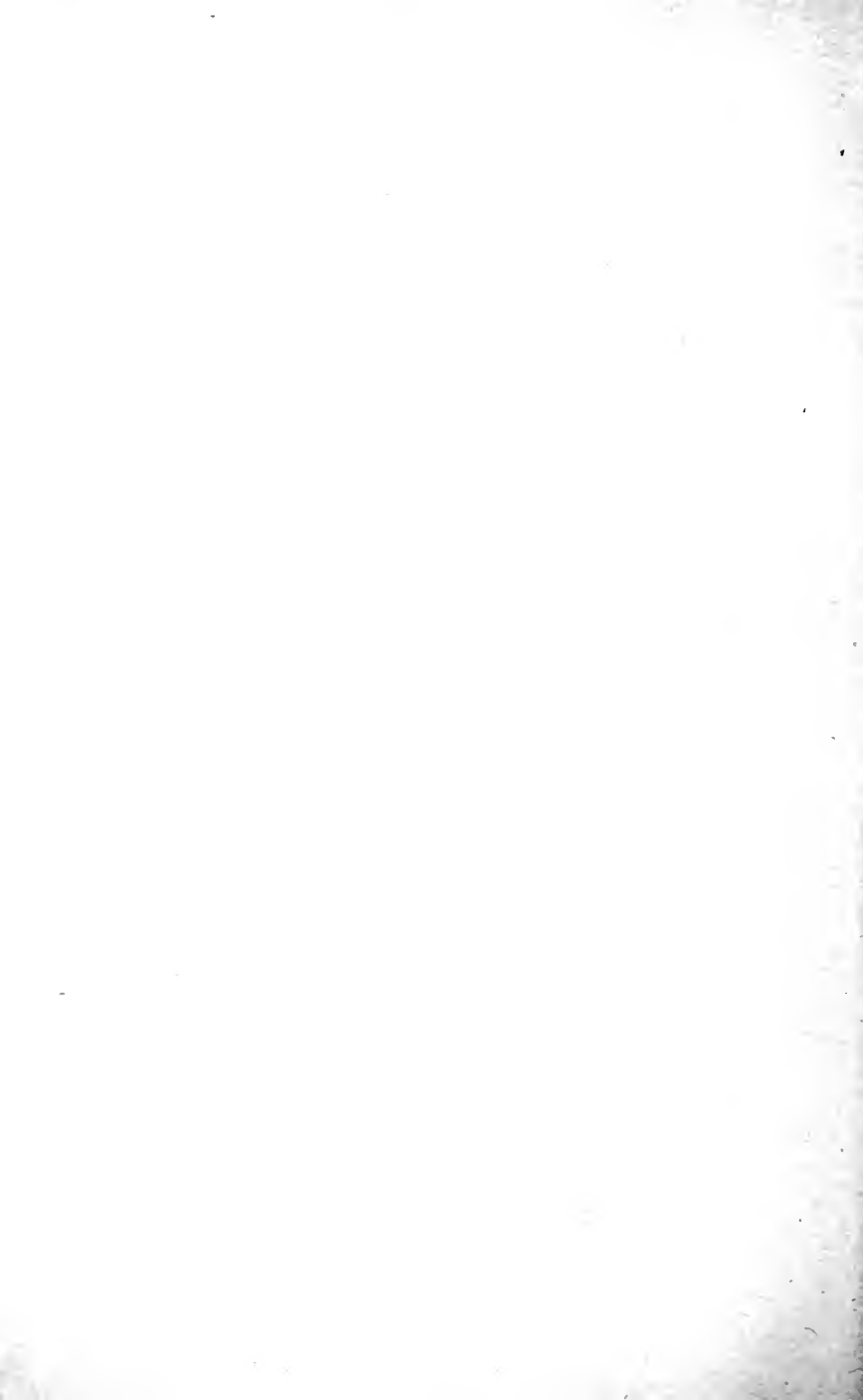
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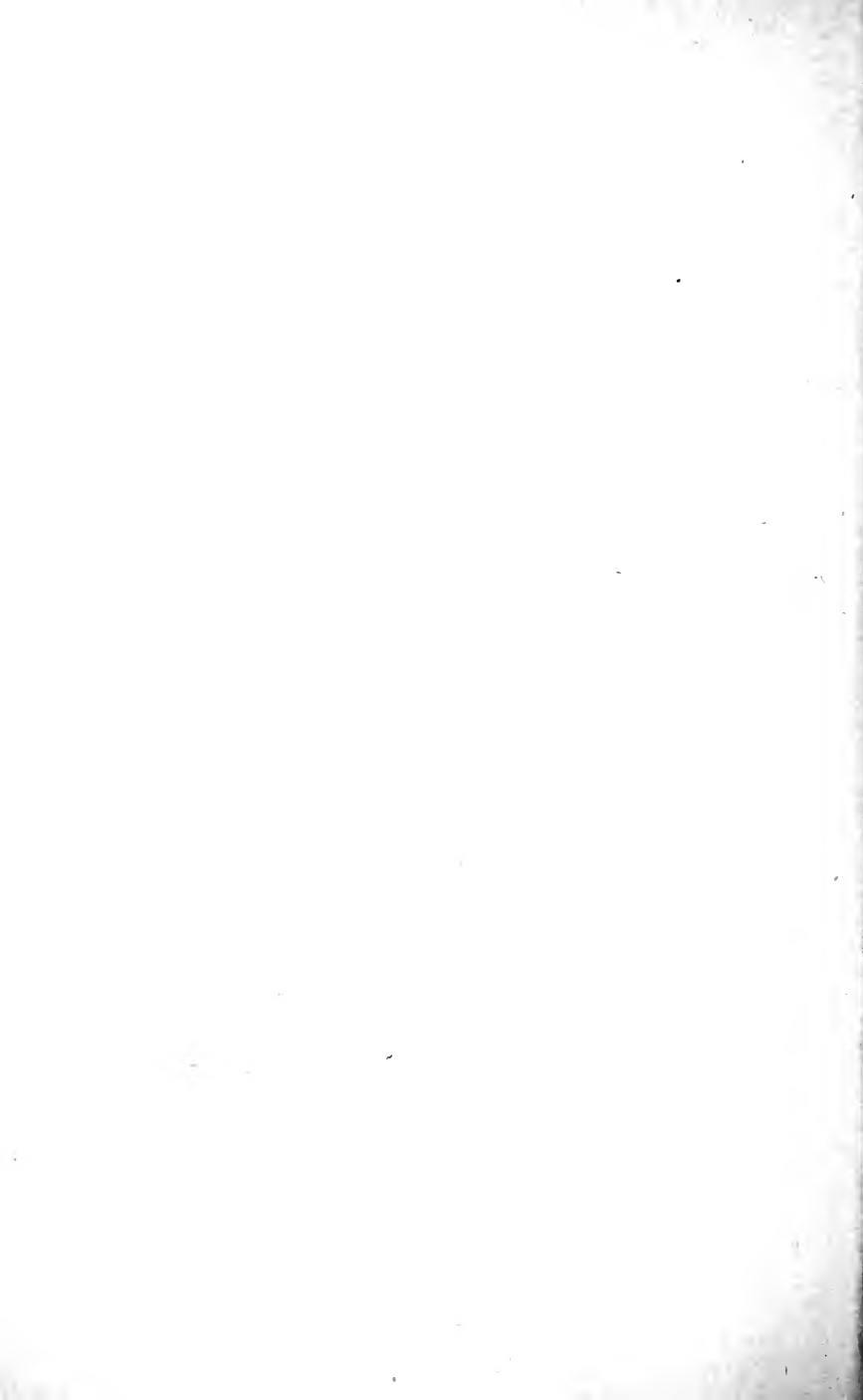
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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1916.

OTTAWA, September 30, 1916.

Honourable W. J. ROCHE, M.D., M.R.C.P., LL.D.,
 Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1916.

I am pleased to report a general improvement in the condition of the Indians as compared with the preceding year. The agricultural Indians shared in the general prosperity, and the hunting Indians received a better price for their furs, the fur trade having recovered from the depression that followed the beginning of the war and the hunt being successful.

The advance in agriculture is shown by the fact that the increase in land under crop is 8,459 acres, and the increased yield was 709,324 bushels. The increase in value of all agricultural produce was \$432,888.

POPULATION.

The following table shows the Indian population by provinces. It will be noted that there is a considerable increase since last year.

While the increase shown arises to some extent from the difficulties which surround an accurate enumeration of the Indian population, it may be confidently stated that the aborigines are slowly increasing.

	Population.	
	1915.	1916.
Alberta.....	8,500	8,682
British Columbia.....	25,299	25,737
Manitoba.....	10,798	11,925
New Brunswick.....	1,862	1,874
Nova Scotia.....	2,042	2,119
Ontario.....	26,162	26,205
Prince Edward Island.....	288	302
Quebec.....	13,174	13,348
Saskatchewan.....	9,775	9,962
Northwest Territories.....	4,003	3,769
Yukon.....	1,528	1,528
Total Indian population.....	103,531	105,561
Eskimos.....	3,447	3,296
Total number of Indians and Eskimos.....	106,978	108,857

HEALTH.

There is nothing of importance to report under this heading; there have been no serious epidemics and the health of the Indians has on the whole been good during the past year.

The department continues to follow the policies that I have outlined in my last report. Great effort is being made to introduce more sanitary conditions in the Indian dwellings, and at the schools special attention is given to hygienic and prophylactic instruction.

The work carried on by our medical officers has met with satisfactory results, and a steady improvement is being made from year to year in all matters pertaining to health and sanitation.

BUILDINGS.

As I stated in my last report, it has been the policy of the department to replace the old boarding and industrial school buildings by modern structures with the latest sanitary improvements, and to erect any new buildings that may be required at the agencies, such as dwelling-houses, stables, storehouses and so forth. During the past year, however, the department has had a more limited appropriation at its disposal, and in consequence new building operations have not been undertaken to any extent.

Combined day schools and teacher's residences were erected at Manitou Rapids and Karoni Settlement on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island; the latter is situated in the centre of a good agricultural district, and there is every indication that it will be a successful school. At Garden River a warehouse and root-house were built, and repairs were made to the council-house. A new stable was built at the Carcross school, in the Yukon Territory, and a root-house at Old Sun's boarding school. A temporary laundry was built at the Gordon's boarding school, and repairs were made to the school building.

At the Edmonton agency 20 dwelling-houses for the younger members of the Enoch's band are under construction.

The Cross Lake Roman Catholic boarding school, a stone building accommodating 60 pupils, and a new overseer's house at the Valley River reserve, were completed this year.

Additions and alterations were made to the Scotch Settlement day school, and an addition to the Glen Vowell day school.

The erection of a combined day school and teacher's residence at Sheshegwaning is being contemplated.

Various improvements were made to the sites of the Kuper Island and Kootenay industrial schools in British Columbia.

Alterations were made to the teacher's residence at Alderville, and alterations and repairs to the Walpole Island agency building.

New heating systems have been installed at the Elkhorn and Brandon industrial schools, and also, at the latter institution, a new drainage system and a septic tank at the principal's residence; a new water-supply system has been installed at the Bella Coola agency.

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Repairs have been made to All Saints' church and rectory at Tyendinaga, the Chapleau boarding school, the teacher's residence at Middle River, N.B., and the Lorette day school.

Repairs to the school building and an addition to the barn have been made at the Sarece boarding school.

AGRICULTURE.

The department is making a great effort to arouse among the Indians a more active interest in agricultural pursuits and to convince them of the increased prospect of progress, profit, and general well-being that would result from the proper cultivation of their lands.

The system of agricultural instruction, that was initiated last year in Ontario, by the appointment of a departmental field agent to supervise the laying out of gardens at the Indian schools, has now successfully passed the experimental stage.

It has become evident that one man could not give sufficient attention to all the reserves in Ontario, and it was in consequence, this year, arranged to have Mr. I. F. Metcalfe, district representative of the Ontario Agricultural Department, visit Gore Bay, Manitowaning, and Sault Ste. Marie agencies; while Mr. R. H. Abraham, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, was reappointed to supervise the work on the other Ontario reserves. Mr. Abraham reports that a great interest is evinced in this work both by teachers and pupils at all the schools. School fairs were held at a number of places last fall, and the children had some excellent exhibits of garden produce. The department co-operated in the fairs by the donation of prizes. A larger number of these school fairs will be held this fall.

In addition to the work of the schools, the department is endeavouring to create an interest in agriculture among the older Indians by holding standing crop competitions on a number of the reserves. These crop competitions will be held on the Deseronto, Caradoc, Walpole Island, Moraviantown, Wikwemikong, West Bay, and Shesbeganing reserves. The department has offered four prizes for the best crops on each reserve. The competitions will be supervised and judged by the department's field agents, Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Abraham. The seed provided for these competitions is of the best quality. At Walpole's Island each Indian will be given one-half bushel of pure North Dakota White Flint, enough to plant two acres. A garden and better home contest was held at the Rama reserve.

Instruction and advice is given to the Indian farmers with regard to the construction of open ditches and tiled drains where these are necessary, and helpful suggestions are made to them encouraging the proper short crops to grow, the time to plant, and so forth.

Although particular attention has been paid at present to Ontario, the department is not neglecting other provinces. The cultivation of school gardens is being encouraged wherever it is practicable, and the report shows that at many of the schools, both in the east and the west, the teachers and children are evidencing an encouraging and constantly increasing activity in this work.

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

The following table shows a very marked and gratifying increase in the value of agricultural products, in the acreage under crop, and the number of bushels harvested; the increase is particularly noticeable in the prairie provinces, where the Indians have fully availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the splendid crop.

Province.	Population.	Land under crop.	Grain and Roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Tons.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	8,682	13,016 ¹	427,347	20,112	301,711
British Columbia.....	25,737	11,727	566,553	24,292	655,490
Manitoba.....	11,935	7,333	147,085	11,920	162,451
New Brunswick.....	1,874	200	5,663	167	6,482
Nova Scotia.....	2,119	269	7,848	890	18,990
Ontario.....	26,305	17,122	521,148	34,416	603,918
Prince Edward Island.....	302	60	1,186	87	1,425
Quebec.....	13,348	4,605	110,885	3,348	146,678
Saskatchewan.....	9,962	19,380	562,165	36,573	349,362
Total, 1916.....	100,264*	73,716	2,349,882	131,805	2,246,507
Total, 1915.....	98,000	65,256 ³	1,640,568	132,355	1,813,619
Increase.....	2,264	8,459 ¹	709,324	.....	432,888
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....

* Not including 5,297 Indians in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The following table shows the value of land in the Indian reserves by provinces:—

Alberta.....	\$12,646,537
British Columbia.....	13,494,015
Manitoba.....	2,303,690
New Brunswick.....	71,200
Nova Scotia.....	86,665
Ontario.....	4,827,957
Prince Edward Island.....	20,214
Quebec.....	1,318,210
Saskatchewan.....	10,587,557
Total.....	\$45,256,045

As compared with 1915, there is a reduction of one million four hundred thousand dollars; this reduction has been made in the estimated value of reserves in British Columbia. Last year the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of British Columbia caused a careful valuation to be made of all the reserves, and the result is this year incorporated in the general statement.

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The following table shows the value per capita of real and personal property:—

Province.	Population.	Total value of Real and Personal Property.	Value per Capita of Real and Personal Property.
Alberta	8,682	14,379,485	1,655 20
British Columbia.....	27,787	17,669,478	686 41
Manitoba.....	11,935	3,191,161	259 80
New Brunswick.....	1,874	229,856	118 60
Nova Scotia.....	2,419	333,922	140 31
Ontario.....	26,365	8,147,350	331 42
Prince Edward Island.....	362	14,431	147 17
Quebec.....	13,348	2,739,789	266 76
Saskatchewan.....	9,962	12,621,326	1,234 82
Total.....	100,264*	59,436,989	593 79

* Not including 5,297 Indians in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

A table showing the sources and value of the income of the Indians given on page 114, may be summarized as follows:—

Value of farm products, including hay.....	\$2,246,507 00
Value of beef sold, also of that used for food.....	397,779 00
Wages earned.....	1,539,373 60
Received from land rentals and from timber.....	117,126 00
Earned by fishing.....	665,528 00
Earned by hunting and trapping.....	739,886 00
Earned by other industries and occupations.....	533,298 00
Annuities paid, and interest on Indian Trust funds.....	459,496 41
Total income of Indians.....	\$6,691,993 41

The above table discloses a very marked increase in the value of farm products, which may be ascribed in part to the good crop and in part to the added interest and activity in agricultural pursuits that is being evinced by the Indians on many of the reserves. There is a considerable increase since last year in the income derived from hunting, owing to the partial recovery of the fur market.

The diminishing hunts and the low price of raw furs entailed particularly severe hardship among the Indians of the North Shore and the gulf of St. Lawrence. Traders, who previously made advances to Indians to enable them to reach their hunting grounds, have discontinued to do so, and in consequence it has been necessary for the department to give the required assistance. With a view to enabling these Indians to better provide for themselves, especially in summer, the department has endeavoured to establish them in the cod-fishing industry at points where it appears practical. A satisfactory start was made last season, and greater and better results are anticipated in 1916.

The total income of the Indians shows an increase of over three-quarters of a million dollars.

The following table shows the per capita income of the Indians. It is gratifying to note that there is an average per capita increase of \$6.26; the most notable individual provincial increase is that of \$17.36 in the province of Alberta.

Province.	Population.	Total Income of Indians.	Per Capita Income of Indians.
Alberta	8,682	653,677.72	75.29
British Columbia	25,737	1,733,137.69	67.34
Manitoba	11,965	751,143.59	62.10
New Brunswick	1,874	82,236.85	43.88
Nova Scotia	2,119	125,988.43	59.03
Ontario	26,395	1,966,993.49	74.77
Prince Edward Island	302	11,125.00	37.17
Quebec	13,348	579,305.49	42.73
Saskatchewan	9,962	795,375.15	79.84
Total	100,264*	6,691,993.41	66.74

* Not including 5,297 Indians in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Indian Education and the report of the inspectors of schools and agencies, and the tabular statements, contain full information on the subject of Indian education.

There were in operation during the year 269 day, 59 boarding, and 17 industrial schools, a total of 345. As compared with the previous year, this is an increase of 12 day schools, and a decrease of one in each of the boarding and industrial school classes. The increase in the day schools is mainly due to a number of summer schools of this class being opened in remote districts for the summer months only, and also to returns having been received from white schools where Indian children are allowed to attend, and for which the department pays a tuition grant.

Several day schools were closed during the year, owing to lack of attendance and inability to secure a teacher; while on the other hand several were re-opened.

The above changes will account for the increase of 12 schools in this class.

In the boarding school class, the Port Simpson Boys' Home was closed during the previous fiscal year, and the name of this school does not appear in the schedule of the school statement for this fiscal year. The Crowstand boarding school was closed on November 30, 1915; but, as it was in operation during part of the fiscal year, it is included in the statement.

The Battleford industrial school, which was included in the tabular statement of last year, has been discontinued in the statement for the present year, as this school was closed during the former fiscal year.

The total enrolment for the year was 12,799 pupils, namely, 6,528 boys and 6,271 girls. This, as compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 331 pupils—161 boys and 170 girls. There was an enrolment of 8,138 in the day schools, 2,854 in the boarding schools, and 1,807 in the industrial schools. The average attendance of

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pupils enrolled was 8,070, being a decrease of 641 as compared with that of the previous year. The percentage of attendance of pupils enrolled during the year was 63.05.

In addition to the above, about 120 Indian children, the greater number of whom are orphans, are being cared for and educated in various institutions throughout the Dominion.

The schools in operation during the year were conducted under the following auspices:—

Undenominational, 51 day and 2 industrial; Roman Catholic, 93 day, 32 boarding and 8 industrial; Anglican, 77 day, 16 boarding and 3 industrial; Methodist, 41 day, 3 boarding and 4 industrial; Presbyterian, 5 day and 8 boarding; Salvation Army, 2 day schools.

The total expenditure on Indian education during the past fiscal year from the government appropriations, amounted to \$911,377.89.

The Indian schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are inspected semi-annually by the provincial, separate, and public school inspectors under arrangements with the department of education in each province. In New Brunswick and British Columbia the Indian schools are inspected by officials appointed by the department. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the North-west Territories the schools are inspected by the inspectors of the different Indian agencies; regular visits are made, and reports submitted to the department. In addition to this inspection, almost all the schools are under the direct supervision of the different Indian agents, who are required to make monthly inspections and reports.

Qualified teachers with professional training are engaged whenever it is possible to obtain them, and in the older settled portions of the different provinces the greater number of the teachers are so qualified. In the schools situated in the more remote reserves it is difficult to secure teachers with certificates. Many of our teachers who have not professional qualifications have, however, long experience and are meeting with a great measure of success in Indian school work.

During the last fiscal year 21 girls and 34 boy ex-pupils were assisted to the extent of \$4,908.11. Ex-pupils have refunded on loans during the past fiscal year \$1,348.07.

In addition to the above expenditure, the ex-pupils of the File Hills Colony were assisted to purchase seed-grain to the amount of \$2,663.74. This assistance was given on account of the severe losses these ex-pupils suffered through having their crops hauled out during the summer of 1915. This aid will be refunded by these ex-pupils from the proceeds of their crops.

THE WAR.

A laudable and gratifying spirit of loyalty has been evinced by the Indians throughout the Dominion; their contributions to the various war funds have been most liberal, and they have signified their intention of continuing to offer them so long as the war may last. Many Indians have enlisted, and recently a signally successful recruiting campaign has been conducted on the reserves in Ontario; nearly one-

half of the total strength of the 114th Battalion, Haldimand Rifles, has been recruited from the Indian reserves in eastern Ontario. There are 65 Indian members of the 52nd, popularly known as the Bull Moose Battalion. The Bruce Battalion has 65 Indians from the Opechee reserve, where the total male population between the ages of 21 and 65 is only 108. Eighty Indians were recruited from the remote regions of the Hudson's Bay district.

In all about 1,200 Indians have enlisted. They are distributed by provinces as follows: Ontario, 862; Quebec, 191; Manitoba, 89; Saskatchewan, 57; Prince Edward Island, 21; British Columbia, 17; Nova Scotia, 11; New Brunswick, 12; Alberta, 9; Yukon, 2; total, 1,187. Of this number eight are commissioned officers,—Capt. George Smith, 1th Batt.; Capt. Ormond Picard, 12th Batt.; Capt. Charles Smith, 114th Batt.; Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, 4th Batt. (killed at Ypres); Lieuts. Milton Martin, James D. Moses, John R. Stacey, and C. A. Cooke, 114th Batt.

A notable demonstration of the traditional loyalty of a distinguished Indian family was the death in action at Langemark of Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, who was the first man from Brant county to be killed at the front. The late Lieut. Brant was a great-great-grandson of the famous Capt. Jos. Brant who rendered such valuable service to the British cause in 1776. Two other lineal descendants of this great chieftain, Corporal Albert W. L. Crain, 4th Battalion, 1st Brigade, and Pte. Nathan Monture, were severely injured at Ypres.

Pte. Belanger, an Indian, of the 52nd Battalion, has received the Military Medal for bravery; his brother was severely wounded.

Pte. W. F. Lickers, a Six Nation Indian who went overseas with the 48th Highlanders, is now a prisoner in Göttingen Camp, Germany. Pte. Alex. Moore, of the 28th Batt., a nephew of the chief of the Norway House band, is also a prisoner in Germany.

The Indians who have gone to the front have displayed qualities of courage, endurance and intelligence that have placed them among the most valuable members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. They excel as sharpshooters, and some of them have excellent records in this branch of the service.

The Indian women have also given evidence of patriotism in a manner that reflects greatly to their credit; they knit socks and mufflers, and supply various comforts for the soldiers and take an active part in Red Cross activities.

The following contributions have been made by the Indians to the Patriotic, Red Cross, Belgian Relief and other war funds since my last report:—

Ontario:—

The Doll's Indians.....	\$1,000 00
Siouxing Indian.....	500 00
Chippewas of Wapole Island.....	100 00
Hewer Inlet Band.....	100 00
Pottawatonic Band, Wapole Island.....	25 00
Alnwick Indians.....	100 00
Six Nations to the Women's Patriotic League.....	50 00
Mississaguas of the Credit to the funds of the 114th Battalion.....	200 00

Manitoba:—

The Sioux Indians of Oak River, a further contribution.....	51 00
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Ontario.—An examination and report was made in connection with an application to purchase Myers island, in the Trent river, township of Murray.

The unsold islands in lake Couchiching were surveyed and valued. Chief's island, in the same lake, was subdivided into small lots and valued for sale for camping purposes.

Wild Lands, Paskonkin, The Bishop, Little Forks, and Long Sault reserves Nos. 1 and 2, in the Rainy river district, having been surrendered for sale, were subdivided and valued for that purpose.

The Manitou Rapids reserve, Rainy River district, has been subdivided into lots for Indian occupation.

The limits of certain grazing lots, the property of the band in the Tyendinaga reserve, were defined on the ground, and a plan prepared showing them.

At the especial request of the band, all the lots in the West Bay reserve, whose limits have become very much obliterated, were re-traced and posted.

Saskatchewan.—The Big Head reserve, No. 124, situated at Lac des Isles, was located and surveyed, under the provisions of Treaty No. 6, for the Cree band, of whom Big Head is the chief.

The Makwa Lake reserves, Nos. 129 and 129A, were located and surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 6 for the Cree band residing there.

The north boundary was surveyed of the Cold Lake reserve, No. 149B, which was received in exchange for the portions surrendered of the Cold Lake reserve No. 149.

On account of certain discrepancies in the original survey of the Kylemore townsite in the Fishing Lake reserve No. 89, a re-survey was necessary.

Alberta.—A tract in the Blood reserve containing about twenty square miles was subdivided for Indian occupation.

Reserves No. 173 and 173A, situated in townships 102 and 103, range 9, and township 104, range 10, west of the fifth meridian, were surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 8 for the Tall Cree band.

The Fort McKay reserve, No. 174, Namur River reserve, No. 174A, and Namur Lake reserve, No. 174B, were located and surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 8 for the Chipewyan band of Fort McKay.

The Clearwater River reserve, No. 175, and Gregoire Lake reserves, Nos. 176, 176A, and 176B, were located and surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 8 for the Cree Indians of the locality.

British Columbia.—A part of the Industrial School reserve at Alert Bay, Cormorant Island, has been subdivided into village lots for Indian occupation.

A serious discrepancy having been discovered between the limits of an adjacent lot and the Musqueam reserve No. 2, the limits of the reserve, which were very much obliterated, were re-traced.

Yukon.—A small reserve for the resident Indians has been surveyed at the Six Mile river between lakes Tagish and Marsh.

A small reserve, containing three hundred and twenty acres, near Whitehorse on the west bank of the Fifty Mile river, has been surveyed for the Indians of the locality.

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LANDS.

Sales made of surrendered surveyed lands are shown on the tabular statement on page 160, Part I, and during the past year 29,347.50 acres were sold, realizing \$66,741.16.

During the year 212 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act, and forwarded either direct to the patentees or to the different registrars of titles for the district in which the lands were situate, in accordance with the Land Titles Act.

Returns of Crown grants to the number of 32 were prepared and forwarded to the registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, covering lands patented within that province.

The Indians of the Rainy River district having surrendered the Wild Lands reserve, the Hungry Hall reserve, the Long Sault reserve and the Little Forks reserve, to be sold for their benefit; these were duly subdivided into lots and advertised for sale by public auction in May, 1916.

A number of sales of lots that were made many years ago, in the township of Bedford, in the county of Hastings, were cancelled, and the lands examined and valued, and disposition made of a number of them to parties who were resident thereon.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual owners, for lands on the reserve, were issued during the past year to the number of 136, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,948 location tickets.

A new subdivision survey of the Golden Lake reserve, in the county of Renfrew, having been made, the old location tickets held by the Indians which were issued in 1888, were called in, and new location tickets issued to the Indians in accordance with the new survey.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Regulations for the Disposal of Indian Lands, leases were issued, in triplicate, to white men at the request of Indian locatees to the number of 123, and on March 31, last, there were 1,245 leases current.

The regulations adopted in connection with the issue of leases requiring that applications should be passed on by the band and tenders called for by the local agents seem to give very satisfactory results.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses current at the end of the fiscal year was 23, being 9 less than the previous year, two having been cancelled by the department for contravention of the regulations, eight having reverted to the department by consent of the licensees, whilst a new license was issued covering the spruce and balsam timber on the Weymontachi reserve.

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This report covers the lumbering operations for the season 1914-15, as the timber returns for the season of 1915-16 are not available until the end of the year.

The total amount of timber cut on Indian reserves for sale was considerably less than the quantity cut during the previous season of 1913-14, owing to the trade depression, resultant from the outbreak of the war.

The exact quantities of different material cut for sale were as follows:—

Lumber of various kinds.....	3,195,198 ft. B. M.
Born timber of various kinds.....	21,772 cu. ft.
Timber of various kinds..... (No.)	86,839
Pulpwood (spruce and fir)..... (cords)	19,516
Firewood of various kinds..... (cords)	1,077
Posts (cedar)..... (No.)	25,075
Shingle bolts..... (cords)	70

This material had a stumpage value of approximately \$150,000, a certain proportion of which, amounting to the sum of \$50,515.20, being credited as dues paid in cash to the trust funds of the interested reserves.

Statistics are not available to show accurately what quantity of timber was cut on reserves by the Indians for their own domestic use, but it is not improbable that the amount would approximate 5,000,000 feet b.m. of lumber of various kinds for building purposes, and 30,000 cords of firewood, besides other material cut for the native manufacture of axe-handles, snowshoe bows, and baskets.

The total receipts from the sale of timber on Indian reserves during the same period were:—

Bonus from sale of timber, Weymouthad.....	\$20,000 00
Bonus from sale of burnt timber, Shawanaga.....	3,000 00
Dues on timber cut under license.....	46,113 48
Dues on timber cut under permit.....	3,713 49
Trespass dues..... (cords)	395 99
Penalty dues.....	322 24
License fees.....	104 00
Ground rents.....	1,227 00

Total..... \$74,876 20

Prompt action in regard to the prosecution of trespassers on reserves, and the infliction of fines for cutting undersized timber, has resulted in an appreciable abatement of these two evils.

Estimates of timber and reports on land, respecting twenty reserves in the eastern provinces, have been prepared during the last two seasons, the statistical data thus obtained being placed on record for future reference, and it is anticipated that this work of comparing the timber and land resources of the various reserves will be of great value and assistance in the administration of the same.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island (unceded), Christian Island, West Bay, Garden River, Bersimis and other reserves take out timber annually for sale under contract, and, where necessary, assistance is afforded them by the department to market the product of their labour.

Cash advances to the extent of \$800 were made by the department to the Indians of the Bersimis reserve to enable them to purchase supplies whilst engaged in cutting pulpwood.

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Successful representations were made to the Governor in Council asking that the "Manufacturing Conditions" clause, which prohibits the export of pulp or boxwood from Indian reserves, should be temporarily waived, in order that the Garden River Indians might have an opportunity of cutting a quantity of this class of material at a reasonable profit, thereby relieving considerable distress.

A circular letter has been distributed to all Indian inspectors and agents dealing with matters in connection with forest conservation and management, and through the influence of these outside officers it is hoped that the Indians will be led to realize the importance of exercising every precaution against the outbreak of forest fires, the adoption of careful lumbering methods, and the co-ordination of their lumbering operations with the clearing and preparation of their lands for cultivation.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1916, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$7,738,145.97, had increased to \$7,741,491.92.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was as follows: Voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, \$1,980,552.17, and annuities by statute, \$210,549.

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchases of cattle and for ranching expenses, was \$56,743.14. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$32,278.18, and withdrawals \$44,214.94.

The manner in which the officers both of the Inside and Outside Service have performed their respective duties has been eminently satisfactory, and I desire to express my gratification at the conscientious and co-operative spirit that has characterized their services throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PART I

TABULAR STATEMENTS

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Blackfoot Agency—</i> Blackfoot	731	250	...	...	...	250	...	231
<i>Blood Agency—</i> Blood	1,154	278	...	...	...	225	...	651
<i>Edmonton Agency—</i> Alexander's	138	...	...	...	...	138	...	...
Enoch's	114	...	...	9	...	105	...	...
Joseph's	170	...	...	...	...	170	...	...
Michel's	119	...	...	...	...	119	...	...
Paul's	167	...	...	147	...	20	...	...
Total	708	...	...	156	...	552	...	...
<i>Hobbema Agency—</i> Ermineskin's	206	...	...	...	...	206	...	...
Louis Bull's	84	...	...	62	...	22	...	...
Montana (Little Bear's)	76	...	...	15	...	9	...	52
Rain's	19	...	...	9	...	10	...	...
Samson's	419	...	...	265	...	138	...	7
Total	795	...	...	351	...	385	...	59
<i>Peigan Agency—</i> Peigan	432	189	...	...	...	180	...	63
<i>Saddle Lake Agency—</i> Beaver Lake	109	...	...	...	...	109	...	...
Chipewyan	73	...	...	...	...	73	...	...
James Seenum's	274	...	...	187	...	87	...	...
Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's	408	...	...	197	...	211	...	...
Total	864	...	...	384	...	480	...	...
<i>Surrey Agency—</i> Bull's Head	188	75	...	...	...	24	...	89
<i>Stony Agency—</i> Bear's Paw	247	...	...	247	...	...	...	...
Chiniquay's	122	...	...	122	...	...	...	...
Wesley's	290	290
Total	659	659
Total, Alberta Inspectorate	5,531	792	...	1,550	...	2,096	...	1,093

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CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
68	56	62	56	32	27	211	202	8	9	.....	3	31	8	35	7
111	146	96	94	67	56	271	268	14	31	16	.....	50	9	41	2
23	21	7	6	8	1	32	38	1	1	.....	8	6	7	9	12
11	10	15	8	2	3	29	26	5	5	3	.....	7	6	7	3
16	24	18	10	11	32	36	2	3	9	.....	6	5	1	1	1
15	18	10	9	6	9	20	27	2	3	6	.....	7	2	2	1
25	20	17	9	9	10	37	32	4	4	20	.....	12	10	2	.....
90	93	67	50	35	34	150	159	14	16	38	8	38	30	21	17
26	22	14	13	12	17	51	48	3	6	13	.....	6	7	.....	.....
11	8	7	9	8	10	15	16	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8	9	7	4	8	3	14	18	2	3	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....
8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
35	45	47	33	46	25	81	83	5	10	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	23
82	87	77	59	74	55	164	168	10	19	37	23	9	28	.....	23
51	37	45	43	13	16	110	101	4	12	8	.....	26	6	24	.....
13	17	12	10	10	10	18	19	.....	.....	4	.....	7	2	1	4
6	4	6	10	7	6	15	19	.....	.....	3	.....	4	2	3	.....
26	36	29	24	18	17	60	62	.....	2	11	.....	10	9	6	2
55	63	44	39	33	37	63	72	1	1	16	.....	24	8	15	1
100	120	91	83	68	70	156	172	1	3	34	.....	45	21	25	7
21	29	15	9	4	6	56	41	3	10	.....	5	8	.....	12	1
19	22	27	32	11	19	46	64	.....	4	5	.....	11	.....	6	.....
9	8	13	13	9	9	26	33	1	1	.....	7	4	.....	5	6
22	24	34	30	22	18	65	68	1	6	7	.....	9	6	8	.....
50	54	74	75	45	46	137	165	2	11	12	7	24	6	19	6
573	622	527	469	338	310	1,249	1,276	56	111	145	46	231	168	177	63

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA INSPECTORATES.								
<i>Babine Agency</i>								
Andimaul.....	96						96	
Fort Babine.....	190					190		
Getammax (Hazelton).....	219	211						8
Glen Vowell.....	107						107	
Kispegas.....	194	130						64
Kispiox.....	229			214				15
Kitsegukla.....	68			62				6
Kitselas.....	76			76				
Kitwanga.....	158	145						13
Kitwankool.....	49	36						13
Kuldoe.....	35			12				23
Moricetown.....	155					155		
Old Fort Babine.....	144					144		
Rocher Debonle (Hagwilget).....	181					181		
Total.....	1,901	522		364		670	203	142
<i>Bella Coola Agency—</i>								
Bella Bella.....	311			311				
Bella Coola and Tallo.....	215			200				15
China Hat (Kitasoo).....	115			115				
Hartley Bay (Kitkahta).....	88			88				
Kimsquit.....	41			6				35
Kitimat.....	270			270				
Kitkatla.....	221	221						
Kitlope.....	70			10				60
Rivers Inlet (Owekano).....	106			6				100
Ulkatcho and Anaham Lake.....	89					89		
Total.....	1,526	221		1,006		89		210
<i>Cowichan Agency—</i>								
Cheerno (Beecher Bay).....	30					16	14	
Clemch-maluts.....	111			10		101		
Comeaken.....	62					62		
Comox.....	34				2	32		
Cowichan Lake.....	10			10				
Discovery Island.....								
Esquimalt.....	17					17		
Galiano Island.....								
Hellelt.....	28					14	14	
Khenipson.....	40			1		39		
Kilpaulus.....	4					4		
Koksilah.....	16			3		13		
Kul-loets.....	70					70		
Llmalche.....								
Lyackson.....	81					81		
Malakut.....	10					10		
Mayne Island.....	17					17		
Nanaimo.....	170			170				
Pauquachen.....	62					62		
Penelakut.....	226					226		

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
7	5	10	11	6	7	24	24	1	1	2		2			
16	17	14	16	9	14	45	45	6	7	32		15	17		
3	2	22	22	10	10	72	74	1	3		13			13	
5	6	16	16	5	7	25	25	1	1	2		2			
6	6	17	18	15	15	58	48	5	6		36				36
7	8	25	26	12	12	65	65	4	5	1		1			
5	4	10	4	4	14	14	11	2	2	3		3			
4	4	8	8	6	7	13	13	6	7						
7	8	15	15	8	8	42	43	6	6	4		4			
4	4	5	5	3	3	9	9	3	4	3		3			
1	2	4	3	3	3	6	8	2	3		1			1	
4	4	14	16	8	10	49	47	3	3		10			10	
8	7	11	12	9	9	40	44		4	7		7			
10	11	17	17	11	12	46	47	4	6	6		6			
87	88	188	189	109	131	505	503	44	57	60	60	43	17	24	36
30	28	36	36	15	14	65	64	13	10	4		11	2	9	
18	16	22	22	12	7	57	38	16	7	6		9	2	6	
14	12	15	10	6	4	26	24	3	1	1		4		2	1
10	7	8	9	6	1	22	17	4	4	2		5		3	
1	2	2	1			16	12	3			3				3
30	28	39	35	13	11	52	41	11	10	1		10		9	
21	14	22	23	14	9	58	40	14	6	3		7		4	
5	6	6	8	2	1	19	19	1	3		3	4		7	
5	4	8	10	6	6	32	29	4	2		1	2		3	
9	7	8	8	5	3	27	21	1	2		3	1		4	
143	123	165	162	80	56	374	305	70	48	17	10	53	5	47	4
2	2	3	2	3	2	7	9					1		1	
5	6	17	12	4	4	28	32	2	1		1	2		3	
4	4	4	3	3	2	18	21	1	2	2		3		1	
2		3	1	5	1	12	12								
2						4	4								22
2	1	3	4	1	1	1	3		1	2		2			31
2	3	4	3	1	2	5	6	1	1			1		1	
1	2	4	4	1	3	12	11	1	1			1		1	
1	1	2	1		1										
7	7	8	6	5	2	18	16		1		1			2	
5	4	8	13	8	8	16	17		2	1		2		1	
		1		1	2	3	3								
				1	2	7	7								
8	9	17	16	18	18	35	42	3	4	20		15	10	5	
2	3	3	4	6	6	19	19				4			4	
16	11	14	14	17	22	63	66	2	1	91		3	90	2	

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Con.								
<i>Cowichan Agency.—Con.</i>								
Quaham	10			10				
Quamichan	234			36		198		
Siccamen	44					44		
Snonowas (Nanoose)	11			8				3
Somenos	96			6		90		
Songhees	113			10		103		
Sooke	32					32		
Tsartlip	67					67		
Tsawout	99					99		
Tsekum	18					18		
Tsussie								
Total	1712			264	2	1415	28	3
<i>Kamloops Agency.—</i>								
Adam Lake (Sahhaltkum)	192					192		
Ashcroft	90	55				35		
Bonaparte	186					186		
Coldwater	86					86		
Cook's Ferry	134	134						
Deadman's Creek	145					145		
Kamloops	258					258		
Little Shushwap Lake	94					94		
Lower Nicola	493	467				26		
Nicomen	40	40						
Niskamish (Halant)	196					196		
North Thompson (Cukengualk)	220					220		
Oregon Jack Creek	28	28						
Upper Nicola	180					180		
Total	2342	724				1618		
<i>Kootenay Agency.—</i>								
Arrow lake (Shushwap and Kootenay)	21					21		
Lower Columbia Lake	83					83		
Lower Kootenay	157					157		
Shushwap (Kinbaskets)	67					67		
St. Marys	202					202		
Tobacco Plains	52					52		
Total	582					582		
<i>Kwawkwalth Agency.—</i>								
Klawatsis and Matilpi	96							90
Koskemo and Klaskino	57							57
Ewashela	37							37
Kwatsino	14							14
Kwawkwalth	115	115						
Kwiahkah	12			12				80
Namaililikulla	80							80
Nakwakto	96							96

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
18	14	17	24	10	2	67	3	1	1	2	3	6		4	3
5	4	7	5	3	3	11	7	1	1			1		1	
				3	2	3	3				1			1	
14	10	10	8	6	5	20	21	1	1		1	3		4	
4	4	10	12	6	1	33	33	2	2	20		2	20	2	
3	3	2	4	1	2	9	7		1	1		1			
5	5	7	6	7	8	16	13				2			2	
9	7	4	5	11	12	27	23	1	7	7		3	4		
			1	2	2	6	6		1		2			2	
											52				52
115	100	149	148	126	124	448	465	16	21	146	129	46	124	38	115
12	11	19	17	7	13	59	49	2	3	7		9		2	
7	7	6	8	6	7	17	21	6	5	4		4			
13	15	22	24	12	14	39	37	4	6	3				4	
10	8	6	8	7	6	20	18	3		2		5		3	
12	8	10	9	9	7	35	39	2	3	2		4		2	
8	14	10	7	9	11	39	41	4	2	1		4		3	
14	17	30	30	18	16	67	63	1	2			7		1	
9	8	6	9	7	5	22	24	2	2		1	3		4	
43	38	31	29	31	37	132	127	10	15		6	13		19	
4	4	3	2	2	2	11	11		1		2	2		4	
12	13	18	26	12	9	53	48	2	3			8		6	
23	20	25	23	12	15	47	50	3	2	31		6	30	5	
4	3	3	2			7	8		1	4		3	1		
18	20	19	15	9	15	36	41	3	4	7		11		4	
189	186	208	209	141	157	584	577	42	49	63	9	86	31	63	
	2	1		2	1	7	7		1						
11	2	6	11	5	3	20	21	2	2		1			1	
10	17	12	15	4	6	39	43	6	5		8			4	4
6	6	10	7	3	1	15	12	4	3	2		2			
19	15	24	18	9	9	47	48	4	9		8			8	
1	3	5	5		4	15	14		5		4				4
47	45	58	56	23	24	143	145	16	25	2	21	2		13	8
10	5	7	5	1	1	30	25	4	2	2		3	2	3	
4	2	2	2	2	2	17	22	1	3		5			5	
3	3	2	2	3	2	10	8	2	2						
1	2					5	5	1	1		1		1		
3	6	12	15	6	6	35	30	1	1		2	4		6	
		1		1		5	5								
6	4	6	4	2		32	22	2	2	6		4	6	2	2
8	6	9	8	3		30	30	1	1		3	5		5	3

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.					
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs. Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA— <i>Con.</i>							
<i>Kootenai Agency—Concluded.</i>							
Nimkish	139	139					
Nuwitti	52						52
Tanaktenk	76						76
Tsawaimenk	208	208					
Wawitsun	20			20			
Wewayakay or Cape Mudge	85			85			
Wewayakum or Campbell River	59			59			
Total	1140	462		176			502
<i>Lytton Agency—</i>							
Anderson Lake	48					48	
Boothroyd	147	139				8	
Boston Bar	121	89				32	
Bridge River	98					98	
Cayoos Creek, No. 1	28					28	
Cayoos Creek No. 2	16					16	
Cheam	39			1		38	
Cisco	31	31					
Clinton	34					34	
Fontain	254					254	
High Bar	33					33	
Hope	95	6		2		87	
Kanaka Bar	53	53					
Lillooet	76	15				61	
Lytton	460	460					
Maria Island	124					124	
Okanil	44					44	
Pavilion	89					89	
Popcum	11	11					
Seton Lake	108					108	
Shawahlook	14					14	
Skuppah	16	16					
Spuzzum	114	60				54	
Squawits	39	10		2		27	
Texas Lake	30	3				27	
Union Bar	69	12				57	
Yale	73	15				58	
Total	2264	920		5		1339	
<i>Nasas Agency—</i>							
Aiyansh	181	181					
Kincolith	251	251					
Kitladaniks	83	83					
Kitwillehsilt (Gwinoha)	67	67					
Lackalzap	231	231					
Metlakata	183	183					
Port Essington and Kitsumkalum	184			100		84	
Port Simpson	654			654			
Total	1834	996		754		84	

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
8	13	14	10	9	3	42	39	1	2	4		1	6	2	1
4	3	5	1	3		15	15	4	2			1		1	
4	4	8	5	5	4	25	19	1	1		5	1		3	3
12	15	18	18	3	3	74	57	1	7		10	4		12	2
3	2	1				7	7				4			2	2
10	5	6	9			27	27		1		5			1	6
2	1	3		2		23	19		1			1	1	2	
78	71	94	87	40	21	377	336	18	24	13	34	27	15	44	19
2	2	5	5	4	4	12	11	2	1						
16	12	11	11	7	8	41	41			2		2			
10	10	10		10	10	30	28	3	3	2		2			
8	4	5	9	12	6	25	26	3	1		2			2	
2	1	1	1	2	3	7	6	2	3	1		1			
1	2	2	1		1	5	3		1	1		1			
2	2	3	4	3	2	10	12	1		2		2			
1	1	2	3	3	2	7	10	1	1						
1	2	2	3	3	2	10	12			3			3		
31	28	13	13	13	16	56	63	7	14	6		6			
2	1	1	2	2	2	11	9	1	2					2	
10	10	9	8	9	8	19	26	1	1	2		2			
5	4	4	7	5	6	11	9	1	1						
5	6	7	6	8	7	12	19	3	3		1			1	
42	40	40	39	24	27	117	117	7	9	4		4			
9	9	10	9	8	4	34	30	2	2	3			3		
4	4	3	6	4	4	9	8	1	1					1	1
8	8	9	9	7	6	19	20	1	2		1			1	
1	1	2	2	2		2	1								
7	7	16	10	5	1	22	25	7	8		2			2	
1	1	2	1	1	1	4	3								
2	1	1			1	5	5								
9	9	11	11	7	6	32	27	1	1		2			2	
3	2	4	6	4	3	8	8	1							
3	2	3	4	3	2	3	5	4	1						
2	4	5	6	10	9	14	16	1	2						
6	7	6		6	7	12	18	2	2		2			1	1
193	186	188	190	161	155	555	552	51	59	26	12	20	6	10	2
15	14	21	27	12	11	37	36	4	4						
25	28	34	26	6	10	55	51	8	8			6		6	
12	11	8	7	4	3	17	18	2	1						
13	5	4	5	6	1	16	15			2			2		
24	24	34	31	7	14	54	42	1			7	5			4
16	23	26	14	5	9	45	43	2			5			5	
21	23	20	19	11	18	34	30	4	4			2		2	
47	39	63	90	39	42	168	145	10	11		96	12		19	83
173	167	216	219	96	108	426	380	33	28	2	102	23	2	38	87

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA— <i>Con.</i>								
<i>New Westminster Agency—</i>								
Aitchelitz	5			5				
Burrard Inlet No. 3	39					39		
Chelalis	113	3				110		
Cognitlam	28					28		
Douglas	67					67		
Homalco	112					112		
Katzie	79					79		
Kapilano	44					44		
Klahoose	70					70		
Kwaw-kwaw Apilt	20					20		
Langley	36					36		
Matsqui	34					34		
Mission Burrard Inlet	226					226		
Musquam	114			7		107		
New Westminster	34					34		
Nicomien	4					4		
Pemberton Meadows	283					283		
Samahquam	59					59		
Scowlitz	32					32		
Sechelt	260					260		
Semialmoo	38					38		
Seymour Creek	18					18		
Skookm Chuck	101					101		
Skulkayn	27			21		6		
Skwah	109			4		105		
Skway	27	3				24		
Skweahm	19					19		
Shammon	113					113		
Soahlie	44			35		9		
Squamish (Howe Sound)	56					40		16
Sqiala	12					12		
Sunnas	43			20		23		
Tsawassen	48					48		
Tzeachtchen	47	5		18		24		
Whonnock	27					27		
Yukkwkwioose	26			6		20		
Total	2,414	11		116		2,271		16
<i>Okanagan Agency—</i>								
Okanagan	287					287		
Osoyoos	72					72		
Penticton	181					181		
Similkameen, Lower	132					132		
Similkameen, Upper	35					35		
Spallumcheen	167					167		
Total	874					874		

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
1															
4															
8	4	5	5	2	1	2	1								
6	7	13	12	7	8	25	28	2	3	1		2			1
8	12	5	2	2		7	4			2		3			4
10	10	15	15	4	8	10	16		2	2		1			3
6	5	9	7	14	11	15	15	12	12	4		3			3
4	4	4	4	12	6	15	20	12	12			3			3
6	8	8	6	12	3	10	10	12	12			3			1
2	2	4	2	1	1	4	10	3	5			6			4
3	3	4	2	1	4	4	4					1			1
4	3	2	2	3	3	6	2	2	4			2			2
28	28	22	17	19	19	38	44	5	6			1			3
11	9	9	11	10	10	25	20	5	4	1		5			4
4	3	5	3	2	3	5	8		1						2
			1		1				1			4			5
30	35	27	24	25	23	53	56	5	5	8		12			4
6	4	4	10	5	5	9	9	3	4			2			3
2	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	1	2			1			2
30	30	27	27	19	17	52	50	4	4	7		12			5
3	3	3	3	2	2	7	9	2	2			2			3
1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4		1						
11	11	9	9	8	9	16	18	4	6			4			5
2	2	1	1	2	2	7	7	2	1			1			2
9	9	13	10	10	9	19	20	5	5			1			6
1	2	2	2	1	3	7	8	1				1			2
1	2	2	3	1	1	4	4		1			3			4
12	13	12	10	13	16	18	18	3	4	1		4			3
6	4	3	4	4	6	9	9	2	2			2			1
4	5	4	6	7	9	8	6	5				2			4
2	1	1	1	1	2	3			3	1		1			
3	3	3	3	2	3	9	11	3	3			2			3
5	5	6	4	4	4	8	8	1	3			2			3
6	6	4	3	3	3	8	10	1	2			1			2
2	3	4	2	2	5	6	2			2					2
3	3	3	2	2	3	4	1	3				1			1
244	242	244	222	195	204	435	469	74	85	31	30	100		99	
27	25	27	26	16	15	60	60	15	16	10		10			
8	6	10	11	2	3	14	15		3	2		2			
18	18	19	18	13	11	37	37	6	4	2		2			
12	12	14	13	5	6	30	28	5	7			3			3
2	1	4	5	4	1	7	6	1	4			1			1
11	10	21	20	11	10	37	39	3	5			1			1
78	72	95	93	51	46	185	185	30	39	14	5	14		5	

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.					
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA— <i>Con.</i>							
<i>Queen Charlotte Agency—</i>							
Massett.....	353	353					
Skidegate.....	242			242			
Total.....	595	353		242			
<i>Stikine Agency—</i>							
Atlin and Teslin.....	150	80				70	
Casca, McDames Creek.....	70	10				6	54
Grahame Nomads.....	32					32	
Liard and Francis Lake.....	79						79
Nelson River Nomads.....	89					30	59
Tahltans, Telegraph Creek.....	218	160			29	29	
Total.....	638	250			29	167	192
<i>Stuart Lake Agency—</i>							
Blackwater.....	4					4	
Burns Lake.....	32					32	
Cheslatta.....	76					76	
Decker Lake.....	9					9	
Euchinico.....	18					18	
François Lake.....	60					60	
Fraser Lake.....	77					77	
Ft. Connelly (Bear Lake).....	75					75	
Ft. George.....	126					126	
Ft. Grahame.....	56					56	
Grand Rapids.....	13					13	
Kluskus.....	55					55	
McLeod Lake.....	75					75	
Maxim Lake.....	20					20	
Nanecese (estimated).....	50						50
Nazco.....	41					41	
North Tacla Lake.....	38					38	
Pintee.....	35					35	
Stella.....	73					73	
Stony Creek.....	172					172	
Stuart Lake.....	187					187	
Tatece.....	47					47	
Tsilajinli.....	30					30	
Yacutce.....	42					42	
Total.....	1,411					1,361	50

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
28	33	50	49	12	15	88	74	2	2	3		2	1		
13	15	34	36	7	8	64	61	3	1	4		3	1		
41	48	84	85	19	23	152	135	5	3	7		5	2		
6	6	24	20	6	6	41	39	1	1						
6	4	6	12	3	4	21	14								
.....	1	3	2	4	5	9	6		2						
6	3	9	11	1	3	20	21	3	2						
2	2	26	15	5	7	16	16			2				1	1
17	15	28	23	14	8	50	50	7	6	1		5		4	
37	31	96	83	33	33	157	146	11	11	1	2	5		5	1
.....	1		1		1	1					16				16
6	4	4	5	2	2	5	4			32		3	29		
11	8	9	7	6	6	13	14		2	11		5	8	2	
1	2					2	2	1	1	9		1	8		
3	1	1	2	2		4	4		1	18		2	16		
5	4	6	7	3	2	16	15	1	1		21	5		1	25
8	10	8	6	6	5	16	15	1	2	6		5	2	1	
9	8	9	7	4	4	16	17	1	1		11	4		5	10
13	10	11	10	5	3	34	34	3	3	2		5		3	
5	5	6	5	3	5	12	14		1		3	4		7	
2	2	2	1		1	2	2			2		2			
7	6	5	6	3	2	11	10	3	2		21	5		3	26
8	9	7	9	4	2	15	16	2	2			5		6	
4	2	5	1		1	5	4		1	20		1	20	1	
.....											40				40
2	7	5	3		2	10	10	1	1	11		3	38		
5	6	4	5	2	2	6	6		2	38		3	36	1	
4	4	4	2	2	2	6	8	1	1		3	2		3	3
10	9	9	5	1	1	16	18	2	1		4	4		6	2
23	21	14	19	6	6	38	39	2	3			7		6	
23	22	22	23	7	7	36	38	2	4			4		3	
5	6	5	4	2	2	10	9	1	2	8		1	6	2	
4	3	4	3	3	3	7	5		1	3		3		3	
5	4	5	5	4	3	9	7					3		3	
163	155	142	136	70	64	288	291	20	32	196	123	85	163	53	122

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA — <i>Concluded.</i>								
<i>West Coast Agency—</i>								
Ahousait.....	192				126	20		46
Chacilesait.....	57					40		17
Clayoquot.....	218					208		10
Ehatisht.....	54					40		14
Hesquiat.....	108					108		
Howchuckhsit.....	33				20	3		10
Kilsenahit.....	84					80		4
Kyuquot.....	152					140		12
Matchilait.....	27					20		7
Moachait.....	132					120		12
Nitinait.....	158			90			30	38
Noochatlait.....	33					26		7
Ohiaht.....	135				95	20		20
Opitchisait.....	45				38			7
Pacheenaht.....	56			30				26
Seshait.....	141				125			16
Toquot.....	19				16			3
Ucluelet.....	135				120			15
Total.....	1,779			120	540	825	30	264
<i>Williams Lake Agency—</i>								
Alexandria.....	47					47		
Alkali Lake.....	187					187		
Anahap.....	275					275		
Canim Lake.....	61					61		
Canoe Creek.....	128					128		
Dog Creek.....	19					19		
Nemiah Valley.....	57					57		
Quesnel.....	37					37		
Red Stone.....	55					55		
Riskic Creek (Toosie).....	57					57		
Soda Creek.....	106					100		
Stone.....	54					54		
Williams Lake (Sugar Cane).....	153					153		
Total.....	1,230					1,230		
Nomadic Indians, estimated ¹	2,500							
Total, British Columbia ²	24,742	4,459		3,047	571	12,441	345	1,379

¹ No details as to ages or religions of 2,500 Indians available.² No details as to ages of 2,550 Indians or religions of 2,500 Indians available.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
18	13	12	15	10	11	53	54	2	4	1	.....	6	.....	5	.....
3	3	2	4	5	6	15	13	2	2	9	.....	4	.....	1	.....
15	17	18	18	2	4	66	73	1	1	.....	4	5	.....	8	1
2	1	12	3	2	2	20	18	2	2	.....	34	2	1	4	33
10	12	15	2	4	3	28	24	1	3	.....	4	4	.....	5	3
4	4	7	5	1	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	9	5	9	2	3	23	22	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	6	6
9	8	5	5	9	9	48	53	12	12	.....	7	1	.....	5	3
1	.....	1	1	2	2	10	6	2	2	.....	21	1	1	1	25
7	8	8	8	4	5	40	38	6	6	.....	6	2	1	5	4
8	8	16	15	5	5	45	49	2	2	16	.....	3	16	2	1
2	2	2	2	1	1	11	10	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
11	11	9	12	7	6	29	33	5	12	2	.....	2	1	1	.....
6	6	3	4	2	1	11	10	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1
3	3	6	7	3	4	13	12	3	2	4	.....	3	2	1	.....
12	12	12	14	5	7	35	34	4	6	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1
1	2	4	2	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	11	10	14	9	9	34	33	3	2	1	.....	4	2	4	1
133	130	142	146	75	78	492	493	41	49	36	92	43	30	50	79
6	4	4	2	3	4	15	6	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
24	10	11	9	8	8	46	59	5	7	.....	6	9	.....	15	.....
27	26	16	18	26	32	58	68	3	1	.....	10	7	.....	17	.....
11	8	4	5	2	3	15	11	1	1	2	.....	7	.....	5	.....
21	20	9	6	8	7	27	25	1	4	6	.....	7	.....	1	.....
4	2	3	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
8	9	2	2	3	2	13	15	2	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
8	4	2	2	3	4	4	6	2	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....
6	6	8	3	3	.....	12	14	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
8	9	2	2	3	2	13	15	2	1	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....
20	16	8	5	4	9	14	17	4	5	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
15	13	3	5	1	.....	6	9	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
22	23	10	9	5	5	31	37	5	6	2	.....	5	.....	3	.....
177	149	85	68	70	77	252	280	34	38	17	19	53	.....	55	.....
.....
1,898	1,787	2,148	2,093	1,283	1,301	5,353	5,256	505	568	631	648	605	395	511	473

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Berth Agency—</i>								
Bird Tail Sioux.....	73			1	68			4
Clearwater Lake.....	3					3		
Gamblers.....	16					16		
Keesee-kooewenin's.....	89				84	5		
Rolling River.....	90				11	35		44
Waywayseecappo's.....	210	1			87	44		78
Total.....	481	1		1	250	103		126
<i>Clandeboye Agency—</i>								
Black River.....	75	75						
Brokenhead.....	144	113				17		14
Fort Alexander.....	546	310				218		18
Hollow Water River.....	103	43		10		20		30
Total.....	868	541		10		255		62
<i>Fisher River Agency—</i>								
Berens River.....	290			230		56	4	
Bloodvein.....	75			15		20		40
Deer Lake.....	183			79				104
Fisher River.....	493			28			209	
Grand Rapids.....	111	110				1		
Jackhead.....	89	70					19	
Little Grand Rapids.....	194			22				172
Peguis.....	519	275	35			25	184	
Pekangikum.....	145							145
Poplar River.....	153			140		7	6	
St. Peters.....	732	615	15			102		
Total.....	2,984	1,070	50	770		211	422	461
<i>Fort Frances Agency—</i>								
Amalgamated Rainy River Bands.....	244	37				2		205
Buffalo Bay.....	45	1						44
Conchiching.....	223	1				194		28
Lac la Croix.....	109					2		107
Naiatechewenin.....	62					1		61
Nickickonsenencaning.....	51					10		41
Seine River.....	131							131
Stangeconing.....	39					10		29
Sturgeon Lake.....	8							8
Total.....	912	39				219		654
<i>Griswold Agency—</i>								
Oak Lake.....	62				29	14		19
Oak River.....	344	184		1	14	56		89
Total.....	406	184		1	43	70		108

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
3	8	8	7	2	3	11	15	5	11	.....	2	12	.....	4	.....
.....	12	12	3	1	12	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	4	9	10	4	4	19	27	3	4	.....	6	2	.....	6	2
6	2	8	8	4	12	21	30	6	3	.....	2	4	.....	2	.....
14	21	32	21	14	11	38	46	9	8	6	.....	15	1	10	.....
28	37	59	49	25	18	93	121	24	27	6	10	23	3	28	2
2	3	3	5	7	8	14	14	8	11	.....	1	3	.....	3	1
6	9	12	13	8	11	38	25	13	13	.....	1	3	.....	4	2
35	32	36	31	85	57	114	118	11	27	.....	1	22	.....	2	10
4	6	9	9	7	8	25	24	7	5	1	.....	4	12	4	1
47	50	59	58	107	80	191	181	39	56	8	2	32	6	18	14
16	19	52	32	24	20	55	58	7	7	12	.....	8	18	3	7
6	6	8	6	4	5	16	19	2	2	13	.....	2	19	3	6
14	20	32	21	8	6	33	47	.....	23	4	.....	9	5	5	5
33	55	66	68	28	26	85	90	23	19	.....	17	15	11	9	34
9	9	17	15	8	9	21	22	1	1	.....	11	1	1	4	9
10	8	12	6	5	6	14	17	5	6	.....	4	1	1	.....	6
22	24	27	12	16	6	47	40	.....	7	.....	1	6	13	4	16
45	36	50	55	69	40	118	97	11	7	106	.....	23	107	11	13
13	17	33	20	3	4	24	29	1	1	.....	10	5	2	2	15
14	12	24	16	12	5	30	31	3	6	.....	1	2	3	.....	6
63	78	72	65	65	48	127	167	26	21	820	88	21	830	10	109
245	284	393	316	233	175	570	617	78	73	955	132	93	1,012	56	226
11	16	30	19	7	9	57	78	6	11	.....	2	9	5	14	2
4	2	8	2	2	.....	13	14	.....	7	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
21	17	20	29	9	12	49	55	4	4	11	.....	14	.....	3	.....
3	9	11	9	6	4	25	36	3	3	4	.....	5	1	2	.....
6	1	6	11	1	1	16	16	2	2	.....	1	3	1	3	.....
1	7	5	10	1	2	19	13	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....
10	6	16	12	5	3	27	38	9	5	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....
2	1	4	4	2	4	6	12	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
58	59	100	97	34	35	265	266	25	33	19	8	38	9	32	4
3	4	2	6	4	5	14	13	4	7	.....	1	3	1	4	1
34	36	41	34	14	10	70	74	9	22	13	.....	22	1	10	.....
37	40	43	40	18	15	84	87	13	29	12	1	25	2	14	1

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.					
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA—Continued.							
<i>Kootenai Division—</i>							
Assabaska.....	149	1				9	139
Big Island.....	122				1	4	117
Dalles, the.....	73	18				39	16
Islington.....	241	149				17	75
Northwest Angle No. 33.....	40					1	39
Northwest Angle No. 34.....	7						7
Northwest Angle No. 37.....	78	9					69
Rat Portage.....	83	9				4	70
Shoal Lake No. 39.....	70				10		60
Shoal Lake No. 40.....	94				14	1	79
Whitefish Bay.....	71	3				6	62
Total.....	1,028	189			25	81	733
<i>Sarawane Division—</i>							
Eagle Lake.....	55	2				11	42
Frenchman's Head.....	169	168				1	
Grassy Narrows.....	171	44				70	57
Ignace.....	62	1				50	11
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	72					4	68
Lac Seul.....	458	426				13	19
Wabigoon.....	100	14				5	81
Wabuskang.....	46	18				6	22
Total.....	1,133	673				160	300
<i>Norway House Agency—</i>							
Cross Lake.....	549			330		219	
God's Lake.....	293			293			
Island Lake.....	519			519			
Nelson House.....	461			385		76	
Norway House.....	734	208		494		32	
Oxford House.....	328			328			
Split Lake.....	341	341					
Total.....	3,225	549		2,349		327	
<i>Pas Agency—</i>							
Chenawawin.....	139	137				2	
Cumberland.....	171	150				24	
Le Pas.....	467	453				4	10
Moose Lake.....	125	124				1	
Red Earth.....	153	153					
Shoal Lake.....	96	96					
Total.....	1,154	1,113				31	10

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
12	13	16	21	6	4	28	28	6	5	17		6	17	4	2
11	7	19	13	5	5	29	28	3	2	16		5	22	4	1
5	7	16	6	3	1	14	19	1	1			4	1	9	1
15	29	30	35	8	7	57	49	4	6		3	15	1	16	3
1	7	4	4	2	2	8	10		2			3	1	1	1
				1	1	12	3		1						1
5	7	10	5	5	4	20	21		1	3		5	5	2	5
8	6	11	14	5	2	17	16	2				1	1	2	1
4	8	5	10	7	1	16	17		2	8		3	9	4	
12	7	17	8	1	2	21	24	1	1			3	6	2	5
10	5	8	8	3	3	16	19	2	2	4		3	11		10
83	96	131	124	45	32	229	244	19	25	52	8	48	7	44	35
4	3	5	8	4	3	13	13	1	1			1	2	3	
23	9	31	18	5	7	36	34	4	1	14		11	18	13	3
18	12	22	21	10	5	38	35	1	3	1		7	8	13	1
4	6	12	5	1	2	14	17		1	14		4	27	7	10
4	5	8	10	3	10	14	17		1		8	1	5	4	8
52	34	66	70	25	21	90	90	4	6	14		23	21	14	16
....	7	9	15	3	12	20	26	1	7	12		1	13		2
2	3	10	6	2	2	6	11	2	2	1		1	8	4	4
107	79	169	153	53	63	231	243	13	22	56	8	49	100	58	43
68	85	58	49	43	38	82	96	13	17	7		20	8	12	9
41	52	19	33	22	30	32	45	7	11	4		11		6	1
91	76	52	46	43	44	63	88	5	11	21		27	6	5	7
60	65	50	61	32	43	64	66	7	12			12		12	
64	87	106	71	22	23	153	164	17	27		9	25		27	9
57	49	25	20	29	21	53	57	7	10		5	17		22	
57	50	35	32	34	25	41	46	6	9			17		17	2
438	464	345	312	226	224	495	565	62	97	32	14	131	14	90	28
10	6	13	18	10	4	26	32	10	10		1	8	2	5	6
13	16	9	15	14	13	34	45	6	9	13		7	12	4	2
48	41	45	38	31	28	92	113	12	19	29		22	14	7	
9	8	11	11	8	3	27	33	7	8	4		7	1	4	
16	15	16	9	13	12	26	34	5	7	11		12	4	5	
10	9	9	14	6	3	19	19	5	2	3		7		4	
106	95	103	155	82	63	224	276	45	53	60	1	63	35	26	8

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA—Concluded.								
PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.								
Manitowapah Division—								
Crane River	44	8						36
Ebb and Flow	88					78		10
Fairford	191	115	47			29		
Lake Manitoba	126	25				90		11
Lake St. Martin	182	134	41			7		
Little Saskatchewan	175	77				98		
Pine Creek	233					218		15
Sandy Bay	338	10				288		40
Shoal River	179	149						30
Waterhen	73					60		13
Total	1,629	518	88			868		155
Portage la Prairie Division—								
Long Plain	114				40			74
Roseau River and Rapids	198					85		113
Sioux	125				109			16
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens	122	5			95	22		
Total	559	5			244	107		203
Fort Churchill District—								
Fort Churchill	123							
York Factory	282							
Total	405							
Total, Manitoba Inspectorate ¹ ..	14,784	4,282	138	3,131	562	2,432	432	2,802

¹ No details of ages or religions of 405 Indians obtainable.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years Upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
6	5	4	1	4	5	7	11	1	1	2	...	5	...	3	...
8	5	9	9	14	11	12	15	1	2	5	...	4	9	2	6
16	12	19	18	16	17	39	39	1	2	...	6	6	1	8	5
9	8	11	8	10	16	3	23	5	6	...	3	3	7	11	2
15	16	18	20	20	15	33	38	4	3	6	...	7	9	10	...
11	19	13	15	24	16	38	35	2	2	23	...	8	19	2	2
19	16	14	38	21	23	34	59	5	4	...	5	5	3	13	...
39	21	26	37	43	21	60	78	7	6	3	...	16	3	9	7
11	9	13	14	21	32	31	41	4	3	...	11	8	...	7	12
6	8	8	4	9	7	13	16	1	1	1	...	3	5	5	2
140	121	135	164	182	163	297	355	36	36	40	25	65	56	70	36
12	10	10	10	5	10	25	24	5	3	1	...	7	2	3	5
16	16	22	16	16	18	43	40	6	5	...	2	11	1	8	6
24	23	10	11	5	3	20	21	5	3	3	...	4	1	1	2
11	10	13	13	15	15	18	20	3	4	16	...	11	7	2	...
63	59	55	50	41	46	106	105	19	15	20	2	33	11	15	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	4	51	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	16	66	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	20	117	36	...
1,352	1,384	1,592	1,468	1,046	914	2,722	3,060	373	468	1,362	211	620	1,438	439	408

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Department Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NEW BRUNSWICK INSPECTORATE.								
NORTHERN AGENCY.								
Edmonston.....	42					42		
Tobique.....	182					183		
Total.....	225					225		
NORTHEASTERN AGENCY.								
<i>Gloucester County—</i> Bathurst Reserve.....	20					20		
<i>Kent County—</i> Big Cove Reserve.....	253					253		
Buctouche Reserve.....	19					19		
Indian Island Reserve.....	32					32		
Total.....	304					304		
<i>Northumberland County—</i> Burnt Church Reserve.....	243					243		
Eel Ground Reserve.....	164					164		
Red Bank Reserve.....	73					73		
Total.....	480					480		
<i>Restigouche County—</i> Eel river Reserve.....	92					92		
<i>Westmoreland County—</i> Fort Folly Reserve and vicinity.....	48					48		
Total.....	944					944		
SOUTHWESTERN AGENCY.								
Charlotte County.....	30					30		
Kings County.....	85					85		
Kingsclear, York County.....	80					80		
Oromocto, Sunbury County.....	78					78		
Queens County.....	75					75		
St. John County.....	30					30		
St. Marys, York County.....	111					111		
Woodstock, Carleton County.....	60					60		
Total ¹	549					549		
Indians of Nova Scotia living in Kings, Queens, St. Johns and Charlotte Counties. ²	156					156		
Total, New Brunswick. ³	1,874					1,874		

¹No details as to ages of 220 Indians available. ²No details as to ages of 156 Indians available. ³No

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	6	3	4	4	2	5	5	5	3	13	2	2	9	1	14
22	19	18	22	7	9	42	40	2	2	14	1	2	9	2	1
27	25	21	26	11	11	47	45	7	5	14	13	10	9	3	15
1	1	5	1	1	...	2	4	3	2	3	...	1	3	1	...
22	16	27	25	18	14	56	59	13	9	10	10	10	...	9	11
5	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
3	2	3	2	4	2	9	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
30	18	30	27	22	17	65	71	14	10	10	10	12	...	10	12
23	29	28	21	5	10	64	48	8	7	6	...	12	5	7	4
21	10	11	19	8	2	40	40	7	6	2	...	8	...	2	8
7	6	9	7	2	...	20	13	6	3	9	...	3	8	1	1
51	45	48	47	15	12	124	101	21	16	15	2	23	13	10	13
12	17	7	13	4	3	13	22	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	4
4	7	5	6	2	1	9	12	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
98	89	95	94	44	33	213	210	41	28	19	14	44	16	24	31
3	10	11	13	4	4	14	15	3	3	10	...	3	...	3	...
9	10	11	9	6	4	14	12	3	...	9	...	1	...	4	6
15	14	9	14	9	6	17	21	4	2	6	...	8	...	2	...
8	6	9	6	3	4	11	11	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...
35	40	40	42	22	18	56	59	11	6	16	10	13	10	11	6
160	153	156	162	77	62	316	314	59	39	49	37	67	35	38	52

details as to ages of 376 Indians available.

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Annapolis County—</i>								
Micmaes.....	60					60		
<i>Antigonish and Guysboro County—</i>								
Afton.....	191					191		
Antigonish Landing								
Beech Hill.....								
Cooks Cove.....	17					17		
Guysborough.....								
Heatherton.....	15					15		
Summerside.....	5					5		
Williams point.....								
Total.....	228					228		
<i>Cape Breton County—</i>								
Eskasoni (Micmaes).....	131					131		
<i>Cape Breton County—</i>								
Sydney (Micmaes)	137					137		
<i>Colechester County—</i>								
Millbrook	97					97		
<i>Cumberland County—</i>								
Franklin Manor (Micmaes).....	77					77		
<i>Digby County—</i>								
Bear river (Micmaes).....	102					102		
<i>Halifax County—</i>								
Bedford.....	14					14		
Dartmouth.....	58					58		
Elmsdale.....	96					96		
Enfield.....	30					30		
Sheet Harbour.....	23					23		
Wellington.....	14					14		
Total.....	235					235		
<i>Hants County—</i>								
Indian Brook (Micmaes)	82					82		
<i>Hants County —</i>								
Windsor (Micmaes).....	28					28		
<i>Inverness County—</i>								
Malagawatch.....	39					39		
Whycocomagh.....	159					159		
Total.....	198					198		

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CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
6	9	6	4	2	2	15	13	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
15	17	22	24	13	11	41	47	.....	1	36	.....	15	30	9	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	5	1	.....	17	.....	.....	17	.....	5
2	1	1	3	1	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
17	18	24	29	19	14	49	57	1	1	53	51	15	47	9	51
18	25	8	9	6	6	23	26	4	6	7	.....	8	2	3	.....
7	13	25	24	20	20	5	10	9	4	12	.....	8	8	4	.....
4	5	9	10	4	9	25	22	5	4	.....	5	5	1	5	6
3	5	13	7	2	2	23	17	4	1	8	.....	2	6	.....	.....
7	11	18	8	2	6	24	17	5	4	6	.....	6	4	2	2
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
4	8	5	7	3	2	13	10	4	2	.....	.....	2	3	3	2
15	16	7	7	7	8	17	14	3	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....
4	5	3	2	.....	1	6	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1	2	1	2	2	3	7	4	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1
1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	33	19	19	14	15	50	41	13	5	.....	.....	10	4	11	3
6	8	9	10	3	5	16	18	3	1	1	.....	1	5	4	1
.....	5	.....	3	1	1	7	8	2	1	28	.....	1	29	2	.....
3	4	3	1	1	1	14	12	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
24	18	12	21	10	9	30	27	3	5	3	.....	6	.....	3	.....
27	22	15	22	11	10	44	39	3	5	5	.....	8	.....	3	.....

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.								
<i>Kings County—</i>								
Micmacs.	87					87		
<i>Lunenburg County—</i>								
Bridge-water and surroundings.	31		1			30		
Gold River Reserve	26	14	9			3		
New Germany Reserve.	50	1				48	1	
Total.	107	15	10			81	1	
<i>Pictou County—</i>								
Fishers Grant	158					158		
<i>Queens County—</i>								
Caledonia.	7					7		
Mill Village.	8					8		
Milton.	32					32		
Wild Cat.	4					4		
Total.	51					51		
<i>Richmond County—</i>								
Chapel Island (Micmacs)	145					145		
<i>Shelburne County—</i>								
Micmacs	38					38		
<i>Victoria County—</i>								
Middle River (Micmacs)	82					82		
<i>Yarmouth County—</i>								
Micmacs.	76					76		
Total, Nova Scotia.	2,119	15	10			2,093	1	

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
6	5	10	13	10	10	15	12	2	4	...	...	4	...	4	...
2	...	5	2	4	4	4	6	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	6	3	3	4	3	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	2	6	6	1	2	13	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	8	14	11	9	9	19	25	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
6	7	25	21	6	7	40	31	8	7	4	...	4	4	4	...
2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	7	...	...	7	...	...
2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	5	5	3	3	4	4	3	2	...	3	...	...	3	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
5	6	6	7	4	4	6	5	5	3	11	3	...	11	3	...
9	20	17	16	7	9	35	28	2	2	...	1	3	2	1	5
1	7	7	1	3	2	8	9	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
3	8	13	7	3	1	23	16	3	5	7	...	6	5	4	...
2	7	4	8	6	7	12	9	13	8	...	6	3	...	5	4
159	222	242	229	132	139	438	403	88	67	146	69	89	128	64	76

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. I—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholics.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Alnwick Agency.</i> — Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	262			262				
<i>Cape Croker Agency.</i> — Chippewas of Nawash.....	378	18		206		154		
<i>Carleton Place Agency.</i> — Chippewas of the Thames..... Munsees of the Thames..... Oneidas of the Thames.....	459 127 825	225 67 236		234 55 330		5	14	60
Total.....	1411	528	185	619		5	14	60
<i>Chapleau Agency.</i> — Moose Factory Crees, Chapleau..... Moose Factory Crees, Missinaibi..... Ojibewas, Chapleau (Robinson Treaty)..... Ojibewas, New Brunswick Post..... Ojibewas, Flying Post..... Ojibewas, Metagamit.....	77 54 63 124 88 89	77 54 63 124 88 63						
Total.....	495	469				26		
<i>Christian Island Agency.</i> — Chippewas of Beansoleil.....	254			206		48		
<i>Fort William Agency.</i> — Fort William..... Lake Nipigon..... Long Lake..... Martins Falls..... Pays Plat..... Pic River..... Red Rock.....	291 395 277 142 46 203 219		20 10 50 32			266 268 223 40 46 203 187		25 107 44 52
Total.....	1573	112				1233		228
<i>Georgina Island Agency.</i> — Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.....	109	1		108				
<i>Golden Lake Agency.</i> — Algonquins of Golden Lake.....	132					132		
<i>Gore Bay Agency.</i> — Cockburn Island..... Obidgewong..... Sheshigwaning..... West Bay.....	56 5 186 306	12 55				44 131 306		5
Total.....	553	67				481		5

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
25	14	30	32	11	7	64	63	11	5	.....	3	7	2	8	4
14	22	30	34	20	15	108	99	16	20	.....	.....	3	12	12	3
30	25	34	50	52	50	110	96	7	5	.....	19	5	1	16	9
10	11	8	9	6	8	38	32	3	2	8	.....	6	3	1	.....
92	73	104	59	36	23	220	186	17	15	15	.....	15	5	5	.....
132	109	146	118	94	81	368	314	27	22	23	19	26	9	22	9
8	5	10	8	6	4	16	20	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
5	3	5	3	7	6	10	14	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	8	.....
3	5	9	6	2	2	12	18	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12
9	10	12	13	9	13	26	32	.....	.....	12	.....	11	4	3	.....
5	7	11	8	6	5	19	27	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....
8	5	10	10	8	3	18	27	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
38	35	57	48	38	39	101	138	.....	1	14	32	14	4	19	17
15	13	28	24	29	21	47	70	3	4	5	.....	6	2	2	1
34	30	30	28	35	29	51	39	7	8	.....	4	10	.....	8	6
47	50	32	24	42	37	83	65	6	9	.....	11	9	.....	19	1
34	37	31	36	18	19	41	49	6	6	3	.....	9	.....	4	2
15	16	14	13	17	18	20	25	2	2	.....	3	3	10	9	7
3	3	8	7	3	3	8	7	1	3	8	.....	1	8	1	.....
17	16	17	18	16	18	45	47	4	5	.....	5	8	10	16	7
27	33	26	22	13	16	34	41	3	4	.....	14	6	4	9	15
177	185	158	148	144	140	282	273	29	37	11	37	46	32	66	38
7	10	14	5	4	5	23	23	11	7	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....
14	16	19	20	12	5	20	19	4	3	5	.....	5	2	2	.....
4	5	6	9	6	3	13	9	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....
14	15	17	13	25	9	47	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	.....
32	27	36	38	12	15	62	73	5	6	.....	4	5	.....	7	.....
50	47	60	60	43	27	124	130	6	6	2	4	11	.....	16	.....

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO—Continued.								
<i>Manitowaning Agency—</i>								
Bausoleil.....	8					8		
Manitoulin Island Unceded.....	1,119					1,119		
Point Grondin.....	48					48		
Sheguiandah.....	117	80				37		
South Bay.....	193					103		
Spanish River No. 3.....	200					200		
Sucker Creek.....	133	117				16		
Sucker Lake.....	10					10		
Tabagawini.....	130					130		
Whitefish Lake.....	171					171		
Whitefish River.....	71	42				29		
Total.....	2,110	239				1,871		
<i>Moravian Agency—</i>								
Moravians.....	333	100		233				
<i>New Credit Agency—</i>								
Mississaguas of the Credit.....	297	15	17	229	6		30	
<i>Parry Sound Superintendency—</i>								
Gibson (Watha).....	134			133		1		
Henvey Inlet.....	171			42		129		
Maganetawan.....	46					46		
Parry Island.....	117			59		57		1
Shawanaga.....	123			68		55		
Total.....	591			302		288		1
<i>Rama Agency—</i>								
Chippewas of Rama.....	229			217		9	3	
<i>Rice Lake Agency—</i>								
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	217			217				
Mississaguas of Rice Lake.....	107			107				
Total.....	324			324				
<i>Sarnia Agency—</i>								
Chippewas of Sarnia, Kettle and Stony Points.....	430	129		300		1		
<i>Saugeen Agency—</i>								
Chippewa of Saugeen.....	445	12		397		36		
<i>Sault Ste. Marie Agency—</i>								
Batchawana.....	428	42		6		380		
Garden River.....	430	176				254		
Michipicoten.....	300	105				195		
Total.....	1,158	323		6		829		

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
85	93	110	115	56	37	265	277	46	34	70	42	23	17	118	
1	3	2	6	4	12	11	17	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10	16	12	11	4	29	28	1	4	12	4	4	1	3		
10	10	11	9	11	4	23	22	2	2	103		109		6	
15	17	26	15	12	2	46	54	5	8	12	6		4		
16	17	14	13	7	1	34	31	3	2	8	8				
	2	1	1			2	3		2	1	1		1		
14	5	19	11	7	8	31	34	1	1	4	4	1	1	10	
16	19	21	15	10	8	27	47	12	6	1	6	1	3	2	
	3	5	4	4	4	20	23	5	3	12	2				
168	183	222	200	115	70	492	537	63	60	118	76	72	136	10	136
39	26	32	23	26	23	79	76	5	4	4	4	6	1	10	
22	18	22	25	10	10	86	87	8	9	2	9	2	8	1	
10	12	17	10	9	8	36	29	1	2	2	4		4	2	
17	17	12	6	13	8	45	47	2	4	7	7		12	1	
5	3	6	5	3	2	16	10	1	1	1	1		1		
10	5	12	8	6	4	32	29	6	5	2	4	1	12	5	
13	12	8	11	5	8	23	34	4	5		3	12	4	1	
55	49	55	40	36	39	146	149	14	17	8	4	20	6	13	9
12	14	26	23	14	5	57	61	7	10	3	5	3	9	2	
25	19	19	23	9	8	60	47	4	3	4	5	4	4	1	
9	13	10	13	4	8	22	23	2	3	5	5	1		1	
34	32	29	36	13	16	82	70	6	6	9	10	5	4	2	
38	32	43	23	16	19	90	137	13	19	2	6	4	7	1	
36	26	50	43	32	24	110	102	12	10	3	18		14	1	
20	24	44	46	30	32	108	115	4	5	5	8	4	4	3	
24	27	43	46	33	34	105	109	4	5		16	5	10	5	
17	14	29	29	27	27	75	79	2	1	14	1	2	5	15	
61	65	116	121	90	93	288	303	10	11	5	22	11	19	23	

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO—Continued.								
<i>Saugoy Agency—</i> Mississaguas of Saugoy.....	30			30				
<i>Six Nations Superintendency—</i> Six Nations of the Grand River.....	4,776	1,620	978	817	2		452	907
<i>Sturgeon Falls Agency</i> Dokis	113					113		
Matatchewan.....	82					82		
Nipissing.....	310					310		
Temagami.....	81					81		
Total.....	586					586		
<i>Thessalon Agency—</i> Mississagi River.....	144					144		
Serpent River.....	116					116		
Spanish River No. 1.....	224					224		
Spanish River No. 2.....	66	25				41		
Thessalon.....	93					93		
Total	643	25				618		
<i>Tyendinaga Agency—</i> Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	1,442	1,415			4	8	15	
<i>Walpole Island Agency—</i> Chippewas	582	408		150		22	2	
Pottawattamies.....	178	67		111				6
Total.....	760	469		261		22	2	6
<i>North River County—</i> Algonquins.....	198							
<i>District of Patricia—</i> Agumiska Island.....	41							
Attawapiskat.....	150							
Beaver House	153							
Cat Lake	107							
Deer Lodge	100							
Fort Severn.....	250							
Trout Lake	471							
Winisk River.....	102							
Total.....	1,377							
Total, Ontario ¹	20,896	5,542	1,180	4,517	12	6,347	516	1,207

¹ No details of ages or religions of 1,575 Indians available.

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
2	.....	3	.....	5	.....	8	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
314	325	410	415	409	432	1,164	1,127	89	91	60	...	164	67	106	35
21	24	5	7	3	3	20	28	1	1	11	.....	10	1	.....	.....
13	8	5	3	2	1	18	32	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....
61	59	28	35	11	3	47	66	.....	.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
12	9	2	12	3	4	18	29	1	1	.....	1	2	1	6	1
107	100	40	47	19	11	103	155	2	2	14	6	21	2	14	1
6	8	14	12	13	10	35	40	1	5	8	.....	3	9	3	1
5	7	12	6	14	10	30	25	3	6	.....	3	5	.....	5	3
14	13	17	21	22	24	49	17	9	8	.....	.....	6	3	3	6
3	1	7	16	5	9	16	7	3	2	.....	11	1	1	1	12
...	4	3	5	7	7	30	30	3	4	.....	9	1	2	8	1
28	36	55	54	61	60	169	145	19	25	8	23	16	17	20	26
111	100	140	142	77	75	353	368	40	36	21	.....	35	.....	14	.....
41	37	51	64	24	26	158	152	15	14	.....	5	11	.....	16	1
12	16	13	14	13	10	52	41	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	53	64	78	37	36	210	193	17	19	.....	3	11	.....	10	1
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
1,552	1,510	1,849	1,759	1,319	1,219	4,566	4,618	111	125	312	228	329	308	410	347

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Lennox Island.....	222					222		
Morell.....	80					80		
Total.....	302					302		

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
20 6	21 7	27 9	24 8	12 5	13 5	45 16	42 14	11 4	10 3	9 5	...	4 2	7 3	.....	2
26	28	36	32	17	18	61	56	15	13	14	....	6	10	....	2

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Belief.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Bécancour Agency—</i> Abenakis of Bécancour.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
<i>Bersimis Agency—</i> Montagnais of Bersimis.....	543	.....	.....	.....	.....	543	.....	.....
Montagnais of Escoumains.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
Total	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	596	.....	.....
<i>Cacouna Agency—</i> Amalecites of Viger.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
<i>Caughnawaga Agency—</i> Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	2,203	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,203	.....	.....
<i>Jean Lorrette Agency—</i> Hurons of Lorrette.....	519	1	.....	.....	7	511	.....	.....
<i>Maniwaki Agency—</i> River Desert.....	444	15	.....	.....	.....	429	.....	.....
<i>Maria Agency—</i> Micmacs of Maria.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....
<i>Mingan Agency—</i> Montagnais of Mingan.....	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	.....
<i>Oka Agency—</i> Algonquins	44	.....	.....	2	.....	42	.....	.....
Iroquois.....	421	.....	.....	325	.....	96	.....	.....
Total.....	465	.....	.....	327	.....	138	.....	.....
<i>Picrerville Agency—</i> Abenakis of St. Francis.....	310	48	.....	.....	.....	262	.....	.....
<i>Pointe Bleue Agency—</i> Montagnais of Pointe Bleue.....	589	51	.....	.....	.....	548	.....	.....
<i>Ristigouche Agency—</i> Micmacs of Ristigouche.....	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	.....	.....
<i>St. Augustine Agency—</i> Natashkwan, Romaine and St. Augustine.....	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	.....	.....
<i>St. Regis Agency—</i> Iroquois of St. Regis	1,655	6	.....	126	.....	1,503	20	.....
<i>Seven Islands Agency—</i> Montagnais of Seven Islands	693	693
<i>Timiskaming Agency—</i> Timiskaming	246	246

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
4	2	.....	.....	1	1	11	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	54	37	36	19	22	149	148	11	11	17	.....	28	.....	11	.....
5	4	5	7	5	5	11	10	1	.....	9	.....	3	7	1	.....
61	58	42	43	24	25	160	158	12	11	26	.....	31	7	12	.....
6	7	10	6	10	9	30	39	3	4	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....
180	258	252	254	143	95	467	445	76	41	49	.....	96	.....	47	.....
72	68	56	46	39	36	97	94	6	5	12	.....	29	.....	8	.....
40	28	29	46	18	23	107	125	15	13	1	.....	10	9	16	8
15	13	16	14	5	6	20	21	2	3	.....	1	3	.....	3	1
21	17	9	14	1	12	50	38	5	7	7	.....	13	.....	6	.....
3	5	7	4	3	4	7	7	2	2	.....	7	1	.....	1	7
28	35	39	42	35	22	108	82	13	17	10	.....	19	4	12	1
31	40	46	46	38	26	115	89	15	19	16	7	29	4	13	8
20	19	28	31	20	17	80	80	8	7	21	.....	8	19	6	.....
83	89	61	65	36	32	114	107	4	8	.....	.....	21	.....	21	.....
58	60	50	51	29	28	131	128	15	17	29	.....	26	1	10	.....
60	57	51	64	33	36	86	86	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
194	199	165	170	98	111	269	308	67	74	25	.....	49	22	15	31
60	66	39	50	55	72	164	154	19	14	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
24	22	31	23	13	10	48	59	7	9	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC—Continued.								
<i>Pontiac County—</i>								
Grand Lake Victoria.....	227							
Hunter's Point.....	11							
Kipiwa and Grassy Lake.....	135							
Lac Barriere.....	128							
Long Point.....	105							
Opasatika.....	30							
Unorganized.....	37							
Total.....	673							
<i>Labelle and Wright Counties</i>	69							
<i>Quebec County</i>	379							
<i>Upper St. Maurice District.--</i>								
Kikendatch (Obidjuan).....	168							
Mannan Lake.....	75							
Megiskan Lake.....	41							
Upper St. Maurice.....	275							
Weymontachi.....	98							
Total.....	660							
<i>Northern District.—</i>								
Abitibi (Timiskaming).....	281							
Mistassini Lake.....	169							
Waswanipi Lake.....	283							
Total.....	733							
<i>Hudsons Bay (Eastern District).—</i>								
East Main.....	144							
Nemiskan and Strutton Island.....	45							
Ruperts House.....	386							
Total.....	575							
<i>Ungava.—</i>								
Fort Chimo.....	260							
Fort George.....	450							
Great Whale River.....	100							
Little Whale River.....	65							
Nichikum.....								
Total.....	1,025							
Total, Quebec ¹	13,348	121		453	7	8,633	20	

¹ No details of ages or religions of 4114 Indians available.

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

[illegible]

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATES.								
<i>Assiniboine Agency—</i>								
Carry the Kettle.....	207	...	...	...	90	79	...	38
Moose Jaw Sioux ¹	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ¹	331	...	...	...	90	79	...	38
<i>Battleford Agency—</i>								
Little Pine.....	142	108	...	...	...	25	...	9
Meadow Lake.....	83	...	...	...	...	83	...	...
Moosomin.....	134	35	...	...	...	92	...	7
Pondmaker.....	116	20	...	...	...	91	...	5
Red Pheasant.....	150	118	...	...	...	30	...	2
Stony.....	94	67	...	...	...	6	...	21
Thunderchild.....	78	40	...	...	...	32	...	6
Sweet Grass.....	120	78	...	...	...	38	...	4
Total.....	917	466	...	...	...	397	...	54
<i>Carlton Agency—</i>								
Big River (Kenemotoyoos).....	166	65	...	...	...	81	...	20
Mistawasis.....	145	5	...	...	106	34	...	...
Montreal Lake.....	253	250	...	...	...	...	...	3
Muskeg Lake (Petaquakey).....	130	...	...	...	...	130	...	...
Pelican Lake.....	44	...	...	...	...	26	...	18
Sandy Lake (Ahtahkakoops).....	229	210	...	...	...	18	...	1
Sturgeon lake.....	178	57	...	...	9	12	...	100
Wahpaton Sioux.....	60	...	...	...	35	...	...	25
Total.....	1205	587	...	...	150	301	...	167
<i>Crooked Lake Agency -</i>								
Cowesses.....	229	...	...	...	19	207	...	3
Kahkewistahaw.....	105	...	...	...	43	11	...	51
Ochapowace.....	117	...	...	...	47	20	...	50
Sakimay and Little Bones.....	144	...	...	...	24	18	...	102
Total.....	595	...	...	...	133	256	...	206
<i>Duck Lake Agency—</i>								
Beardy's and Okemasias.....	158	8	...	...	...	150	...	...
James Smith's.....	243	243	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Smith's.....	159	159	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kimstino.....	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Nat Lake.....	274	1	...	...	...	4	...	269
One Arrow.....	107	...	...	...	...	107	...	...
Total.....	1015	411	...	...	...	261	...	343
<i>File Hills Agency -</i>								
File Hills Colony.....	162	14	...	13	34	101	...	...
Little Black Bear.....	43	...	...	...	13	21	...	9
Okanees.....	40	...	...	...	16	16	...	8
Peapekesis.....	34	...	...	...	11	6	...	17
Star Blanket.....	46	6	14	...	26
Total	325	14	...	13	80	158	...	60

¹ No details for ages or religions of 124 Indians.

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CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
16	16	14	13	8	8	49	33	22	28	4	...	13	2	4	7
16	16	14	13	8	8	49	33	22	28	4	...	13	2	4	7
13	15	16	17	7	6	31	27	1	9	10	...	11	10	10	1
7	6	8	8	8	9	12	20	2	3	...	...	1	...	3	...
16	24	9	8	6	8	23	24	6	10	...	...	8	3	7	5
7	11	7	12	5	7	27	28	4	8	1	...	6	...	4	1
20	15	12	13	4	4	37	35	4	6	12	...	14	4	2	4
8	11	7	8	8	8	21	20	3	6	4	...	3	3	2	...
9	9	4	6	1	1	21	19	2	3	7	...	4	7	1	3
9	12	12	10	1	3	31	34	5	3	4	...	9	4	9	...
88	103	75	82	38	46	206	207	27	48	38	3	56	31	38	14
24	20	22	15	15	18	23	26	1	2	25	...	10	18	2	1
22	16	17	12	8	8	31	30	1	...	...	...	7	1	5	6
25	33	19	26	25	23	45	54	5	4	7	...	10	5	5	2
13	16	8	12	11	14	27	29	...	...	3	...	2	7	4	12
10	9	2	2	4	4	1	10	1	1	12	...	3	1	...	16
24	32	24	18	15	10	46	58	1	1	5	...	8	...	3	...
14	18	17	10	16	15	30	50	5	3	4	...	7	2	2	3
6	11	5	2	2	5	12	15	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
138	155	114	91	96	95	215	272	16	13	45	15	40	34	23	30
25	20	31	31	10	10	36	53	5	8	8	...	11	2	4	1
9	12	10	17	3	3	17	25	4	5	...	...	4	2	6	...
10	13	14	6	2	6	22	26	7	11	...	...	5	2	5	2
9	13	15	13	6	6	34	37	4	7	...	4	3	...	7	...
53	58	70	67	21	25	109	141	20	31	8	4	23	6	22	3
21	11	16	23	10	10	29	24	5	9	4	...	5	5	5	1
27	30	22	27	12	11	46	54	9	7	...	19	6	3	12	16
19	23	18	14	12	16	22	24	7	4	4	...	12	...	3	5
7	6	8	5	3	4	15	21	2	2	4	...	8	...	4	...
38	41	30	29	14	8	51	58	3	3	16	...	16	10	2	8
12	10	15	7	6	...	28	25	2	4	4	...	4	11	8	3
124	121	107	105	57	49	191	206	28	27	32	19	51	29	34	33
27	24	27	15	2	1	38	28	...	...	16	...	13	6	3	...
...	2	5	3	3	5	8	9	4	...	1	...	1	2	2	...
2	1	4	7	1	4	7	12	...	2	...	2	1	2	2	3
3	...	...	3	1	2	6	13	2	5	...	1	2	2	1	4
2	5	4	5	...	1	10	12	4	2	3	...	2	1	...	...
34	32	40	33	7	13	69	74	10	13	20	3	19	13	8	7

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded.								
Moose Mountain Agency— White Bear.....	214	3	.....	.....	.....	17	94	100
Moose Woods Reserve— White Cap Sioux.....	60	.....	.....	61	.....	4	.....	4
Union Lake Agency— Chipewyan	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....
Frog Lake	152	12	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....
Island Lake	112	16	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	89
Joseph Bighead's.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	80
Keecheewin's.....	163	11	.....	.....	.....	152	.....	.....
Loon Lake.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	30
Union Lake.....	239	73	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	2
Total.....	1,058	112	.....	.....	.....	745	.....	201
Pelly Agency— Cote.....	275	.....	.....	.....	189	30	.....	56
Keeseekoouse.....	143	4	.....	.....	16	103	.....	20
Key	82	45	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	6
Valley River.....	72	.....	.....	8	16	48	.....	.....
Total	572	49	.....	8	221	212	.....	82
Qu'Appelle Agency— Muscowpetung	76	.....	.....	.....	22	28	.....	26
Pasqua.....	147	.....	.....	.....	33	101	.....	13
Piapot.....	190	.....	.....	.....	28	110	.....	52
Standing Buffalo.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	46
Total.....	597	.....	.....	.....	83	377	.....	137
Touchwood Agency— Day Star's.....	75	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
Fishing Lake.....	120	2	.....	.....	3	22	.....	93
George Gordon's.....	225	150	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	41
Muscowekwan's.....	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	32
Poorman's.....	141	21	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	93
Total	727	174	.....	.....	3	217	.....	333
Total, Saskatchewan Inspectorates ¹	7,625	1,816	82	760	3,024	94	1,725

¹ No details of religions or ages of 124 Indians.

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
45	35	11	13	3	3	39	46	8	11	...	4	13	.....	17	....
4	8	12	6	.....	1	14	13	3	8	3	...	4	1	2	....
33	29	35	38	5	6	49	61	3	11	...	7	8	.....	15	....
15	20	8	13	5	3	34	37	5	12	8	...	8	6	5	1
18	16	8	19	2	12	23	16	2	6	.....	...	6	5	10	1
8	10	8	5	5	2	22	24	...	4	2	.....	5	...	3	...
24	23	21	19	2	2	28	26	5	13	.....	...	8	1	4	5
2	3	2	3	3	3	7	8	1	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	4
35	32	15	19	9	8	48	50	8	15	5	.....	14	4	12	1
135	133	97	116	31	26	211	222	24	63	15	12	49	16	50	12
42	40	40	28	20	9	43	42	1	10	13	.....	19	7	11	2
12	19	14	10	9	8	28	30	5	8	.....	1	6	2	4	5
14	9	11	13	3	2	11	14	3	2	.....	3	4	1	3	5
3	6	14	7	..	3	17	19	3	.....	.....	4	1	1	3	3
71	74	79	58	32	22	99	105	12	20	13	8	30	11	21	15
3	9	8	5	2	3	16	19	5	6	.....	7	.....	...	3	4
16	15	15	13	1	2	26	35	9	15	5	.....	7	4	6	...
16	17	15	14	5	5	52	49	7	10	8	.....	8	10	7	3
12	16	14	11	16	9	48	41	11	6	.....	4	3	.....	7	.....
47	57	52	43	24	19	142	144	32	37	13	11	18	14	23	7
9	8	7	6	3	6	18	11	3	4	3	.....	4	2	.....	3
16	16	21	5	4	2	22	28	5	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....
28	26	32	24	4	9	48	43	5	6	4	.....	9	1	6	.....
10	20	19	17	5	3	27	33	5	2	.....	1	5	1	5	2
86	90	94	73	19	28	152	148	19	17	14	1	31	4	17	5
841	882	765	700	336	335	1,493	1,612	221	316	205	80	356	161	259	133

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
TREATY NO. 8 INSPECTORATE— LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY.								
<i>Grouard District—</i>								
Driftpile River.....	183							
Grouard	34							
Sawridge.....	85							
Sturgeon Lake.....	223							
Sucker Creek.....	122							
Swan River	65							
Wabasca.....	342							
Whitefish Lake.....	116							
<i>Peace River District—</i>								
Dunvegan and Grand Prairie.....	142							
Hay River (upper)	403							
Hudsons Hope.....	125							
Moberley Lake.....	58							
Peace River Crossing (Duncan's).....	52							
Red River	138							
St. Johns	157							
Vermilion, (Ambrose's).....	139							
Vermilion, (Tall Cree's).....	71							
Total.....	2,455							
NORTHERN DIVISION.								
<i>Fort McMurray District—</i>								
Athabasca Landing..								
McMurray, Crees and Chipewyans.....	141							
McMurray, Stragglers.....	14							
<i>Fort Nelson District—</i>								
Sicamies	94							
Slaves.....	119							
<i>Great Slave Lake District—</i>								
Chipewyans of Smith	244							
Chipewyans of Resolution.....	146							
Dog Ribs of Resolution	194							
Yellow Knives of Resolution	196							
Slaves of Hay River	96							
<i>Lake Athabasca District—</i>								
Crees of Chipewyan	235							
Chipewyans of Chipewyan	348							
Chipewyan of Fond du Lac (Sask.).....	421							
Total, Northern District.....	2,248							
Total, Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate ¹	4,703							

¹ No details as to ages or religions of 4703 Indians available.

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
.....	8	3	9	.....	1	.....
.....	12	.....	9	.....	1	5
.....	12	.....	12	.....	9	.....
.....	12	1	12	2	1	2
.....	12	.....	13	23	5	2
.....	4	.....	4	3	2	1
.....	1	4	.....	2	3
.....	9	4	10	.....	13	1
.....	24	.....	2	2	1	.....
.....	1	.....	15	2	2	.....
.....	2	16	3	4	1	22
.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....
.....	5	11	2	.....	6	15
.....	2	.....	5	.....
.....	3	1	3	1
.....	80	36	94	63	55	58
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	16	.....	5	16	8	3
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	82	.....	6	27	5	6
.....	30	.....	2	28	6	.....
.....	3	12	16	4	27
.....	6	.....	12	12	7	11
.....	6	.....	11	12	7	10
.....	1	.....	5	14	6	12
.....	5	6	5	2	14
.....	5	.....	10	11	5	14
.....	5	.....	14	27	10	26
.....	54	.....	22	114	12	70
.....	199	18	11	345	72	203
.....	279	54	265	408	127	261

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ISLE À LA CROSSE DISTRICT.								
<i>Lac la Ronge District—(Treaty No. 6.)</i>								
Amos Charles' Band.....	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Roberts' Band.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mathias Colomb's Band.....	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peter Ballendine's Band.....	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Treaty No. 8—</i>								
Fort McMurray Indians.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McMurray Stragglers.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Treaty No. 10—</i>								
Barren Lands.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canoe Lake.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Lake.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English River.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac la Hache.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Isle à la Crosse District ¹	1,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TREATY No. 9.								
<i>Albany River District—</i>								
English River.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Hope.....	543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martin Falls.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osnaburg.....	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total——.....	1,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>James Bay District—</i>								
Fort Albany.....	932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Factory.....	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Post.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Treaty 9 District ²	2,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ No details of ages or religions of 1,970 Indians available.² No details of ages or religions of 2,560 Indians available.

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
.....	9	.....	16	2	3	6
.....	10	.....	6	10	5	1
.....	5	7	1	14	.....
.....	8	.....	17	1	11	.....
.....	27	5	48	14	33	7
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	6	.....	.....	7	1	.....
.....	6	1	.....	7	1	1
.....
.....	1	.....	9	.....	8	.....
.....	5	.....	4	4	3	.....
.....	6	.....	9	1	3	1
.....	23	.....	7	21	6	.....
.....	7	1	4	4
.....	35	.....	37	27	24	5
.....	68	6	85	48	58	13
.....
.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	24	10	14	10
.....	5	.....	7	5	4	3
.....	9	.....	21	16	13	15
.....	28	.....	56	31	31	28
.....
.....	12	.....	47	20	35	20
.....	3	.....	15	5	11	6
.....	2	.....	1	5	1	3
.....	17	.....	63	30	47	29
.....	45	.....	119	61	78	57

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.								
<i>Mackenzie River District—</i>								
Arctic Red River (Loucheux).....	125					125		
Fort Good Hope (Hare Skins).....	368					368		
Fort Liard (Slaves).....	217					217		
Fort Macpherson (Loucheux).....	120	120						
Fort Nelson (non-treaty Sicannies) ¹	106					106		
Fort Nelson (non-treaty Slaves) ¹	119					119		
Fort Norman (Hare Skins).....	343	62				281		
Fort Providence (Slaves).....	197					197		
Fort Rae ²	759							
Fort Simpson (Slaves).....	364	125				239		
Fort Wrigley (Slaves).....	71					71		
Mackenzie Delta and coast line ³	170							
Trout lake (Slaves).....	70					70		
Nomads ³	550							
Total ¹	3,579	307				1,793		
YUKON.								
Carcross.....	60	60						
Carmacks and Little Salmon.....	200							
Champagne and Teslin.....	250	250						
Forty Mile.....	30	30						
Lac Labarge.....	50	50						
Lancing Creek (Slaves).....	100					100		
Livingstone Creek.....	43							
Mayo.....	50	50						
Mooshide.....	250	250						
Rampart House.....	140	140						
Selkirk.....	85	85						
Whitehorse.....	206							
Wood or Stick.....	64							
Total ²	1,528	915				100		

¹ These Indians are living in British Columbia. ² No details for these Indians available, as to ages of 1,528 Indians, or as to religions of 513 Indians available.

RECAPITULATION:—CENSUS OF ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Inspectorates and Districts.	Number.	Religion.					
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Christian Beliefs.
Alberta Inspectorate	5,531	792	.....	1,550	.....	2,096	1,093
British Columbia Inspectorates.....	24,742	4,459	.....	3,047	571	12,441	345
Manitoba Inspectorates.....	14,784	4,882	138	3,131	562	2,432	432
New Brunswick Inspectorate.....	1,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,874	.....
Nova Scotia Inspectorate.....	2,119	15	10	.....	.....	2,093	1
Ontario Inspectorate.....	20,896	5,542	1,180	4,517	12	6,347	516
Prince Edward Island Inspectorate.....	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....
Quebec Inspectorate.....	13,348	121	.....	453	7	8,632	20
Saskatchewan Inspectorates.....	7,625	1,816	.....	82	760	3,024	94
Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate	4,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate.....	2,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle à la Crosse District	1,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	3,579	307	.....	.....	.....	1,793	.....
Yukon	1,528	915	.....	.....	.....	163	.....
Total Indian Population.....	105,561	18,849	1,328	12,780	1,912	41,135	1,408
ESKIMOS.							
<i>Baffin Land—</i>							
Hudson Strait	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frobisher Bay.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Haven.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacklead Island.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keekerton Island.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home Bay.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pond Inlet.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admiralty Inlet.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Mainland—</i>							
Port Burwell.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ungava Bay.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson Strait.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson bay (east side).....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson bay (west side) (including Chesterfield inlet).....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Isthmus to Liverpool Bay.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hershell Island and Mackenzie Delta and Coast.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Eskimos.....	3,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Number of Indians and Eskimos.....	108,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE—No information available as to ages of 21,384

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

RECAPITULATION :—CENSUS OF ARRANGED under Provinces and Districts,

Provinces and Districts.	Number.	Religion.					
		Anglican.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.
Alberta.....	8,682	792	.....	1,550	.....	2,096	1,093
British Columbia.....	25,737	4,459	.....	3,047	571	12,883	345
Manitoba.....	11,935	3,991	138	3,131	551	1,973	432
New Brunswick.....	1,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,874	.....
Nova Scotia.....	2,119	15	10	.....	.....	2,093	1
Ontario.....	26,305	6,433	1,180	4,517	23	6,806	516
Prince Edward Island.....	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....
Quebec.....	13,348	121	.....	453	7	8,633	20
Saskatchewan.....	9,962	1,816	.....	82	760	3,024	94
Northwest Territories.....	3,769	307	.....	.....	.....	1,351	.....
Yukon.....	1,528	915	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Total Indian population.....	105,561	18,849	1,328	12,780	1,912	41,135	1,408
ESKIMOS.							
<i>Bay of Land—</i>							
Hudson Strait.....	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frobisher Bay.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Haven.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacklead Island.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keckerton Island.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hone Bay.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pond Inlet.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admiralty Inlet.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Mainland—</i>							
Port Burwell.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ungava Bay.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson Strait.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudsons Bay (east side).....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudsons Bay (west side, and including Chesterfield inlet).....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Isthmus to Liverpool Bay.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hershell Island and Mackenzie delta and coast line.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Eskimos.....	3,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number of Indians and Eskimos.....	108,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No details available as to ages of 21,384 Indians, or as to religions of 19,943 Indians.

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.

for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

[illegible]

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION.

Agency	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ALBERTA.																
Blackfoot.....	1,798	59,283	821	43,096												
Blood.....	1,602	56,095	665	17,237	223	6,518										
Edmonton.....	318	6,180	1,304	34,093	290	5,625										
Hobbema.....	528	8,479	1,170	47,392	58	1,198										
Lesser Slave Lake.....			8	317	7	227										
Poegan.....	1,654	49,553	982	25,633												
Saddle Lake.....	189	3,774	549	18,931	51	712			17	395						
Surrey.....	226	4,360	403	11,130												
Stony.....																
Total.....	6,315	187,924	5,912	200,138	549	14,340			17	395						
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Babine and Upper Skeena.....			96	282												
Bella Coola.....																
Cowichan.....	12	390	235	11,520									3	95		
Kanloops.....	254	3,810	906	27,180			6	151					155	1,013	216	1,657
Kootenay.....	60	1,300	1,380	36,300												
Kwawkwath.....																
Lytton.....	99	2,150	166	3,705	8	155	7	175					26	575	211	6,580
Nass.....																
New Westminster.....	31	1,250	357	23,830			39	1,520					101	4,030	15	520
Okanagan.....	1,350	23,550	1,550	39,500			2	40					18	360	13	300
Queen Charlotte.....																
Sikine.....																
Stuart Lake.....			223	7,455												
West Coast.....																
Williams Lake.....	131	2,700	555	12,150												
Total.....	1,937	35,150	5,488	155,922	8	153	111	1,886					303	6,073	455	9,057

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MANITONA.													
Birtle.....	942	13,227	1,208	28,506	189	3,251	6	114					
Candlebaye.....		645		300		150							
Fisher River.....	35	31	114	456	80								
Griswold.....	1,938	29,948	660	8,433	138	2,494	20	236					
Mantowapah.....	24	593	88	2,849									
Norway House.....													
Pas.....	938	22,115	421	13,998	40	919							
Portage-la-Prairie.....													
Total.....	3,877	68,569	2,491	55,302	447	6,976	26	350					
New Brunswick,													
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....													
Northern Division—	1	58	29	1,100			1	2			11	171	1
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....													
Northeastern Division—			75	1,035			1	10			2	9	1
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Res-													
tigouche and Westmorland Counties.....													
Southeastern Division—			2	30			2	12					
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens,													
Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	4	58	106	2,165			4	24			15	180	2
Total.....													
Nova Scotia.													
Annapolis County.....				108									
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties			2	100						1			
Cape Breton (Esquasoni).....													
Cape Breton (Sydney).....													
Colchester County.....			2	50									
Cumberland County.....													
Highly County.....			1	30									
Halifax County.....			9										
Hants County.....			6	125									
Inverness County.....			18	215			1	10					
Kings County.....			10	40									
Laurelburg County.....			2	185	4								
Pictou County.....			7	40									
Queens County.....													
Richmond County.....	1	12	11	290									
Shelburne County.....			1	5									
Victoria County.....			8	130									
Yarmouth County.....													
Total.....	4	12	83	1,368	44	68	11	18			5	75	34

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 2—GRAIN PRODUCTION—Continued.

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.																
Alnwick.....	10	265	86	2,385					47	936	18	305				
Cape Croker.....	30	550	150	4,560	4	108	19	40	3	3		830				
Carleton.....	275	5,816	634	22,156	22	730	408	17,111	10	175	28	263	2	10	70	790
Chapleau.....																
Christian Island.....	10	100	75	1,206			10	100			16	200	5	75		
Fort Frances.....																
Fort William.....	69	1,135	56	1,105	5	80	8	210			6	45				
Georgina Island.....	4	50	10	130											1	10
Golden Lake.....	25	400	161	4,807	14	500	43	1,035					48	508	2	30
Gore Bay.....																
Kenora.....																
Manitowaning.....	367	6,200	469	14,225	17	945	85	1,465	2	40	1	10	200	2,400	7	130
Moravian.....	120	1,787	170	3,532			130	4,240	2	22	12	187	2	35	35	439
New Credit.....	179	3,150	373	12,012	58	1,262	24	1,550	4	60	2	26	6	65	2	125
Parry Sound.....			29	1,950			13	1,050					3	100	3	170
Rama.....	10	200	70	1,750			5	100			16	480	4	60	4	70
Rice Lake.....	105	3,050	240	8,500					10	250						
Sarnia.....	123	3,300	317	6,716	24	585	90	2,639					3	41	6	122
Saugeen.....	18	225	175	3,000			20	225					18	425	2	40
Sault Ste. Marie.....			110	3,042			3	65					3	45		
Savanne.....																
Seagov.....	12	150	38	800	5	60	2	28			12	300	15	148	1	6
Six Nations.....	2,090	40,960	3,900	117,000	510	16,200	410	14,710	120	1,140	20	620	40	680	35	240
Sturgeon Falls.....			18	450			6	130			2	40	6	180		
Thessalon.....			18	530			18	457			35	875	19	371		
Tyendinaga.....	60	1,000	300	12,000	350	7,200	50	1,000	50	920	7	89	25	430	3	50
Walpole Island.....	122	2,880	206	7,516	1	25	210	8,335					3	52	26	409
Total.....	3,629	71,227	7,662	229,456	1,010	27,755	1,571	54,513	248	3,537	175	3,420	450	6,568	197	2,631

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island												
QUEBEC.												
Bienvenue	15	136	35	525	2	40	1	15	3	75	1	300
Bersimis	1	8	2	31								
Cacoma	8	140	600	12,500	50	1,500	80	1,400	100	300	5	60
Jeune Lorette	6	76	94	1,791			2	20				
Maniwaki			110	950	1	8						
Maria												
Mingan	21	140	405	3,850	10	80	35	300	11	100		3
Oka			50	113			4	21	5	15		3
Pierreville	60	500	400	5,000	31	200			60	1,100	45	100
Pointe Bleue			162	3,750					3	110		5
Ristigouche												
Seven Island	126	1,785	554	11,000	1	400	205	5,725	4	75	54	650
St. Regis	4	75	115	3,500	3	75					10	175
Tuniskaming												
Total	226	2,724	2,508	43,138	118	2,303	417	7,481	186	1,803	115	1,205
SASKATCHEWAN.												
Assiniboine	431	7,571	430	9,480	60	1,570						
Bathford	821	11,858	1,174	199,741	14	400						
Carlton	1,026	20,670	1,312	33,117	12	520						
Crooked Lake	801	19,411	527	15,323	1	50						
Duck Lake	761	9,901	622	15,401	39	462						
File Hills Agency	35	240	75									
File Hills Colony	1,078	4,549	1,835	15,087	105	200						
Moose Mountain	653	15,672	187	7,440								
Moose Woods	12	294	62	1,275								
Onion Lake	178	4,270	484	15,894	101	1,440	3	25			1	5
Pelly	621	14,190	1,131	39,710	41	690						
Qu'Appelle	1,172	19,295	878	14,110	8	165						
Touchwood	833	16,601	1,125	25,600	47	440						
Total	8,512	147,762	10,171	399,118	434	5,953	3	25			1	5

TABLE No. 2—GRAIN PRODUCTION—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Co n.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alberta	6,315	187,924	5,912	200,138	549	14,340	.....	.....	17	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	1,937	35,150	5,488	155,922	8	155	111	1,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	6,073	455	9,057
Manitoba	3,877	68,569	2,494	55,302	447	6,976	26	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	4	58	106	2,165	...	.....	4	24	.....	.....	13	180	2	10	5	43
Nova Scotia	†	12	83	1,368	4 ¹	68	1 ¹	18	.....	.....	5	75	3 ¹	53	2 ¹	34
Ontario	3,629	71,227	7,662	229,456	1,010	27,755	1,571	54,543	248	3,537	175	3,420	450	6,568	197	2,631
Prince Edward Island	15	136	35	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	226	2,724	2,308	43,138	118	2,363	417	7,481	.....	.....	186	1,803	115	1,293	31	676
Saskatchewan	8,512	147,762	10,171	390,418	434	5,953	3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....
Total	24,515 ¹	513,562	31,459	1,078,432	2,570 ³	57,610	2,133 ¹	61,327	265	3,432	379	5,478	874 ¹	14,002	690 ¹	12,441

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TABLE No. 3—ROOTS AND FODDER.

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	(Other Fodder.
ALBERTA.													
Blackfoot	3½	750							3½	100	3	2,528	461
Blond	20	7,715			8	2,525					250	6,000	300
Edmonton	49	3,683			3	110			25	622	378	2,028	135
Hobbema	20	2,415			9	533					40	2,808	
Lesser Slave Lake	27	2,060			14	31					25	400	225
Pegau	15	1,000			1	125					50	1,900	
Saddle Lake	11	1,065			3	165					15	2,321	25
Sareee	2	200			4	30					750	750	60
Stony													
Total	147½	19,488	13	571	25½	3,519	3	250	28½	722	736	18,170	1,266
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Babine and Upper Skeena	150	55,500			72	12,700					472	390	
Bella Coola	13	1,850	1	100	1	100					30	208	
Cowichan	55	2,565									853		
Kamloops	607	90,722	165	11,220	188	12,784	96	6,528	275	18,280	9,390	565	397
Kootenay	97	11,725									415	880	340
Kwakwaka													
Lyton	132	5,980									851	75	
Nass	295	31,200									90		
New Westminster	269	47,210	31	3,830	49	8,121					867	142	267
Okanagan	319	15,850	23	700	20	655	16	175			2,320	1,500	620
Queen Charlotte	6	500	2	110	2	30			2	100	3	3	
Stikine	10												
Stuart Lake	54	7,745			20	3,125					163	1,175	19
West Coast	2	277	1	80		43					22	11	8
Williams Lake	10½	1,760	14	1,090	14	1,320			21	200	311	1,605	
Total	2,124½	275,834	297	17,130	366½	38,938	112	7,003	286	19,467	16,036	6,613	1,613

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER.

Agency	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
MASTODON.												
Birtle	20	1,322							5	115	Tons.	Tons.
Claude-haye	40	2,715									1,408	1,433
Fisher River	110	2,800	6	8	16	26	5	8	13	21	545	545
Griswold	18	1,917			2	160					1,670	1,670
Manitowish	62	7,283			5	171					948	219
Norway House	83	3,565	5		4				2	26		4,260
Pas	76	1,936	4	13	4	89					820	28
Portage-la-Prairie	9	117									569	569
Total	118	15,191	15	31	31	416	5	8	20	192	5,960	5,960
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
<i>Northern Division.</i>												
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	4	325	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	40					30	
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>												
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Ristigouche and Westmorland Counties	56	2,290	$1\frac{1}{2}$	23	$1\frac{1}{2}$	103	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	$1\frac{1}{2}$	31	54	
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>												
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Simsbury, St. Johns and York Counties	6	288										
Total	66	2,903	2	28	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	143	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	$1\frac{1}{2}$	34	54	

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TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER.—Continued.

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	(Other Fodder.
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Annapolis County	1	60									3½	5	
Antigonish and Gray-shorough Counties	4	265									33		
Cape Breton (Esquasou)	20	200	1	78							85	52	3
Cape Breton (Sydney)													
Colchester County	2	160									6		
Cumberland County	3	200											
Digby County	6	240									6	1	
Halifax County	14	700										10	3
Hants County	5	160											
Inverness County	24	350			12	68			1	30	132	30	15
Kings County	2	150	1	10	5	475			2	50	76	30	4
Laurelburg County	14	925									12	10	
Pictou County	12	360							1	100	10	10	
Queens County	2	150									12	4	12
Richmond County	11	930			30	20			6	10	5		
Shelburne County	2	60	4	7	4	50					150	12	10
Victoria County	20	300											
Yarmouth County									4½	190	673	169	8
Total	152	5,035	14	17	11	971	4	7	4½				
ONTARIO.													
Albion	18	728	4	18	4	700		5	1	34	5		
Cape Croker	32	1,218			8	900			1	580	46	13	26
Carleton	141	4,061	2	76	3	172	1	226	7	800	973	22	462
Chapleau	6	250											
Christian Island	12	100									60		50
Fort Frances	22	2,626									75	150	6
Fort William	28	1,490			2	300							

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	4	237									7	9	
Bersimis.....													
Cacomna.....	300	28,000	4	120	3	130	5	500			800		
Caughnawaga.....													
Jeune Lorette.....	51	3,869			10	1,130					162	13	
Maniwaki.....	7	200	1	9	1	10					25		
Maria.....													
Mingau.....	10												
Oka.....	25	1,000									115	3	180
Pierreville.....	23	513									76		10
Ponte Blane.....	100	2,000			1	60	1	50			180	5	75
Ristigonche.....	85	2,800			2	90					105	5	120
Seven Islands.....													
St. Regis.....	350	8,973	7	325	8	641	4	85			450	370	581
Timiskaming.....	6	400			3	150					30		
Total....	954	48,107	12	454	28	2,211	10	635			1,972	405	971
SASKATCHEWAN.													
Assiniboine.....	5	800	3	900	3	1,560						1,085	650
Battleford.....	17	835	2	50	5	147						5,562	235
Carlton.....	38	1,081									126	4,112	2,465
Crooked Lake.....	5	823									10	1,762	57
Duck Lake.....	11	458	4	15	5	25						2,585	340
File Hills Agency.....	7	750	1	20	4	200						1,150	1,240
File Hills Colony.....	10	500	2	40	5	90						500	1,300
Moose Mountain.....	2	265										508	200
Moose Woods.....	10	300	1	25	3	100	1	40				1,000	27
Onion Lake.....	35	2,001			5	292						2,600	430
Pelly.....	9	147										1,801	607
Qu Appelle.....	21	2,235	4	135	4	425						2,402	1,155
Touchwood.....	12	2,104	2	208	4	262						1,938	217
Total.....	182	12,299	20	1,730	39	3,213	1	40			136	27,514	8,923

TABLE No. 3—ROOTS AND FODDER—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
Alberta.....	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,488	13	571	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,519	3	250	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	722	736	18,170	1,206
British Columbia.....	2,424 $\frac{1}{2}$	275,834	237	17,130	366 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,938	112	7,003	286	19,407	16,036	6,613	1,643
Manitoba.....	418	15,191	15	51	31	416	5	8	20	192	.....	5,900	5,900
New Brunswick.....	66	2,903	2	28	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	143	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	113	54	.....
Nova Scotia.....	152	5,035	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	11	971	1	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	190	673	169	48
Ontario.....	1,799	88,105	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,754	127	15,899	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,071	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,182	20,485	2,217	11,714
Prince Edward Island.....	10	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	35	.....
Quebec.....	954	48,107	12	454	28	2,211	10	635	.....	.....	1,972	405	971
Saskatchewan.....	182	12,299	20	1,730	39	3,213	1	40	17	720	136	27,514	8,923
Total.....	6,152 $\frac{3}{4}$	467,487	354 $\frac{3}{4}$	21,735	630 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,340	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,089	524	35,447	40,203	61,137	30,465

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TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.

Agency.	Area of Reserve.	Under ¹ Wood.	Cleared ¹ but not Cultivated.	Under ¹ actual Cultivation.	Fenced.	Dwellings.					Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribbs.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.									
ALBERTA.																			
Blackfoot.....	175,580	3,300	168,236	4,044	18,880	.....	741	100	20	130	1	130	20	65	1	4	12	1	41
Blood.....	354,086	4,700	343,611	5,685	20,880	.....	29	255	7	100	6	100	52	25	14	48	13	70	.....
Edmonton.....	82,101	43,371	35,738	2,992	9,853	.....	12	92	15	23	.....	122	30	22	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema.....	78,980	76,887	308	1,785	1,393	.....	5	82	61	37	.....	122	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lesser Slave Lake ²	146,806	16,448	11,411	43	111	.....	46	.....	.....	32	.....	32	77	.....	8	36	3	.....	.....
Peace River.....	93,142	700	89,180	3,262	15,000	.....	19	67	8	4	.....	107	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake.....	117,221	37,605	78,409	1,207	68,150	.....	121	76	11	34	.....	34	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saree.....	69,120	10,782	57,692	746	71,000	.....	39	6	.....	50	.....	50	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stony.....	88,258	40,000	47,903	355	11,000	.....	10	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,205,354	233,833	832,448	20,119	225,273	.....	188	899	180	46	717	241	112	23	255	88	1	41	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
Bahine and Upper Skeena.....	30,150	20,815	8,008	1,297	1,089	.....	441	314	62	13	135	91	.....	.....	4	42	146	.....	.....
Bella Coola.....	22,616	22,317	215	84	1,317	.....	397	14	191	9	15	15	12	.....	2	58	36	.....	.....
Cowichan.....	19,920	11,134	5,406	3,320	5,575	.....	609	10	25	10	221	5	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops.....	172,185	87,112	73,131	11,942	98,958	.....	240	325	80	16	348	13	15	.....	4	5	277	3	1
Kootenay.....	42,316	2,320	38,019	1,977	1,977	.....	45	112	80	38	23	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwakwaka.....	16,498	15,971	509	18	24	.....	169	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lytle.....	55,300	32,721	19,133	3,006	5,307	.....	422	335	97	273	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nass.....	63,004	62,392	320	292	204	.....	459	63	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	40,002	32,582	4,235	3,185	3,910	.....	614	59	286	243	212	201	11	67	4	23	1	.....	.....
Okanagan.....	147,339	51,038	86,417	9,884	27,700	.....	75	129	.....	133	102	39	39	39	39	2	95	5	.....
Queen Charlotte.....	3,484	2,474	395	15	22	.....	141	.....	45	4	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stikine.....	415	15	400	.....	1	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Lake.....	34,714	29,519	4,655	540	2,243	.....	13	241	33	51	37	.....	.....	.....	2	54	21	.....	.....
West Coast.....	12,364	11,897	372	95	147	.....	382	.....	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williams Lake.....	66,598	49,636	15,499	1,403	9,480	.....	13	261	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	726,965	432,033	257,461	37,468	157,954	.....	3,004	1,904	1,233	841	1,304	563	65	192	194	808	9	1	.....

¹These three columns make up total area of reserve. ²Complete details not available for Lesser Slave Lake Agency.

TABLE No. 4—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—Continued.

Agency.	Area of Reserve. Acres.	Under Wood. Acres.	Cleared but not Culti- vated. Acres.	Under Actual Culti- vation. Acres.	Fenced. Acres.	Dwellings.								Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.											
MANITOBA.																					
Birtle.....	51,649	31,303	17,357	2,989	10,586	18	92	18	3	100	48	7	7	73	2	6					
Claudeboye	39,784	29,940	9,536	308	308	5	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fisher River.....	113,075	112,329	370	376	839	...	358	...	...	...	166	...	13	67	29	...	...	...	...	...
Grusfold.....	12,294	900	7,595	3,799	1,316	36	40	27	...	52	13	3	36	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowapah.....	81,429	40,413	40,758	258	568	1	324	17	...	118	192	18	124	26	37	...	...	...	...	...
Norway House.....	54,741	48,421	6,229	91	86	...	347	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pass.....	29,346	19,217	10,043	86	199	29	176	9	...	19	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portage-la Prairie.....	26,280	6,000	18,190	2,090	2,760	...	86	21	3	75	25	...	4	14	10	6	...	...	...	...
Total.....	408,598	288,523	110,078	9,997	16,662	1	891,635	327	6	394	601	21	48	350	90	49	...	...	...	...
NEW BRUNSWICK.																					
Northern Division.																					
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	6,506	6,069	234	263	220	...	47	4	1	15	7	6	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division.																					
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Resti- gouche and Westmorland Counties.....	13,387	12,261	520	606	878	...	200	1	20	47	23	40	...	3	25	...	...	...	...	...
Southwestern Division.																					
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, St. Johns and York Counties.....	747	506	211	30	173	...	52	9	7	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	20,640	18,836	965	839	1,271	...	299	14	28	66	30	49	3	8	1	25	...	...	...	...
NOVA SCOTIA.																					
Annapolis County.....	400	395	3	2	5	...	15	...	4	2	1	
Antigonish and Guysborough counties.....	1,050	870	130	50	140	...	33	...	13	8	

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Cape Breton (Eskasoni) ..	2,805	2,000	202	603	704	...	23	1	2	11	10	10	3	...	5			
Cape Breton (Sylvey) ..	3		3	...	3	...	25			
Colchester County ..	135	120	20	15	15	...	15	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland County ..	1,000	998	...	2	2	...	10	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...
Digby County ..	1,600	1,321	225	54	200	...	23	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax County ..	2,278	1,878	350	50	75	...	30	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants County ..	3,250	2,852	300	98	98	...	15	1	2	7	1	7	...	...	...
Inverness County ..	2,755	1,950	325	480	782	...	33	...	6	17	...	...	...	...	...
King's County ..	630		452	7	50	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lennox County ..	2,900	1,398	380	212	519	...	17	...	2	13	9	10	32	...	...	
Pictou County ..	230	90	30	50	34	...	35	...	7	3	3	...	...	...	...
Queens County ..	1,000	600	200	200	150	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond County ..	1,281	900	180	201	205	...	24	...	10	15	...	...	...	...	...
Shelburne County ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria County ..	650	375	215	60	65	...	18	...	1	8	8	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth County ..	21	10	5	6	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	20,937	15,757	3,090	2,090	3,047	...	354	9	76	101	34	46	4	49	3	11	15	
ONTARIO.																		
Aluwick ..	3,575	900	125	2,550	2,800	...	36	1	1	18	16	9	2	5	...	3	...	
Cape Croker ..	13,586	10,526	3,550	1,510	1,580	...	1	38	37	6	40	46	31	4	15	1	4	
Caradoc ..	14,357	1,717	7,824	4,816	12,501	...	5	11	200	89	51	82	31	18	25	32	8	
Chapleau ..	45,310	45,318	15	7	4	...	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian Island ..	3,672	8,902	580	190	500	...	2	18	20	1	1	20	...	2	15	...	3	
Port Frances ..	81,707	81,593	70	41	1,005	...	15	123	12	32	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William ..	21,786	21,354	400	32	76	...	55	81	38	7	7	6	...	6	...	1	...	
Georgina Island ..	3,197	2,715	492	290	400	...	13	18	4	8	15	10	4	9	...	4	3	
Golden Lake ..	1,500	1,230	240	30	...	...	4	18	2	2	10	...	2	...	...	...	...
Gore Bay ..	15,302	12,617	1,740	945	1,864	...	14	100	1	19	71	24	26	64	45	33	3	
Kenora ..	123,153	122,913	152	88	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowaning ..	179,683	117,182	27,922	4,581	8,263	...	38	412	22	137	392	87	1	238	132	243	4	
Moran ..	3,010	810	1,200	1,000	2,500	...	1	35	36	2	37	14	15	7	5	2	4	
New Credit ..	6,000	1,925	3,925	3,925	6,000	...	1	3	62	7	35	16	9	14	9	7	5	
Parry Sound ..	87,432	85,100	1,194	838	838	...	29	63	49	9	32	35	5	15	2	7	9	
Rama ..	2,300	1,150	750	400	1,150	...	52	10	3	8	8	...	2	4	...	10	4	
Rice Lake ..	3,890	2,150	660	1,050	2,100	...	4	17	1	15	18	11	9	11	...	11	2	
Sarnia ..	10,500	5,648	2,802	2,050	6,505	...	4	86	3	26	30	65	18	19	29	23	5	
Saugeen ..	9,020	4,000	3,630	1,330	1,650	...	1	81	27	30	64	30	12	...	10	3	...	
South St. Marie ..	39,816	36,539	1,451	1,826	1,865	...	39	95	22	61	70	39	6	...	21	24	28	
Savanne ..	101,297	100,964	546	57	94	...	...	134	...	...	11	8	...	...	2	...	...
Seaboard ..	800	60	225	515	800	...	8	1	1	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Six Nations ..	43,696	9,000	8,100	26,596	43,696	...	15	34	503	33	8	193	121	188	66	44	110	
Sturgeon Falls ..	64,780	64,328	452	452	291	...	40	63	8	8	27	2	2	3	28	5	4	
Thessalon ..	60,374	59,154	592	718	718	...	35	72	16	27	28	24	...	26	30	...	...
Tyrone ..	16,700	7,131	7,296	7,840	13,720	...	1	227	...	115	110	38	140	75	20	6	15	
Wapole Island ..	7,782	3,338	2,375	2,069	3,292	...	1	86	65	12	8	76	5	17	20	40	1	
Total ..	972,497	836,492	70,236	65,749	114,813	...	29	60	1797	2107	245	912	1069	669	421	759	504	451
Total												
Total												

These three columns make up total area of reserve.

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—Continued.

Agency.	Area of Reserve.	Under Wood.	Cleared but not cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.	Fenced.	Dwellings.				Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.													
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		
Prince Edward Island.....	1,527	726	404	397	542			45		23	25	22	25	3	5	37	6	
QUEBEC.																		
Béancour.....	122	19		112	90			6		2	1	2		1	1			
Bersimis.....	63,197	62,784	345	68	50			30	42	8	8	1			4	1		
Cacoma.....	300							4	3	1	1							
Caulinawaga.....	12,927	1,360	7,143	3,824	2,700	50	2	434		135	185	155	3	402	16			
Jeanne Lorette.....	27		27		20	1	1	86		6	5	5		1	6			
Maniwaki.....	44,537	43,591	186	850	484			3	37	24	11	27	9	5	2	5	1	1
Maria.....	416	80	200	136	156			20	1	15	8	15			1	1		
Mingan.....								20										
Oka.....						1		89		16	49		30		7	1		10
Pierreville.....	559		25	554	234		2	65		10	9	9	34				1	
Pointe Bleue.....	3,779	2,455	488	836	1,100			45	15	1	33	28		25	4	10	19	
Rustigouche.....	8,856	8,204	52	600	600			84	8	2	62	28	64	12	40	4	15	
Seven Islands.....	6		6					40										
St. Régis.....	6,438	80	5,880	1,478	580			178	30	74	6	48	9	10	1	10	12	
Timiskaming.....	14,436	14,430	228	278	190			12	26	16	13	7		2	2	12	2	
Total.....	156,020	133,204	14,080	8,736	6,198	52	5	1,116	162	46	372	414	324	95	500	38	50	22
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
Assiniboine.....	40,897	27,264	12,263	1,370	12,111			6	36	4		32	24	2	4	27	1	
Battleford.....	172,736	20,150	149,993	2,593	8,577			2	113	127	12	109	82	2	6	55	4	
Carlton.....	219,641	86,425	130,195	3,021	22,864			153	96	22	134	156		25	87	1	5	10
Crooked Lake.....	120,895	17,200	101,430	2,265	14,000			49	106		67	81		6	47	4		
Duck Lake.....	123,498	39,588	81,410	2,500	15,103			7	137	51	45	150	7	16	38	4	12	2
File Hills agency.....	63,614	25,000	40,438	176	15,777			7	47		44	30					7	
File Hills Colony.....	18,840	2,000	12,540	4,306	300			7	18		4	20	24		12		55	

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Moose Mountain.....	30,088	25,486	3,362	1,210	4,000	1	20	34	27	30	1	2	21
Moose Woods.....	4,160	1,368	2,717	75	5,280	15	6	11	14	3	1
Onton Lake.....	190,432	41,806	147,781	732	10,445	.....	4	163	.....	.....	63	30	1	14	17	.....	.....
Pelly.....	44,603	16,322	25,671	2,412	3,540	.....	4	57	35	.....	57	39	1	7	28	.....	86
Qu'Appelle.....	81,087	6,180	71,892	3,015	13,675	.....	26	124	2	2	57	39	2	7	28	2	15
Touchwood.....	110,873	35,465	71,324	4,084	34,835	.....	5	136	10	.....	112	104	2	7	73	15	.....
Total.....	1,223,366	344,544	851,019	27,803	160,007	.....	69	1068	475	40	741	881	21	100	421	16	32
																	160

¹These three columns make up total area of reserve.

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*
RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Area of Reserve.	Under ¹ Wood.	Cleared ¹ but not Cultivated.	Under ¹ actual Cultivation.	Fenced.	Dwellings.				Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.										Shanties.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.														
Alberta	1,295,354	233,853	832,448	20,119	225,273	...	...	188	899	180	46	717	241	112	23	225	88	1	41
British Columbia	726,965	432,033	257,464	37,468	157,954	1	...	3,904	1,904	1,233	844	1,301	563	65	192	194	898	9	1
Manitoba.	408,598	288,523	110,078	9,997	16,662	1	..	89	1,635	327	6	394	691	21	48	350	90	49	...
New Brunswick	20,640	18,836	965	839	1,271	...	...	299	14	28	66	30	49	3	8	1	25	...	...
Nova Scotia	20,937	15,757	3,090	2,090	3,047	...	...	354	9	76	101	34	46	4	49	3	11	15	...
Ontario.	972,497	836,492	70,256	65,749	114,813	29	60	1,797	2,107	245	912	1,669	669	121	759	501	451	230	264
Prince Edward Island.....	1,527	726	404	397	542	...	...	45	...	23	25	22	25	3	...	5	37	6	...
Quebec.....	156,020	133,204	14,080	8,736	6,198	52	5	1,116	162	46	372	414	324	95	500	38	23	50	22
Saskatchewan.....	1,223,366	344,544	851,019	27,803	160,097	..	...	69	1,068	475	40	741	881	21	100	421	16	32	160
Total	4,735,904	2,303,968	2,139,804	173,198	685,707	83	65	7,861	7,798	2,633	2,412	5,322	3,399	745	1,679	1,741	1,639	392	488

¹These columns make up total area of reserve.

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TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Farm Machinery
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot.....			3	8	11		2	2	210
Blood.....		2	2		9		2	2	2
Edmonton.....	2					2	1	1	1
Hobbema.....									
Lesser Slave Lake.....									
Leiga.....	1	1	1		13		1	3	3
Saddle Lake.....			4			1			
Sarcee.....	2	1	1		1				
Stony.....		3							
Total.....	5	7	11	8	34	3	6	9	216
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena.....		1			2				
Bella Coola.....		4	6		1	3			
Cowichan.....	7		7						
Kamloops.....	15	6	2	15	348	1	3	2	
Kootenay.....	5		1		2				1
Kwakwewith.....			4						
Lytton.....	34	4	2					1	
Nass.....	12	4	8		9	3	1	3	
New Westminster.....	29	5	5						
Okanagan.....	8	5	1						
Queen Charlotte.....	3	2	2	1	7				
Stikine.....									
Stuart Lake.....	14								
West Coast.....	10		7		4				
Williams Lake.....	12	1				2	2	2	
Total.....	153	32	45	16	373	9	6	9	4
MANITOBA.									
Birtle.....	4		1	2	1		2	2	
Claudebaye.....	5		5				1		
Fisher River.....	6	1	8	1	12				
Griswold.....	2		1		5				
Manitowapah.....	10		11		8				

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Farm Machinery
MANITOBA.									
Norway House	9	1	3		2				
Pas	4		5		6	1			
Portage-la-Prairie					3				
Total	40	2	34	3	37	1	3	2	
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County									
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	1		1						
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	1		1		2				
Cape Breton (Sydney)			1						
Colchester County	1		1		1				
Cumberland County									
Digby County	1		1	1				1	
Halifax County		1							2
Hants County	1		1		1				
Inverness County	1		2	1	2				
Kings County									
Lunenburg County			1						
Pictou County	2		2						
Queens County					22				
Richmond County	1	1	1		2				
Shelburne County									
Victoria County			1						
Yarmouth County									
Total	9	2	13	2	30			1	2
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
<i>Northern Division—</i>									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	1	1	2	1	4				
<i>Northeastern Division—</i>									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and West-	6	3	4		6				
morland Counties									
<i>Southwestern Division—</i>									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and		2	4						
York Counties									
Total	7	6	10	1	10				

ONTARIO.

Alnwick.....	1	1	1	1	1	4							
Cape Croker.....	2	1	3	6	10								
Caradoc.....	9	3				4							
Chapleau.....													
Christian Island.....	2	1											
Fort Frances.....	1					1							
Fort William.....	5	2				3							
Georgina Island....	1	1				1							
Golden Lake.....	1	1											
Gore Bay.....	4	1				1				2			1
Kenora.....													
Mantowaning.....	7	3				5							1
Moravian.....	3	1				1							
New Credit.....	2	1				2							4
Parry Sound.....	7	1				3							
Rama.....	1	1				3							
Rice Lake.....	2	2				2							
Sarnia.....	5	2				8				1			1
Saugeen.....	5	1				12							
Sault Ste. Marie.....	5	1				3				1			
Savannah.....													
Sengco.....	1	1											
Six Nations.....	15	1				22							8
Sturgeon Falls.....	4												
Thessalon.....	4	1											
Tyendinaga.....	2	1				6				1			1
Walpole Island.....	2	1				4							
Total.....	92	27		79	43	88	3		6		3		23

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

QUEBEC.									
Prince Edward Island	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Beauport									
Bersimis	1								
Cacoma									
Catignawaga	1	1	3	3	3				
Jeanne Lorette	1		1						
Maniwaki	1	1	2		2				
Matia	1		1						
Mingan	1		1						
Oka	1	1	1	1					
Pierreville	1		2	3					
Conte Blene	3	1	2	1	2				

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TABLE No. 5—'PUBLIC' BUILDINGS—Continued.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Farm Machinery.
QUEBEC.									
Restigouche	1	1	1			1	2		10
Seven Islands	1								5
St. Regis	2	1	5		11		2	2	1
Timiskaming			1		2		1		
Total	14	5	20	7	20	2	7	7	16
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine		1	1		4		1	1	40
Battleford	7		5	5	19	1	1	2	
Carlton	4		6		7	1	2	3	
Crooked Lake							1	1	
Duck Lake	3		4				4	3	9
File Hills Agency		1					2	2	
File Hills Colony	2			2			1		1
Moose Mountain	1	1	1	3	1		1	1	70
Moose Woods	1								
Onion Lake								1	
Pelly						2			
Qu'Appelle	4		3		2		2		
Touchwood	1		3		2		3	3	
Total	24	2	23	10	35	4	18	18	120

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TABLE No. 5—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.
RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Farm Machinery.
Alberta	5	7	11	8	34	5	6	9	216
British Columbia ..	153	32	45	16	373	9	6	9	4
Manitoba ..	40	2	34	3	37	1	3	2	.....
New Brunswick	7	6	10	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia ..	9	2	13	2	30	.....	.....	1	2
Ontario ..	92	27	79	13	88	3	6	3	23
Prince Edward Island	1	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Quebec	14	5	20	7	20	2	7	7	16
Saskatchewan	24	2	23	10	35	4	18	18	120
Total	345	84	237	90	630	24	47	49	381

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.

Agency.	Ploughs.	Discs and Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	(Other Implements and Tools.	Wagons.	Carts.	Staghs (Driving.	Staghs (Drafting.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
ALBERTA.																	
Blackfoot	50	15	30	3	2	90	12	80	5	3	280	180	...	50	40	50	50
Blood	80	22	30	...	...	110	25	105	5	10	2,000	265	...	25	3	136	25
Edmonton	91	78	22	13	...	50	13	56	7	5	224	...	...	16	67	15	19
Hobbema	86	64	9	...	...	86	...	72	...	...	769	138	...	24	110	19	11
Lesser Slave Lake	6	6	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Poigan	50	56	15	...	1	49	15	45	2	2	876	120	...	5	5	30	10
Saddle Lake	70	45	3	...	...	57	...	55	...	...	3	100	...	26	94	33	7
Sarcee	21	20	2	2	1	26	3	15	1	1	280	70	...	...	25	16	4
Stony	40	10	1	...	...	42	...	25	...	...	...	100	...	45	...	80	25
Total	503	316	84	18	4	523	80	457	15	44	4,432	1,072	5	191	355	381	151
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																	
Babine and Upper Skeena	14	16	1	1	...	10	...	14	...	70	4,950	42	2	2	75	12	...
Bella Coola	10	7	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	51	500	16	...	21	17	3	...
Cowichan	165	111	...	7	3	42	16	33	6	16	4,370	192	6	83	9	33	167
Kamloops	548	425	11	97	55	185	28	295	9	3	1,000	190	23	20	125	121	38
Kootenay	153	41	...	...	...	39	4	26	3	...	335	69	...	20	67	26	19
Kwakwewlth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lytton	187	152	8	46	27	70	...	36	5	...	647	183	...	20	108	46	14
Nass	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	135	...	...
New Westminster	79	66	...	9	9	19	3	8	...	...	1,816	87	5	...	6	3	4
Okanagan	169	146	13	22	47	70	12	70	8	...	572	126	...	43	95	79	109
Queen Charlotte	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	1	...	1	1	...	...
Stikine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuart Lake	30	14	...	...	...	20	1	10	...	10	1,905	17	...	44	34	12	1
West Coast .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	6	...	...	...	1	11
Williams Lake	112	68	49	95	15	94	8	4	500	94	...	20	194	67	28
Total	1,477	1,047	33	182	181	459	79	501	39	22	149,552	1,024	36	261	867	404	391

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MANTOIA.													
Birds.....	116	67	32	6	1	52	36	43	6	2	2	1,055	94
Chandeleys	22	17				4		3		1	2	250	11
Fisher river	31	15	2			42	1	38				69	58
Graswold.....	106	60	21			85	40	26	10	2	4	505	74
Manitowapah	45	36	4	1		74		52			17	945	119
Norway House	4	3										645	8
Pass	14	13				9		8			5	1,016	45
Portage-la-Prairie	50	22	9	1		28	11	19	7	1	2	300	3
Total	388	233	65	8	1	244	88	189	23	6	39	5,020	409
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
<i>Northern Division</i> —													
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	9	5	2	4	1	4	2	6			1	100	10
<i>Northeastern Division</i> —													
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Westmorland Counties.....	25	25		6	5	11	1	8	1	1	64	4	26
<i>Southeastern Division</i> —													
Charlotte, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York counties.....	3	2				1		1	1				
Total	37	32	2	10	6	16	3	15	2	1	68	104	36
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Annapolis County.....	1	1										150	1
Antigonish and Gynsborough Counties.....	3	4										100	2
Cape Breton (Esquimaux)	6	4	3	3		6		2			25	500	13
Cape Breton (Sydney)											1	212	1
Colechester County	1	1		1								60	1
Cumberland County												45	1
Digby County	2	2									32	60	1
Halifax County.....	1	4		5		3		3			10	50	2
Inverness County	2	5		3	1	4		2			135	3	7
Kings County	2	2		1				1			2	100	2
Laurelburg County	8	8		2		2		5			3	114	1
Pictou County.....	1	1	1	2				1			112	2	1
Queens County.....	1	1		3	1	1		1			4	155	6
Richmond county	1	6						1			100	1	3
Shelburne County	1	5						1			5	95	3
Victoria County												90	
Yarmouth County													
Total	51	42	1	24	2	17		9	1		99	2,298	62

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2,298

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TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.—Continued.

Agency.	Ploughs.	Disks and harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements and Tools.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick	15	12	7	10	5	6	5	7	6	6	6	160	10	1	15	16	16	12
Cape Croker	42	39	3	5	3	15	6	19	14	1	2	322	29	12	17	30	20	22
Carleton Place	137	139	31	122	14	66	32	47	32	12	21	724	95	7	73	72	49	127
Chapleau	1	1										115			6	12	4	5
Christian Island	14	12	2	3	1	4	4	5	3	1	7	90	10		2	13		
Fort Frances	20	12				1	1	1			1	655	3		2	10		
Fort William	11	5	1			1	2	2			1	286	9		2	10		1
Georgina Island	14	14	4	2	1	7	4	5	4	1	13	15	9		2	3		2
Golden Lake	5	3	3			1		1	1		1	100	4		6	5		6
Gore Bay	63	51	3	6	3	20	3	18	9		23	337	39	1	41	34	13	30
Kemora	13										5	4,269			19			
Manitowaning	200	156	6	23	12	99	21	94	28	4	52	3,334	146		219	197	63	106
Moravian	45	35	9	50	7	19	10	10	5		4	256	30	4	25	11	11	40
New Credit	50	31	14	30	12	20	14	18	11			400	30		28	20	11	42
Perry Sound	39	30		7		13	11	11	11	1		695	22		28	20	10	20
Rama	4	6	3	3		3	3	3	3			50	3		4	4	2	3
Rice Lake	28	24	9	12	7	13	10	11	11	1		171	17		11	15	10	21
Sarnia	61	45	21	31	5	32	18	26	21	1	27	619	45	8	23	29	23	46
Saugeen	50	25	2	3	1	14	3	12	2		10	850	30		20	35	20	40
Sault Ste. Marie	39	26	1	4	1	9		10	1	1	13	1,175	23		71	43	5	18
Savanne	5	5									5	3,235						
Seagrave	4	3	2	1		2	1	2			5	2	2		3	2	3	3
Six Nations	396	340	122	216	124	250	147	202	180	6	60	4,520	314	65	204	238	166	275
Sturgeon Falls	21	11			1	2		5	4		23	400	13	4	83	45	5	13
Thessalon	9	9										896	3		19	8	1	
Tyendinaga	157	120	55	87	30	74	43	67	44	1	33	822	100	4	85	102	48	115
Walpole Island	98	83	5	79	2	39	13	22	14	2	4	250	66	10	26	47	26	80
Total	1,542	1,250	299	635	229	680	335	598	410	22	344	24,830	1,052	108	981	1,018	502	1,027
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		
Prince Edward Island	9	11	1		5	1	1	3	1	1			1	4		12		

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QUEBEC.												
Béancour	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	150	1	1	1	1
Bersimis	2	2						175	3	4	1	1
Cacoma	140	210	70	12	15	135	24	545	112	92	335	392
Caughnawaga	3	5			1			168	4	3	3	4
Jeune Lorette	24	23	1	2	2	9	1	200	12	2	16	17
Maniwaki	5	5			1			100	2	4	5	4
Maria								100				
Mingan	31	23		3	3	9	4	100	11	14	28	28
Oka	6	6		2	2	2		122	8	7	9	
Pierreville	26	30	1	1	2	8	9	250	21	25	31	15
Pointe Bleue	28	32	2	5	6	4	2	170	12	4	15	10
Ristigouche								100				
Seven Islands	238	111	10	98	5	77	18	400	58	12	60	75
St. Regis	10	8		2	4		3	300	9	1	1	6
Timiskaming												
Total	517	457	85	129	34	241	25	2,980	283	162	507	474
SASKATCHEWAN.												
Assiniboine	33	21	11	1	7	25	2	287	37		18	29
Battleford	116	73	12	5	2	86	21	1,150	157	7	64	32
Carlton	126	112	23	22	4	92	25	1,725	151	5	109	30
Crooked Lake	83	53	22	12		62	21	565	115		98	21
Duck Lake	99	98	12		1	67	24	1,739	132	6	114	16
File Hills agency	7	4	1	1		21	1	380	30		30	6
File Hills Colony	54	25	25	9	1	17	19	250	31		16	4
Moose Mountain	10	5	1	1	13	10	8	360	46	30	33	23
Moose Woods	30	25	1	1		67	1	70	19		7	15
Union Lake								865	122	6	48	22
Pelly	63	46	13	1		41	22	500	166		54	38
Qu'Appelle	111	78	24	52		25	38	735	131		111	60
Touchwood	106	71	25			61	19	738	99	4	104	44
Total	887	630	180	54	9	630	195	9,444	1,139	65	746	425

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.—*Concluded.*
RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Ploughs.	Discs and harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements and Tools.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
Alberta.....	503	316	84	18	4	323	80	457	15	5	41	4,432	1,072	5	191	355	381	151
British Columbia	1,477	1,047	33	182	181	459	79	501	39	22	145	17,522	1,024	36	261	807	404	391
Manitoba.....	388	233	68	8	1	244	88	189	23	6	39	5,020	409	39	259	422	143	274
New Brunswick.....	37	32	2	10	6	16	3	15	2	1	68	101	3	16	28	60	7	11
Nova Scotia.....	51	42	1	20	2	17	.....	9	1	.....	99	2,228	62	32	42	52	4	15
Ontario.....	1,542	1,250	299	635	229	680	335	598	410	22	311	24,830	1,052	108	981	1,018	502	1,027
Prince Edward Island.....	9	11	1	.....	5	1	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	12	.....	.....
Quebec.....	517	437	85	129	34	241	41	245	25	36	97	2,980	283	162	507	473	43	474
Saskatchewan	887	630	180	54	9	630	195	541	62	11	51	9,441	1,139	65	746	972	346	425
Total.....	5,411	4,018	753	1,116	471	2,811	822	2,568	578	104	891	66,570	5,078	452	3,015	4,231	1,830	2,768

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TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.

AGENCY.	HORSES.			CATTLE.						OTHER STOCK.					POULTRY.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
ALBERTA.																		
Blackfoot.....		1,599	300			120	553	597					20				100	
Blood.....	5	3,309	419	41		213	1,030	1,922			5	25	40				1,300	
Edmonton.....	2	314	13	8	7	60	212	302				1	245	2			411	
Hobbema.....		385	73		10	78	101	168					56					
Lesser Slave Lake.....	38	237		6		9	44	82										
Poison.....	1	1,384					488	842			1	5	19	15	10	25	150	
Saddle Lake.....		167		2	87	5	236	303			2	41	35	10	13		510	
Sarcee.....		531				20	104	109										
Stony.....	20	1,212					61	99										
Total.....	66	9,478	805	57	95	544	2,832	4,424			11	75	416	102	23	25	3,971	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	9	499	59	11		5	163	89								6	465	
Bella Coola.....	6	372	36	4		10	26	14			1	3	10			400	5,675	
Cowichan.....	9	297	70	1		13	236	134	1,100	640		5	30		470	168	6,249	
Kamloops.....	62	3,617	1,138	35		115	1,300	452			22	71	184	132	144	114	1,035	
Kootenay.....	50	1,075	195	37		110	727	590			3	14	30		8	4	1,770	
Kwakwaka.....		1																
Lytton.....	52	762	365	40		86	320	358	286		39	226	277		76	137	2,063	
Nass.....		5			1	12	12										350	
New Westminster.....	26	417	72	29	8	109	431	480	221	212	39	192	1,098		92	796	6,040	
Okanagan.....	32	1,555	470	33		465	1,075	1,530	80	80	15	65	255				1,545	
Queen Charlotte.....		14	4	5			35	25									400	
Stikine.....		12																
Stuart Lake.....	24	414	77	15		88	135	83				2	4				55	
West Coast.....		12		18			59	22								8	1,065	
Williams Lake.....	40	2,238	963	30		148	1,164	752				5					840	
Total.....	310	11,220	3,419	259	8	1,321	5,773	3,949	1,687	952	119	583	1,885	132	794	1,525	27,199	

TABLE No. 7—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Continued.

Agency.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Fillies and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																	
Prince Edward Island	10	4	1	1	1	1	8	6					2			10	150
QUEBEC.																	
Picancour			1	1			7	6				1					25
Bersimis				2			14	5									32
Cacouna	325	50		90	1	60	350	240				125	700	350	50	75	8,400
Canginawaga	2						13	3				6	6	3			350
Jeune Lorette	32						44	35	4	6	6	10	17				217
Maniwaki				1		10	11	9	10	7	1	2	6				90
Maria																	
Mingan																	
Oka	1	78	14	5			78	25	3			7	23	5			165
Pierreville		10		3			17	13				2	2				73
Ponte Bleue	3	38	6	7	8	18	85	35	10	52	7	31	32				400
Restigouche	1	20	2	2		12	39	75			5	8	33				90
Seven Islands																	
St. Regis	1	204	20	16	4	30	310	150	15	15	15	85	129	300	100	64	561
Timiskaming		16		3		2	18	15	13			6	21				175
Total	10	740	93	130	13	132	977	651	55	13	34	283	1,024	658	150	139	10,178
SASKATCHEWAN.																	
Assiniboine	1	198	35	2	30	1	50	90									125
Battleford	9	572	55	14	63	123	382	341									775
Carlton	3	448		13	107	111	493	652	15		24	79	84	91		14	1,101
Crooked Lake		282	31	6	43	39	168	230						2	6		435
Duck Lake	4	338	47	1	113	72	269	539	11	6			34				737

TABLE No. 7—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Concluded.
RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Alberta.....	66	9,478	805	57	95	544	2,832	4,424	.....	..	11	75	416	102	23	25	3,971
British Columbia	310	11,220	3,419	259	8	1,221	5,773	3,949	1,687	952	119	583	1,885	132	794	1,525	27,199
Manitoba.....	12	1,329	43	54	369	255	953	892	21	.....	2	3	106	29	19	13	2,842
New Brunswick.....	.....	41	1	1	.....	7	38	50	.....	.....	1	8	4	3	.....	16	475
Nova Scotia. ....	.....	54	9	5	17	26	122	117	85	14	.....	10	23	.....	11	11	1,072
Ontario.....	54	3,126	560	151	54	650	2,665	2,292	442	191	114	1,183	3,700	1,841	739	2,534	48,227
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	10	4	1	.....	1	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	16	150
Quebec.....	10	740	93	130	13	132	977	651	55	13	34	283	1,024	638	150	139	10,178
Saskatchewan.....	24	3,632	275	77	561	765	2,655	3,331	26	6	25	118	354	123	14	29	5,342
Total.....	476	29,630	5,209	735	1,117	3,601	16,023	15,712	2,316	1,176	306	2,263	7,514	2,888	1,750	4,302	99,456

TABLE No. 8—GENERAL EFFECTS.

Agency.	Motor Boats.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Steel Traps.	Nets.	Tents.
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot.....			5		50	40	50		140
Blood.....					40	15			275
Edmonton.....			16	20	96	73	1,614	50	101
Holbourn.....			1		80	83	1,637	31	129
Lesser Slave Lake.....				32	27	26	402	92	37
Poigan.....					20	10			115
Saddle Lake.....			29	19	96	87	2,090	140	135
Sarcee.....					6	8	50		65
Stony.....					150	12	1,200		200
Total.....			51	71	565	354	7,073	313	1,197
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Bahine and Upper Skeena.....			19	297	665	322	8,900	173	137
Bella Coola.....	13		92	110	433	189	4,100	98	114
Cowichan.....	63			318	307	273	29	71	168
Kanloops.....			19	130			30		481
Kootenay.....				57	178	22			148
Kwakwaka.....			74	295	256	174	2,920	216	109
Lytton.....			54	72	229	95	471	67	197
Nas.....			156	105			3,650	272	278
New Westminster.....			122	379	330	383	914	155	303
Okanagan.....			13	10	294	62	270		170
Queen Charlotte.....	2		110	20	55	75	160	25	70
Stikine.....			8	5		50	150	10	50
Stuart Lake.....	8			213	391	226	4,740	501	169
West Coast.....	40		7	1,171	328	392	2,173	123	159
Williams Lake.....	47			37	287	38	3,385		344
Total.....	583	372	674	3,249	3,683	2,301	32,272	1,721	2,897
MANITOBA.									
Birdie.....			1		69	60	1,270	10	111
Chandoye.....			156	35	42	130	1,200	248	223
Fisher River.....			168	209	129	312	2,970	807	285

TABLE No. 8—GENERAL EFFECTS—Continued.

Agency.	Motor Boats.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Steel Traps.	Nets.	Tents.
MANITOBA—Concluded.									
Griswold.....				4	64	73	1,740	3	81
Manitowapah.....		61	176	168	168	282	7,304	1,357	317
Norway House.....		2	314	680	510	740	1,770	3,250	980
Pas.....	1		21	293	93	291	5,275	693	148
Portage-la-Prairie.....	2		10	9	55	50	1,274	...	93
Total.....	3	66	846	1,398	1,160	1,938	22,803	6,568	2,238
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
<i>Northern Division—</i> Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....				9	13	7	28	1	6
<i>Northeastern Division—</i> Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	1	35	52	15	45	100	376	200	18
<i>Southwestern Division—</i> Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunburg, St. Johns and York Counties.....	4			24	22	33	1,651	9	25
Total.....	5	35	52	52	80	140	1,455	210	49
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.....				3	6	10	15	...	2
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.....		4	4	...	5	22	28	11	1
Cape Breton (Esquason).....		3	9	...	...	10	200	5	...
Colchester County.....				2	2	15	30	...	...
Cumberland County.....		1	2	...	4	6	...	...	...
Digby County.....				8	11	4	145	...	9
Halifax County.....		3	7	...	13	29	45	...	3
Hants County.....		2	7	3	10	9	100	5	1
Inverness County.....		2	20	...	1	18	100	9	...
Kings County.....			2	4	4	15	1	100	1
Lunenburg County.....			10	5	6	22	25	3	4

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		1	9	1	16	23	3	60	1
Pictou County.....	1	9	1	16	23	3	60	1
Queens County.....	6	5	8	12	7	10	8
Richmond County.....	4	15	22	75	15
Shelburne County.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	6	100	.....	.....
Victoria County.....	.....	1	5	2	10	8	50	3	.....
Yarmouth County.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	10	20	2	10
Total.....	5	27	95	44	116	236	947	221	32
ONTARIO.									
Alnwick.....	1	.....	1	32	7	31	2,088	.....	12
Cape Croker.....	6	13	22	2	26	32	30	110	6
Carleton.....	.....	.....	2	.....	41	39	565	22	9
Chapleau.....	.....	.....	.....	186	210	188	4,250	134	137
Christian Island.....	8	5	16	6	18	10	200	12	20
Fort Frances.....	3	.....	23	238	91	151	4,020	98	98
Fort William.....	7	49	54	314	158	234	548	767	225
Georgina Island.....	1	2	16	3	9	17	185	10	8
Golden Lake.....	1	.....	5	12	22	15	200	12	15
Gore Bay.....	1	23	24	.....	46	49	238	130	3
Kenora.....	.....	.....	7	258	105	177	6,637	383	177
Manitowaning.....	6	105	51	32	104	105	1,337	213	55
Moravian.....	.....	.....	4	.....	21	14	70	15	.....
New Credit.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	18	150	.....	.....
Parry Sound.....	2	10	38	47	71	55	1,000	24	49
Rama.....	.....	.....	2	30	32	28	1,000	.....	25
Rice Lake.....	2	3	14	76	21	76	3,000	2	29
Sarnia.....	.....	3	.....	.....	20	43	250	7	3
Saugeen.....	.....	.....	4	.....	30	75	130	20	15
Sault Ste. Marie.....	19	66	54	71	64	213	194	213	60
Savanna.....	.....	.....	2	292	119	292	5,302	418	203
Seabrook.....	.....	.....	1	11	5	6	640	.....	5
Six Nations.....	.....	.....	22	4	60	172	320	.....	1
Sturgeon Falls.....	6	10	35	135	150	115	1,420	130	155
Thessalon.....	.....	29	22	60	16	91	1,457	312	53
Tyendinaga.....	2	2	21	2	25	30	800	15	3
Wapole Island.....	5	3	79	13	22	91	2,241	31	11
Total.....	70	323	522	1,829	1,508	2,067	38,572	3,670	1,380
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Prince Edward Island.....	3	3	15	1	.....	23	54	22	.....
QUEBEC.									
Beauceville.....	.....	.....	.....	116	31	2	6	.....	.....
Berthier.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	119	1,340	15	111

TABLE No. 8—GENERAL EFFECTS—Continued.

Agency.	Motor Boats.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Steel Traps.	Nets.	Tents.
<i>QUEBEC—Concluded.</i>									
Cacoma	3	1	40	12	2	19	149	.....	6
Canghuawaga	10	50	40	100	.....	7
Jeanne Lorette	8	91	30	430	.....	70
Maniwaki	1	95	10	68	1,897	54	.....
Maria	1	8	5	121	.....	.....	2
Mingan	11	4	45	23	53	2,500	.....	50
Oka	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pierreville	10	5	6	25	450	.....	4
Pointe Bleue	2	160	150	288	7,400	150	200
Ristigouche	2	15	25	2	120	.....	.....
Seven Islands	1	.....	300	100	400	1,000	200	300
St. Regis	7	.....	80	2	19	45	640	34	3
Timiskaming	2	24	23	11	300	15	21
Total	10	17	171	803	536	1,117	16,473	468	779
<i>SASKATCHEWAN.</i>									
Assiniboine	8	48	805	1	47
Battleford	5	6	85	114	2,360	135	188
Carlton	8	79	178	174	4,411	311	202
Crooked Lake	53	68	107	16	144
Duck Lake	10	1	92	159	3,606	16	156
Elle Hills Agency	19	36	88	.....	43
Elle Hills Colony	12	24	44	.....	.....
Moose Mountain	1	35	53	12	400	48
Moose Woods	4	.....	8	10	50	.....	15
Onion Lake	13	32	125	123	3,850	118	153
Pelly	79	62	2,011	.....	84
Qu'Appelle	42	65	715	17	154
Touchwood	70	102	3,601	4	150
Total	40	119	805	1,038	21,720	1,018	1,384

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TABLE No. 8—GENERAL EFFECTS—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Motor Boats.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Steel Traps.	Nets.	Tents.
Alberta.....	.....	.....	51	71	565	354	7,073	313	1,197
British Columbia.....	583	372	671	3,219	3,683	2,301	32,272	1,721	2,897
Manitoba.....	3	66	846	1,398	1,160	1,338	22,803	6,568	2,238
New Brunswick.....	5	35	52	52	80	140	1,455	210	49
Nova Scotia.....	5	27	95	44	116	236	947	221	32
Ontario.....	70	323	522	1,829	1,508	2,067	38,772	3,670	1,380
Prince Edward Island.....	3	3	15	1	.....	23	54	22	.....
Quebec.....	10	17	171	893	536	1,117	16,473	468	779
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	40	119	806	1,038	21,730	1,018	1,384
Total.....	679	843	2,466	7,566	8,454	9,214	141,369	14,211	9,956

TABLE No. 9—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Agency.	Education.				Number of able-bodied male adults.	Industrial population.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping, or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.	Number who wear modern clothing.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
ALBERTA.											
Blackfoot.....	163	140	.....	.....	175	200	78	10	120	40	640
Blood.....	300	250	.....	.....	325	360	67	3	400	25	1,050
Edmonton.....	104	50	57	5	153	295	101	66	63	20	708
Hobbema.....	89	54	.....	.....	149	.....	117	41	66	21	776
Lesser Slave Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan.....	109	86	.....	.....	100	.....	70	.....	89	.....	432
Saddle Lake.....	173	126	10	4	210	210	83	72	44	11	864
Sarcee.....	29	24	.....	.....	38	38	33	2	18	5	46
Stony.....	85	62	.....	.....	125	125	.....	125	50	.....	654
Total.....	1,052	792	67	9	1,275	1,228	549	319	850	127	5,170
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	245	108	.....	.....	565	821	.....	488	31	130	1,901
Bella Coola.....	148	70	.....	.....	377	377	10	361	24	365	1,520
Cowichan.....	1,689	206	.....	.....	406	419	154	119	.....	315	1,712
Kamloops.....	179	47	7	.....	634	636	549	10	.....	71	2,312
Kootenay.....	200	103	1	.....	167	423	139	148	118	86	505
Kwawkweth.....	257	103	.....	.....	376	625	.....	375	.....	2	1,140
Lytton.....	1,901	157	.....	.....	615	610	562	45	.....	34	2,264
Nass.....	811	746	.....	.....	522	522	.....	522	6	212	1,834
New Westminster.....	1,469	433	.....	.....	2,414	1,302	387	392	520	315	474
Okanagan.....	48	11	.....	.....	189	190	191	2	166	.....	874
Queen Charlotte.....	350	250	.....	.....	175	350	.....	350	.....	20	595
Stikine.....	220	42	.....	.....	158	175	.....	172	.....	40	640
Stuart Lake.....	162	19	110	3	308	526	40	448	58	113	1,355
West Coast.....	581	437	.....	.....	551	1,332	.....	632	.....	23	1,779
Williams Lake.....	695	166	5	353	182	174	188	144	124	423
Total.....	8,955	2,898	123	3	7,810	8,490	2,206	4,252	1,067	1,789	19,358

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MANITOBA.											
Birds.....	148	121	6	5	90	234	64	78	38	25	475
Glandeboye.....	749	317	92	257	200	20	255	1	868
Fisher River.....	1,489	335	.....	.....	445	581	17	429	65	23	2,252
Graswald.....	113	68	3	1	38	110	68	36	22	20	406
Manitowish.....	1,181	565	.....	.....	371	829	18	.....	.....	.....	1,629
Norway House.....	1,142	138	2	1	728	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	3,225
Pas.....	81	62	.....	.....	211	193	.....	346	.....	12	1,154
Portage-la-Prairie.....	245	120	.....	.....	132	285	13	146	18	228	431
Total.....	4,418	1,946	103	7	2,365	2,406	220	1,978	144	358	10,413
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
<i>Northern Division</i> —											
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	110	65	54	10	54	135	41	9	4	45	223
<i>Northeastern Division</i> —											
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and West-	854	195	29	4	245	382	150	120	18	125	944
morland Counties.....											
<i>Southwestern Division</i> —											
Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and	329	253	.....	.....	73	85	1	21	.....	65	329
York Counties.....											
Total.....	1,323	493	83	14	372	602	192	133	22	235	1,496
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County.....	60	30	.....	.....	20	60	2	4	.....	.....	60
Antigonish and Guysborough County.....	229	36	.....	.....	70	138	27	70	.....	70	238
Cape Breton (Esquasoni).....	90	65	1	.....	125	65	25	40	23	40	125
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	137	60	2	.....	20	37	.....	.....	.....	37	137
Colchester County.....	97	25	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	5	.....	14	97
Cumberland County.....	72	35	.....	.....	16	16	.....	12	.....	.....	72
Digby County.....	89	74	1	1	24	18	.....	19	.....	8	98
Halifax County.....	213	122	.....	.....	65	.....	9	47	.....	4	251
Hants County.....	107	32	.....	.....	25	28	.....	17	3	25	119
Inverness County.....	125	19	2	1	44	30	27	32	11	5	208
Kings County.....	87	50	.....	.....	30	58	1	35	1	58	87
Laurelburg County.....	107	70	.....	.....	23	25	12	12	5	19	107
Pictou County.....	49	29	2	1	17	37	17	30	19	8	158
Queens County.....	51	24	.....	.....	54	29	15	20	.....	29	49
Richmond County.....	90	40	.....	.....	40	40	38	15	.....	26	115
Shelburne County.....	38	38	.....	.....	11	38	11	11	.....	11	38
Victoria County.....	50	10	2	.....	26	50	15	18	6	50	82
Yarmouth County.....	70	10	.....	.....	24	10	3	10	.....	.....	75
Total.....	1,801	779	10	3	679	679	240	397	71	378	2,133

TABLE No. 9—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—Continued.

Agency.	Education.				Number of able-bodied male adults.	Industrial population.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.	Number who wear modern clothing.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
ONTARIO.											
Alnwick.....	262	210	.....	.....	50	40	6	45	6	40	262
Cape Croker.....	220	203	.....	35	130	203	200	87	204	.....	378
Caradoc.....	1,148	757	.....	25	407	639	77	2	32	375	1,209
Chapleau.....	408	138	5	.....	167	.....	.....	150	.....	20	603
Christian Island.....	290	120	5	.....	80	50	6	20	13	50	254
Fort Frances.....	222	135	.....	.....	252	622	6	581	8	413	912
Fort William.....	610	193	20	.....	302	264	.....	245	.....	67	1,373
Georgina Island.....	100	80	.....	.....	34	50	11	.....	.....	.....	110
Golden Lake.....	127	127	.....	.....	50	60	2	40	.....	.....	132
Gore Bay.....	177	98	3	.....	139	208	124	14	52	116	553
Kenora.....	94	42	1	.....	273	261	.....	204	1	59	1,028
Manitowaning.....	1,160	1,081	50	.....	512	1,551	341	45	45	156	2,110
Moravian.....	333	275	.....	.....	95	87	45	2	.....	50	333
New Credit.....	280	216	.....	.....	90	85	44	45	.....	40	297
Parry Sound.....	430	325	103	77	138	102	89	45	.....	.....	430
Rama.....	200	150	2	.....	40	160	3	20	20	55	229
Rice Lake.....	324	300	.....	.....	85	85	17	43	6	63	324
Sarnia.....	340	265	1	.....	105	228	85	2	12	21	430
Saugeen.....	350	200	.....	.....	150	200	15	6	10	35	445
Sault Ste. Marie.....	985	660	985	.....	336	467	35	310	.....	92	985
Savanne.....	77	27	3	.....	284	235	1	262	.....	52	1,116
Seagug.....	30	20	.....	.....	10	22	2	8	.....	3	30
Six Nations.....	4,000	2,300	.....	.....	1,164	1,000	450	122	450	410	4,776
Sturgeon Falls.....	185	56	45	2	131	155	26	134	.....	.....	586
Thessalon.....	440	72	121	.....	134	134	.....	134	.....	134	574
Tyendinaga.....	1,442	500	1	.....	400	500	87	5	35	115	1,442
Walpole Island.....	365	315	.....	.....	139	290	160	21	10	.....	660
Total.....	14,509	8,909	1,370	82	5,782	7,201	1,888	2,416	889	2,379	21,781
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.											
Prince Edward Island.....	189	139	1	1	60	75	15	45	302

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QUEBEC.									
Béancour	1	23	11	9	1	176	1	9	23
Bersimis	1	252	148	188	6	176	1	5	586
Cacouna		20	30	35					122
Caughnawaga	1,300	500	50	620	75			550	2,100
Jeanne Lorette	48	375	153	140	140	5		138	519
Maniwaki	284	246	14	126	115	58		53	414
Maria	80	10	2	24	15	3		24	115
Mingan	9	2		60	60	60			175
Oka	215	197	135	200	34				435
Pierreville	204	283	138	39	3	11		80	310
Pointe Blanche	75	30	180	175	203	130			602
Ristigouche	290	40	10	170	235	6	25	204	590
Seven Islands		63	23	280		280			633
St. Kéris	1,050	2		450	710	39	14	50	1,655
Timiskaming	241	10		22	40	11		15	246
Total	3,761	2,432	941	2,593	333	849	42	1,128	8,655
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine	76	66		58	23	30	19	22	126
Battleford	158	98		207	313	130	133	95	914
Carlton	490	306		231	147	194	207	195	1,205
Crooked Lake	230	136		109	47		55	56	547
Duck Lake	272	253		248	36	169	148	32	556
File Hills Agency	64	57	1	32	5	22	27	61	32
File Hills Colony	143	82	38	38	38	21	26	30	162
Moose Mountain	33	30	1	56	35	47	20	15	5
Moose Woods	28	28	1	14	7	10	17		884
Onion Lake	137	135	6	211	307	66	133	43	572
Pelly	273	151	2	98	68	18	86	21	521
Qu'Appelle	190	183	3	100	80	162	64		475
Touchwood	311	272	3	169	163		113		
Total	2,444	1,840	17	1,371	828	939	1,037	570	6,459

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Education.				Number of able-bodied male adults.	Industrial population.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.	Number in other industries or occupations.	Number who wear modern clothing.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Alberta.....	1,052	792	67	9	1,275	1,228	549	319	850	127	5,170
British Columbia.....	8,955	2,898	123	3	7,810	8,400	2,206	4,252	1,067	1,789	19,358
Manitoba.....	4,148	1,946	163	7	2,367	2,406	280	1,978	144	358	10,443
New Brunswick.....	1,323	493	83	14	372	602	192	153	22	235	1,496
Nova Scotia.....	1,804	779	10	3	679	679	210	397	71	378	2,133
Ontario.....	14,569	8,909	1,370	82	5,782	7,201	1,888	2,416	889	2,379	21,781
Prince Edward Island.....	189	139	1	1	60	75	15	45	.....	.....	302
Quebec.....	3,761	1,531	2,432	944	2,593	2,801	333	849	42	1,128	8,655
Saskatchewan.....	2,444	1,840	268	17	1,571	2,643	828	939	1,037	570	6,459
Total.....	38,185	19,327	4,457	1,089	22,597	26,125	6,451	11,348	4,122	6,964	75,797

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TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.										
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.
ALBERTA.															
Blackfoot.....		80	980	2,000			4			2	25	4	6		18
Blood.....		1,020		1,600				3							13
Edmonton.....		335	709	1,610							19			1	13
Hobbema.....		279	691	4,673				2							
Lesser Slave Lake.....															
Poignan.....							12	5	3		2		2	2	
Saddle Lake.....		149		26				6	4	10	5		2		1
Sarcee.....		35													
Stony.....								1							
Total.....	106	1808	2380	7739			8	23	12	12	55	21	7	3	45
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
Bahine and Upper Skeena.....	106	160	106	106			10	13	10	6	3		6	1	3
Bella Coola.....	3	3	3				9		5						
Cowichan.....							1	1							
Kamloops.....		56	56	56			2	2		1					
Kootenay.....							5								
Kwakwewith.....		93	98	151			10	7		17	17			19	
Lytton.....							4								
Nass.....							2								
New Westminster.....	102	99	99	71			8			1	6		5		
Okanagan.....		494	494	2,290			9								
Queen Charlotte.....	5	5	5	5			4								
Sukine.....															
Stuart Lake.....	38	171	171	266				21	8	5	6	1	1	21	5
West Coast.....	2														
Williams Lake.....	43	151	119	610			1	10							
Total.....	448	1,210	1,181	3,486			61	54	23	34	33	1	12	25	10
MANITOBA.															
Total.....		312	66					11							

TABLE No. 10—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—Continued.

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Drying Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
MANITOBA—Continued.																		
Glandeboye.....		25	25	25				6					3	4	1	6		
Fisher River.....	186		33	70				15					4		21	2		
Griswold.....		137	185	20				1				1						
Manitowapish.....		117	77	10				16			9			2	5			
Norway House.....	37	31	11	86				25										
Pas.....		3	3					1										
Portage-la-Prairie.....		2,617	1,410	5			1	3	4	4	6		3		1			
Total.....	213	3,242	1,810	216			1	78	4	4	17	1	10	3	33	2	1	
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northern Division— Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	18	12	3	5			3			1	2	1						
Northeastern Division— Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	21	16	13	12			5											
Southwestern Division— Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....							52		9	7	4	3				1		
Total.....	42	38	16	17			60		9	8	6	4				1		
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County.....																		
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.....							5		5									
Cape Breton (Esquasoni) Cape Breton (Sydney).....	4	3	2	5			1			2	1	1		2	1			
Colchester County.....																		
Cumberland County.....	3	1	1	2			9		3	1	1			1	1			
Digby County.....		1																
Halifax County.....									5									

ONTARIO.									
Hants County.....	3								
Inverness County.....	5								
Kings County.....	52	7	1						
Lunenburg County.....	2	1							
Pictou County.....									
Queens County.....									
Richmond County.....	2	2							
Shelburne County.....									
Victoria County.....	4	1							
Yarmouth County.....	5								
Total.....	80	19	12	74					
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Albion.....									
Cape Croker.....	21	2	6	27					
Charlevoix.....									
Christian Island.....	5	1	8	14					
Fort Frances.....	15								
Fort William.....									
Georgina Island.....									
Golden Lake.....									
Gore Bay.....	31	29	29	40					
Kenora.....									
Mantowaning.....	125	243	243	1,181					
Moravian.....	5	1							
New Credit.....		21	21						
Parry Sound.....	30	19	18	18					
Rainy.....									
Rice Lake.....									
Sarnia.....	34	27	29	40					
Saugeen.....	16	15	15	150					
Sault Ste. Marie.....	16	15	20						
Savannah.....	12								
Saugeen.....									
Six Nations.....		20	20						
Sturgeon Falls.....	17	17	17	17					
Thessalon.....	15	15	15	15					
Tweedsmuir.....									
Walden Island.....	39	40	39	61					
Total.....	372	500	475	1,925					

TABLE No 10—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—Continued.

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.										
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.
QUEBEC.															
Béarnmont.															
Bersimis.															
Cacouna.															
Canginawaga.	10	6	3	10			6			1	1		3		
Jeune Lorette.															
Maniwaki.	38	25	25	33					2	1	1				
Maria.	1			1											
Mingan.															
Oka.	5		5	25			3			1					
Pierreville.															
Pont de Bleue.	10	4	6				3			1	1			2	
Ristigouche.															
Seven Islands.															
St. Regis.	5	5	5	3			1			3	2		1	1	4
Tiniskaming.									4						
Total	69	40	44	73			13		6	7	5	1	3	3	4
SASKATCHEWAN.															
Assiniboine.		249	49	913				3	4		4		6	3	
Battleford.		212	230						1		3	2		1	
Carlton.	98	587	259	1,619			23	23	1		5		2		10
Crooked Lake.		363		8,490			1	9			3			2	
Duck Lake.		190	112	192				8		2	1		5		
File Hills Agency.							5								
File Hills Colony.		313	182												
Moose Mountain.		1,240	70				1	7			5		4		
Moose Woods.		90	74	5,280					1		1	1		1	
Onion Lake.		447	251	1,625				10						14	
Pelly.		539	656	470					1		5		18	9	
Qu Appelle.		273	180	255			23	15		1			2		4
Touchwood.		215	55	3,000				4						7	
Total	3,550	4,738	2,285	21,774			30	79	24	1	27	3	39	21	14

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TABLE No. 10—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—Concluded.
RECAPITULATION.

Province.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribb.
Alberta.	.....	1,898	2,380	7,739	.....	.....	8	23	12	12	55	2	8	3	45	39	.....	.....
British Columbia.	448	1,210	1,184	3,496	.....	.....	64	51	23	34	33	1	12	27	10	19	1	2
Manitoba	213	3,242	1,810	216	.....	.....	1	78	4	4	17	1	10	3	33	2	1	.....
New Brunswick.	42	38	16	17	.....	.....	60	.....	9	8	6	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	80	19	12	74	.....	.....	23	1	28	5	3	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	372	500	486	1,828	1	1	44	87	13	19	38	6	17	19	16	14	3	5
Prince Edward Island	11	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	69	40	44	73	.....	.....	13	.....	6	7	5	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	4
Saskatchewan	3,550	4,738	2,285	21,774	.....	.....	30	79	24	1	27	3	39	21	24	1	.....	14
Total	4,785	11,687	8,219	35,217	1	1	215	322	119	90	184	19	90	79	131	76	5	25

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Build- ings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
ALBERTA.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Blackfoot.....	2,808,380 00	11,000 00	100,100 00	12,200 00	35,000 00
Blood.....	5,310,815 00	10,000 00	40,600 00	47,200 00	57,000 00
Edmonton.....	1,176,928 00	7,485 00	27,200 00	16,615 00	26,200 00
Hobbema.....	497,319 00	9,993 00	14,145 00	2,160 00	24,600 00
Lesser Slave Lake.....					
Peigan.....	964,040 00	6,510 00	22,925 00	36,810 00	26,047 00
Saddle Lake.....	599,985 00	2,525 00	28,105 00	2,500 00	19,780 00
Sarcee.....	1,114,296 00	9,800 00	20,000 00	36,800 00	14,200 00
Stony.....	264,774 00	8,000 00	15,000 00	500 00	13,000 00
Total.....	12,646,537 00	65,313 00	267,475 00	154,785 00	215,827 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Babine and Upper Skeena...	218,910 00	17,750 00	123,100 00	15,435 00	12,900 00
Bella Coola.....	365,600 00	3,750 00	115,000 00	11,500 00	7,700 00
Cowichan.....	1,762,700 00	109,700 00	168,600 00	2,500 00	37,265 00
Kamloops.....	3,723,318 00	46,350 00	129,800 00	38,600 00	67,400 00
Kootenay.....	137,945 00	12,471 00	17,010 00	117,700 00	19,256 00
Kwawkewlth.....	278,121 00	990 00	53,515 00	2,475 00	8,350 00
Lytton.....	964,779 00	11,620 00	59,905 00	22,320 00	28,344 00
Nass.....	991,822 00	17,700 00	255,145 00	96,390 00	1,500 00
New Westminster.....	1,606,145 00	12,351 00	126,200 00	53,700 00	13,000 00
Okanagan.....	2,425,000 00	40,200 00	77,750 00	13,800 00	33,500 00
Queen Charlotte.....	104,520 00	800 00	25,000 00	1,600 00	9,000 00
Stikine.....	2,075 00	15 00	12,600 00	.....	240 00
Stuart Lake.....	245,790 00	8,910 00	71,515 00	20,900 00	7,020 00
West Coast.....	114,000 00	4,375 00	107,500 00	.....	1,410 00
Williams Lake.....	544,190 00	15,835 00	49,100 00	8,900 00	41,785 00
Total.....	13,434,015 00	302,817 00	1,391,740 00	405,820 00	288,670 00
MANITOBA.					
Birtle.....	400,728 00	1,490 00	18,164 00	1,730 00	18,244 00
Claudeboye.....	211,509 00	975 00	30,025 00	.....	3,115 00
Fisher River.....	918,740 00	4,130 00	60,635 00	13,200 00	10,415 00
Griswold.....	198,905 00	1,020 00	15,420 00	7,200 00	25,120 00
Manitowapah.....	203,938 00	1,252 00	27,350 00	15,150 00	11,950 00
Norway House.....	80,949 00	475 00	47,475 00	.....	952 00
Pas.....	88,039 00	1,065 00	33,250 00	3,675 00	3,173 00
Portage-la-Prairie.....	260,882 00	3,105 00	7,925 00	8,050 00	10,000 00
Total.....	2,303,690 00	13,512 00	240,304 00	49,005 00	82,969 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Northern Division.					
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	19,060 00	200 00	10,500 00	10,750 00	1,800 00
Northeastern Division.					
Gloucester, Kent, Northum- berland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	46,440 00	2,150 00	25,140 00	30,200 00	4,500 00
Southwestern Division.					
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	5,700 00	50 00	9,075 00	1,600 00	160 00
Total.....	71,200 00	2,400 00	44,715 00	42,550 00	5,960 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Hous. hold Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress during Year 1914.		
				Value of New Land Impro's.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
135,000 00	5,000 00	21,000 00	3,127,680 00	400 00	400 00	400 00
435,970 00	4,200 00	11,000 00	5,916,185 00	6,500 00	6,500 00	13,000 00
58,295 00	3,325 00	4,300 00	1,320,318 00	2,087 00	1,955 00	4,012 00
39,206 00	3,548 00	4,803 00	505,774 00	8,090 00	2,740 00	10,830 00
150,151 00	1,000 00	1,435 00	1,208,978 00	660 00	1,065 00	1,065 00
54,480 00	3,775 00	6,775 00	717,925 00	200 00	4,485 00	5,115 00
20,525 00	500 00	2,200 00	1,218,321 00			200 00
41,000 00	3,000 00	10,000 00	355,274 00			
931,627 00	24,408 00	61,513 00	14,370,485 00	17,937 00	16,715 00	34,682 00
29,300 00	44,100 00	31,500 00	492,095 00	7,100 00	6,100 00	13,200 00
14,765 00	53,500 00	37,900 00	609,715 00	1,000 00	4,900 00	5,900 00
43,000 00	26,845 00	41,400 00	2,192,010 00		300 00	300 00
303,610 00	6,935 00	15,150 00	4,341,163 00		1,300 00	1,300 00
85,681 00	5,154 00	6,000 00	401,307 00	1,680 00	900 00	2,580 00
560 00	44,200 00	63,200 00	451,411 00		1,300 00	1,300 00
72,215 00	5,275 00	20,375 00	1,184,863 00	9,050 00	4,050 00	13,140 00
4,450 00	75,000 00	33,100 00	1,475,107 00			
56,415 00	47,290 00	63,200 00	1,978,301 00	17,050 00	3,900 00	21,850 00
205,000 00	5,900 00	11,700 00	2,812,850 00	2,700 00	4,950 00	7,650 00
2,700 00	6,500 00	9,000 00	159,120 00	600 00	1,700 00	2,300 00
1,900 00	12,111 00	11,500 00	40,774 00		7,500 00	7,500 00
27,645 00	22,369 00	16,975 00	421,124 00	2,795 00	2,885 00	5,680 00
4,866 00	57,657 00	31,650 00	321,458 00	195 00		195 00
109,150 00	8,970 00	6,950 00	784,880 00	2,390 00	1,800 00	4,190 00
961,287 00	422,139 00	399,690 00	17,666,178 00	45,460 00	41,625 00	87,085 00
37,260 00	3,649 00	3,465 00	484,730 00	1,590 00	880 00	2,470 00
19,678 00	5,595 00	9,415 00	280,312 00	125 00	900 00	1,025 00
22,945 00	16,875 00	26,150 00	1,073,150 00	730 00	10,670 00	11,400 00
24,100 00	2,096 00	3,650 00	277,511 00	685 00	650 00	1,335 00
78,020 00	14,840 00	11,700 00	364,200 00	450 00	12,570 00	13,020 00
1,905 00	51,878 00	18,500 00	292,134 00	434 00	2,475 00	2,909 00
13,540 00	20,080 00	5,730 00	168,552 00	80 00	1,250 00	1,330 00
15,310 00	1,450 00	3,850 00	250,572 00	7,640 00	8,250 00	15,890 00
212,758 00	116,463 00	82,460 00	3,101,161 00	11,734 00	37,645 00	49,379 00
18,070 00	425 00	6,900 00	67,205 00	130 00	925 00	1,055 00
3,289 00	6,000 00	15,700 00	133,419 00	125 00	5,500 00	5,625 00
694 60	1,393 00	1,560 00	20,232 00			
22,053 00	7,818 00	24,160 00	220,856 00	255 00	6,425 00	6,680 00

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TABLE No. 11—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Build- ings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Annapolis County.....	1,900	40	1,200		75
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.....	12,900	330	1,700	3,800	25
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	12,005	609	8,750	6,729	2,540
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	12,200		7,500	600	
Colchester County.....	1,800	40	1,775	250	175
Cumberland County.....	250		300		100
Digby County.....	1,675	50	1,800	1,600	40
Halifax County.....	1,760	265	1,380		386
Hants County.....	10,510	509	5,000	1,500	1,900
Inverness County.....	9,675	1,020	8,900	4,330	530
Kings County.....	4,000	100	2,000		
Lunenburg County.....	4,000	320	7,855	600	883
Pictou County.....	2,300	280	6,000	5,000	300
Queens County.....	1,000	50	2,310		150
Richmond County.....	7,000	350	3,800	10,000	800
Shelburne County.....		500	1,400		40
Victoria County.....	4,500	275	1,810	3,200	250
Yarmouth County.....	150		125		
Total.....	86,665	4,729	63,605	37,609	8,194
ONTARIO.					
Alnwick.....	60,000	4,900	18,800	3,600	2,300
Cape Croker.....	126,500	2,300	49,200	30,000	6,000
Carleton Place.....	123,536	17,886	94,190		21,170
Chapleau.....	18,400		10,500		
Christian Island.....	29,400	850	7,500	3,000	2,100
Fort Frances.....	281,636	1,100	20,000	6,250	1,750
Fort William.....	200,000	785	45,610	3,900	1,700
Georgina Island.....	32,150	850	6,425	1,650	1,250
Golden Lake.....	4,320	500	2,725	3,100	500
Gore Bay.....	67,000	14,770	25,272	18,400	8,854
Kenora.....	123,329	357	7,770	265	3,323
Manitowaning.....	202,753	14,930	55,460	22,950	34,952
Moravian.....	95,300	5,800	30,600	5,000	8,500
New Credit.....	210,000	8,600	41,400	8,900	9,000
Parry Sound.....	127,145	1,300	18,875	19,000	3,000
Rama.....	40,000	3,000	15,250	13,200	1,250
Rice Lake.....	107,000	2,700	32,700	8,800	5,300
Sarnia.....	510,000	6,970	35,520	17,000	14,975
Saugeen.....	65,000	1,700	12,000	18,530	3,500
Sault Ste. Marie.....	49,600	2,525	27,000	25,600	6,000
Savanne.....	101,381	141	5,220	90	2,228
Seungog.....	68,000	1,798	2,000	500	572
Six Nations.....	1,092,400	436,960	650,255	55,000	219,000
Sturgeon Falls.....	241,680	2,000	29,300	11,000	3,300
Thessalon.....	133,958	8,905	12,550	9,600	850
Tyendinaga.....	645,300	134,825	89,155	39,300	42,754
Walpole Island.....	68,160	7,483	21,015		9,069
	4,827,957	683,935	1,366,092	324,608	413,197
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
Prince Edward Island.....	20,214	1,630	7,200	8,000	890

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress during Year 1915.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
250	25	135	2,725			
310	660	350	20,075			
2,190	1,527	1,211	35,471	300	500	800
175	500	500	21,300			
600	125	300	4,640		75	75
42	800	700	2,750			
809	265	600	6,072		85	85
	955	1,240	6,726			
	700	2,000	22,110	60	200	260
1,600	425	860	27,340	60	550	610
400	150	250	6,900	100		100
1,940	380	1,800	17,778	340	323	663
400	600	600	15,480		600	600
220		250	3,980	100		100
975	1,650	700	25,275	300	2,600	2,900
100	650	500	3,190			
1,060	300	500	11,835	30	50	80
			275			
10,912	9,712	12,496	233,922	1,290	4,983	6,273
3,000	1,365	7,260	101,225		100	100
17,800		19,800	245,600		300	300
44,275	690	28,523	340,270	342	625	967
	3,410		32,110			
4,500	2,800	2,700	52,850	2,000	2,300	4,300
7,200	7,900	8,500	334,336	300	5,000	5,300
3,730	16,106	9,830	281,661	1,000	1,418	2,418
4,900	920	2,200	50,345			
1,000	950	2,000	14,404			
17,490	3,207	13,987	168,890	360	1,055	1,415
5,273	12,339	15,115	167,771	144	690	834
59,884	11,526	30,610	433,065	2,365	2,595	4,960
20,000	1,000	10,000	176,200		600	600
17,800	600	10,000	306,300	400	950	1,350
4,000	5,200	16,000	194,520	280	4,000	4,280
1,860	1,400	7,250	83,210			
9,200	2,890	10,300	178,890			
12,900	2,200	13,200	612,765	100	800	900
9,500	1,500	5,500	117,200	100	2,000	2,100
11,500	9,750	1,300	133,275	1,000	1,200	2,200
1,819	12,893	12,979	136,751	42	525	567
1,319	356	1,040	75,585			
199,800	3,000	59,000	2,715,415	600	35,025	35,625
12,900	12,800	28,000	340,980	340	2,000	2,340
9,076	8,533	7,960	191,432	500	375	875
84,347	2,645	55,800	1,094,126		1,600	1,600
21,846	2,544	8,657	138,774			
586,829	127,824	387,511	8,717,950	9,873	63,158	73,031
1,500	2,000	3,000	44,434	300	100	400

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. II.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Build- ings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
QUEBEC.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bécancour.....	4,000	160	1,620		289
Bersimis.....	36,000	445	17,300	3,000	205
Cacouna.....		3,700			
Caughnawaga.....	742,000	8,050	376,500	60,000	30,000
Jeune Lorette.....	22,000	350	35,800	25,000	1,700
Maniwaki.....	16,235	2,225	10,977	2,043	3,233
Maria.....	22,600	500	1,000	3,000	1,030
Mingan.....			4,000	500	
Oka.....		3,000	39,700	3,000	6,500
Pierreville.....	25,000	825	52,000	2,000	500
Pointe Bleue.....	28,750	4,205	20,100	6,000	4,950
Ristigouche.....	170,000	12,000	45,000		114,000
Seven Islands.....	500		4,700	1,500	
St. Régis.....	228,425	1,350	71,000	15,000	10,600
Timiskaming.....	22,700	700	8,300	1,400	1,450
Total.....	1,318,210	38,410	687,997	122,443	174,457
SASKATCHEWAN.					
Assiniboine.....	398,144	3,552	17,550	6,975	10,765
Battleford.....	1,501,568	9,975	20,200	300	35,400
Carlton.....	741,390	11,182	35,180	31,200	41,957
Crooked Lake.....	818,560	42,000	20,530	2,050	27,171
Duck Lake.....	1,933,540	3,340	46,470	9,580	31,264
File Hills Agency.....	407,597	6,475	9,450	300	14,800
File Hills Colony.....	276,515	300	20,000	3,200	11,000
Moose Mountain.....	206,000	600	8,000	2,400	8,000
Moose Woods.....	67,200	600	200		150
Onion Lake.....	1,802,695	18,890	39,200	2,000	17,155
Pelly.....	244,050	2,100	23,250	3,750	20,400
Qu'Appelle.....	966,961	4,102	29,500	3,900	29,482
Touchwood.....	1,123,334	11,146	26,701	2,300	33,594
Total.....	10,587,557	114,262	296,234	66,955	281,138

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1915.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
630	11	59	6,769			
1,500	5,000	6,500	69,950			
			3,700			
59,500	2,000	60,000	1,338,050	2,550	1,500	4,050
1,006	1,000	10,000	96,850			
6,486	5,400	6,060	52,659	600	585	1,245
900	300	2,000	31,330	25	50	75
	4,000	5,000	13,500			
16,500		4,400	74,000	100	400	500
2,150	812	14,800	98,087			
6,930	21,170	8,700	109,805	350	1,100	1,450
9,000	15,000	14,000	379,000			
	59,000	12,000	77,700			
34,250	980	14,275	375,880		4,000	4,000
2,750	1,000	3,200	41,500	200	150	350
141,596	115,673	160,994	2,759,780	3,885	7,785	11,670
32,047	2,727	4,000	475,760	7,840	1,885	9,725
101,130	7,650	13,900	1,690,123	1,225	2,650	3,875
125,735	12,815	12,213	1,011,672	5,199	3,575	8,774
48,489	2,657	7,200	968,657	6,733	675	7,408
99,395	6,340	16,780	2,146,709	950	2,745	3,695
26,800	1,130	5,220	471,772	250	270	520
33,052	400	4,600	348,467	1,565		1,565
22,000	2,100	3,500	252,600	800	2,000	2,800
17,928	100	500	85,778	300	200	500
85,753	3,835	7,500	1,981,028	3,879	4,129	8,308
41,800	3,000	10,200	448,550	1,980	3,109	5,089
88,989	2,755	9,425	1,134,117	1,426	15,140	16,566
86,312	8,759	13,959	1,306,990	1,560	959	2,510
808,530	58,259	108,383	12,821,323	33,707	37,619	71,326

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

TABLE No. II.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL
RECAP

Province	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Build- ings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta.....	12,646,537	65,313	267,475	154,785	215,827
British Columbia.....	13,494,015	302,817	1,391,740	405,820	288,670
Manitoba	2,303,690	13,512	240,304	49,005	82,969
New Brunswick	71,200	2,400	44,715	42,550	5,960
Nova Scotia.....	86,665	4,729	63,605	37,609	8,194
Ontario.....	4,827,957	683,935	1,366,092	324,605	413,197
Prince Edward Island.	20,214	1,630	7,200	8,000	890
Quebec.....	1,318,210	38,410	687,997	122,443	174,457
Saskatchewan.....	10,587,557	114,262	296,234	66,955	281,138
Total.....	45,356,045	1,227,008	4,365,362	1,211,772	1,471,302

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Concluded.*
TULATION.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1915.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
934,627	24,408	61,513	14,370,485	17,937	16,745	34,682
961,287	422,139	399,699	17,666,178	45,460	41,625	87,085
212,758	116,463	82,460	3,101,161	11,734	37,645	49,379
22,053	7,818	24,160	220,856	255	6,425	6,680
10,912	9,712	12,496	233,922	1,290	4,983	6,273
586,829	127,824	387,511	8,717,950	9,873	63,158	73,031
1,500	2,000	3,000	44,434	300	100	400
141,596	115,673	160,994	2,759,780	3,885	7,785	11,670
808,530	58,259	108,388	12,321,323	33,707	37,619	71,326
3,680,092	884,296	1,240,212	59,436,089	124,141	216,085	340,526

TABLE No. 12—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land and Timber.	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot.	75,761 00	5,300 00	15,000 00	10,000 00	100 00	500 00	25,000 00	6,116 22	121,777 22
Blood.	89,855 00	31,838 00	58,047 00	10,000 00	1,635 00	8,290 00	5,690 00	6,490 56	199,680 56
Edmonton.	33,523 00	12,075 00	11,000 00	.....	3,750 00	4,137 00	5,611 00	15,338 12	87,481 12
Hobbema.	33,170 00	2,430 00	3,013 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,846 50	57,280 50
Lesser Slave Lake.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,110 00	26,110 00
Pagan.	49,107 00	.....	8,000 00	2,892 00	.....	.....	1,250 00	2,813 45	61,092 45
Saddle Lake.	13,125 00	2,600 00	1,975 00	.....	910 00	6,350 00	3,825 00	4,453 12	36,220 12
Saree.	4,170 00	3,600 00	1,290 00	100 00	.....	200 00	10,132 00	1,021 40	20,513 40
Stony.	4,000 00	1,050 00	5,061 00	35 00	.....	10,497 00	13,638 00	3,583 35	38,522 35
Total.	301,711 00	62,513 00	103,986 00	13,025 00	5,795 00	30,651 00	65,209 00	70,781 72	653,677 72
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena.	63,700 00	1,100 00	50,000 00	.....	.....	15,890 00	31,000 00	125 91	171,825 91
Bella Coola.	5,000 00	300 00	4,350 00	.....	.....	9,900 00	4,200 00	23 41	104,773 41
Cowichan.	18,025 00	1,125 00	17,350 00	.....	19,050 00	125 00	2,250 00	979 36	58,904 36
Kamloops.	296,900 00	30,400 00	4,500 00	2,000 00	.....	1,350 00	3,300 00	476 11	339,136 11
Kootenay.	32,700 00	11,550 00	13,200 00	.....	.....	2,750 00	2,550 00	41 58	66,019 58
Kwakwakaith.	.....	10,220 00	10,220 00	320 00	.....	1,100 00	11,350 00	36 65	71,526 65
Lytton.	17,850 00	16,330 00	22,180 00	125 00	.....	3,001 00	2,680 00	389 52	62,965 52
Nass.	35,403 00	477 00	52,200 00	.....	70,350 00	26,100 00	25,520 00	1,962 79	212,012 79
New Westminster.	36,175 00	5,450 00	61,350 00	.....	57,750 00	39,580 00	53,280 00	3,712 93	253,287 93
Okanagan.	94,390 00	17,000 00	1,700 00	250 00	865 00	1,325 00	.....	386 01	116,426 01
Queen Charlotte.	1,400 00	1,450 00	12,000 00	.....	25,000 00	500 00	6,000 00	21 95	46,374 95
Sikine.	430 00	.....	12,683 00	.....	2,550 00	15,100 00	7,180 00	.....	37,913 00
Stuart Lake.	21,947 00	3,615 00	10,860 00	.....	11,505 00	27,035 00	3,780 00	1,230 10	80,002 10
West Coast.	190 00	100 00	.....	.....	31,700 00	1,415 00	5,150 00	22 43	41,477 43
Williams Lake.	31,570 00	4,000 00	7,450 00	.....	390 00	15,800 00	5,650 00	11 91	64,871 91
Total.	652,490 00	94,417 00	285,023 00	2,635 00	365,105 00	152,181 00	168,490 00	9,676 69	1,733,137 69
MANITOBA.									
Birtle.	30,772 00	2,301 00	3,409 00	.....	512 00	4,581 00	2,630 00	3,286 51	47,491 51
Candeboye.	5,756 00	760 00	4,600 00	354 00	3,025 00	6,250 00	.....	8,329 85	29,074 85
Fisher River.	7,775 00	4,550 00	17,750 00	1,700 00	20,700 00	25,500 00	20,250 00	11,886 55	110,111 55

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Griawoldi.....	37,273 00	4,080 00	2,350 00	250 00	1,150 00	1,300 00	1 94	42,324 94
Manitowapah.....	28,755 00	13,150 00	28,025 00	10,000 00	3,165 00	8,843 00	96,018 00
Norway House.....	1,780 00	.....	69,495 00	.....	38,136 00	167,500 00	28,885 00	16,415 00	322,211 00
Pas.....	6,359 00	1,850 00	8,030 00	200 00	1,350 00	15,000 00	2,000 00	7,838 23	43,247 23
Portage-la-Prairie.....	43,981 00	350 00	5,700 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	1,825 00	4,808 42	60,664 42
Total.....	162,451 00	13,891 00	121,504 00	2,254 00	92,508 00	233,981 00	60,655 00	61,109 59	751,143 59
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
<i>Northern Division</i> —									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	1,976 00	.....	12,000 00	.....	100 00	50 00	1,250 00	901 98	16,277 98
<i>Northwestern Division</i> —									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	4,284 00	200 00	32,750 00	25 00	7,000 00	500 00	7,000 00	310 65	52,639 65
<i>Southwestern Division</i> —									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties.....	222 00	.....	12,100 00	.....	350 00	922 00	200 00	25 22	13,919 22
Total.....	6,482 00	200 00	56,820 00	25 00	7,400 00	1,472 00	8,540 00	1,237 85	82,236 85
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.....	120 00	.....	550 00	.....	.....	100 00	155 00	.....	925 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.....	420 00	.....	8,150 00	.....	510 00	380 00	8,150 00	12 36	17,622 36
Cape Breton (Esquimaux).....	3,750 00	250 00	95 00	.....	310 00	45 00	1,000 00	.....	5,150 00
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	250 00	4,000 00	7 86	8,007 86
Colchester County.....	135 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	175 00	250 00	1,150 00	.....	4,710 00
Cumberland County.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	50 00	250 00	700 00	42 47	2,012 47
Digby County.....	365 00	.....	1,900 00	.....	75 00	300 00	900 00	.....	3,510 00
Halifax County.....	1,500 00	920 00	6,225 00	.....	100 00	3,800 00	10,500 00	81 74	23,229 47
Hants County.....	900 00	400 00	500 00	.....	50 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	5,850 00
Inverness County.....	2,900 00	115 00	3,500 00	200 00	300 00	75 00	1,200 00	.....	8,229 00
Kings County.....	2,325 00	40 00	2,000 00	.....	100 00	200 00	1,500 00	.....	3,665 00
Lincolnton County.....	2,575 00	1,175 00	3,600 00	.....	675 00	775 00	1,250 00	48	10,650 08
Pictou County.....	700 00	500 00	3,500 00	.....	1,000 00	200 00	7,500 00	.....	13,400 00
Queens County.....	1,200 00	115 00	1,300 00	100 00	210 00	400 00	.....	65 53	3,120 53
Richmond County.....	1,600 00	200 00	1,480 00	.....	975 00	25 00	315 00	.....	5,185 00
Shelburne County.....	100 00	30 00	1,500 00	.....	150 00	350 00	1,200 00	.....	2,105 00
Victoria County.....	2,400 00	250 00	2,800 00	110 00	180 00	210 00	1,200 00	5 39	7,135 39
Yarmouth County.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00
Total.....	18,490 00	4,095 00	45,700 00	110 00	4,329 00	9,360 00	41,365 00	218 13	125,688 13

* Complete figures for Lesser Slave Lake Agency not available.

TABLE No. 12—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—Continued.

Agency.	Value of Farm Pro- ducts, including Hay.		Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.		Wages Earned.		Received from Land Rentals and from Timber.		Earned by Fishing.		Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		Earned by other Industries and Occu- pations.		Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.		Total Income of Indians.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick	2,730 00		278 00		5,035 00		2,999 00		205 00		1,395 00		506 00		6,399 91		18,617 91	
Cape Croket	5,200 00		1,400 00		1,000 00				1,380 00		33 00		230 00		15,957 19		25,280 19	
Carleton	43,663 00		4,415 00		83,541 00		8,639 00		109 00		399 00		3,130 00		3,623 33		147,579 93	
Chapleau					5,000 00										13,628 00		18,628 00	
Christian Island	1,770 00		250 00		1,500 00		17,545 00		400 00		300 00		1,200 00		3,239 47		8,659 47	
Fort Frances	3,740 00		750 00		24,600 00				34,500 00		18,000 00		4,000 00		5,084 51		104,219 54	
Fort William	1,053 00				26,000 00		54 00		22,200 00		30,000 00				9,358 01		88,665 01	
Georgina Island	2,460 00		800 00		2,070 00		970 00				100 00		1,470 00		1,138 80		9,308 80	
Golden Lake					1,000 00		60 00						2,000 00		4 43		3,464 43	
Gore Bay	15,242 00		1,500 00		25,200 00		1,650 00		425 00		170 00		235 00		5,920 49		50,342 49	
Kenora	4,223 00		280 00		28,670 00		30 00		22,357 00		30,640 00		11,130 00		6,275 75		103,625 75	
Manitowaning	50,753 00		5,731 00		21,625 00		16,552 00		3,245 00		3,540 00		32,475 00		11,372 54		145,293 54	
Moscow	13,750 00		1,400 00		21,747 00		125 00		200 00		200 00		200 00		3,994 63		41,616 63	
Moscow	16,084 00		1,800 00		13,400 00		3,976 00		100 00		300 00		3,500 00		4,740 67		44,740 67	
New Credit	4,970 00		1,175 00		9,000 00				850 00		700 00		6,100 00		4,157 47		26,952 47	
Parry Sound	2,250 00				9,000 00		300 00				1,500 00		2,500 00		2,992 33		20,182 33	
Rama	13,952 00		2,700 00		12,500 00		700 00		1,100 00		5,100 00		2,800 00		2,877 24		41,729 24	
Rice Lake	11,790 00		501 00		16,094 00		3,252 00		130 00		76 00		520 00		8,644 15		41,097 15	
Sarnia	5,500 00		500 00		15,000 00		7,048 00		500 00		2,000 00		2,200 00		13,217 55		45,965 55	
Sauguen	7,025 00		1,475 00		14,750 00				7,450 00		2,025 00		8,875 00		9,306 89		51,106 89	
Sault Ste. Marie	1,563 00		60 00		30,955 00				30,925 00		53,470 00		8,580 00		6,756 92		133,409 02	
Savanne	963 00		430 00		730 00		80 00		50 00		350 00		1,200 00		593 99		4,416 99	
Seurog	300,980 00				117,800 00		5,000 00						45,200 33		430,080 33		86,160 33	
Six Nations	5,200 00		1,000 00		21,500 00		4,500 00		10,300 00		4,700 00		7,000 00		31,760 00		86,160 33	
Sturgeon Falls	7,575 00		3,30 00		25,120 00		50 00		3,348 00		2,390 00		2,933 00		4,282 58		46,048 58	
Thessalon	52,827 00		3,000 00		48,700 00		6,180 00		1,300 00		325 00		750 00		5,967 36		119,049 36	
Tyendinaga	28,315 00		3,233 00		26,615 00		508 00		3,591 00		715 00		2,081 00		2,544 62		67,632 62	
Walpole Island																		
Total	603,918 00		33,138 00		607,672 00		79,378 00		145,565 00		160,518 00		106,235 08		230,479 49		1,966,903 49	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		
Prince Edward Island	1,425 00		169 00						4,500 00		40 00		5,000 00				11,125 00	
QUEBEC.																		
Bécancour	590 00		40 00		500 00								500 00		226 84		2,476 84	
Bersimis	450 00		250 00		1,500 00								3,300 00		140 80		23,940 80	

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	50,000 00	4,000 00	2,220 00	220 00	370 00	700 00	1,935 00	272 30	5,717 30
Cacouna	50,000 00	4,000 00	2,220 00	220 00	370 00	700 00	1,935 00	272 30	5,717 30
Coughawaga	5,000 00	119 00	20,000 00	5,609 00	210 00	800 00	12,000 00	1,014 58	148,623 58
Jeanne Lorette	900 00	130 00	25,900 00	737 00	250 00	12,100 00	17,000 00	486 08	38,286 08
Maniwaki	6,000 00	2,300 00	10,800 00	94 00	400 00	25,000 00	2,319 00	1,563 97	36,134 97
Maria	2,100 00	317 00	3,100 00	3,800 00	280 00	500 00	1,550 00	6,030 00	6,030 00
Mingau	9,500 00	750 00	28,000 00	527 00	2,000 00	1,500 00	13,000 00	2,535 47	161,053 47
Oka	58,971 00	16,100 00	67,000 00	11,627 00	4,862 00	63,268 00	63,441 00	8,064 49	579,365 49
Pierreville	3,500 00	300 00	4,000 00	235,455 00	1,406 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	1,759 21	41,333 21
Pointe Bleue	24,418 00	4,952 00	11,986 00	11,986 00	2,280 00	7,950 00	12,145 00	7,030 58	99,204 58
Restigouche	49,881 00	8,892 00	12,510 00	12,510 00	4,400 00	16,935 00	12,278 00	6,105 58	122,660 58
Severn Islands	59,112 00	2,954 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	1,350 00	1,500 00	8,365 00	8,299 71	100,247 71
St. Regis	33,798 00	9,961 00	7,408 00	7,408 00	1,130 00	22,508 00	3,499 00	2,234 05	63,008 05
Timiskaming	11,668 00	4,970 00	800 00	800 00	1,000 00	1,200 00	2,050 00	1,705 45	19,308 45
Total	146,678 00	25,306 00	235,455 00	11,627 00	4,862 00	63,268 00	63,441 00	8,064 49	579,365 49
Assiniboine	24,418 00	4,952 00	1,406 00	1,406 00	50 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	1,759 21	41,333 21
Battleford	49,881 00	8,892 00	11,986 00	11,986 00	2,280 00	7,950 00	12,145 00	7,030 58	99,204 58
Carlton	59,112 00	2,954 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	1,350 00	1,500 00	8,365 00	8,299 71	100,247 71
Crooked Lake	33,798 00	9,961 00	7,408 00	7,408 00	1,130 00	22,508 00	3,499 00	2,234 05	63,008 05
Duck Lake	11,668 00	4,970 00	800 00	800 00	1,000 00	1,200 00	2,050 00	1,705 45	19,308 45
File Hills Agency	8,983 00	3,080 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,000 00	4,500 00	4,090 00	2,061 02	38,211 02
File Hills Colony	12,212 00	3,000 00	1,207 00	1,207 00	974 00	974 00	7,028 00	7,028 00	7,028 00
Moose Mountain	20,000 00	3,255 00	5,593 00	5,593 00	8,290 00	19,055 00	4,004 00	5,540 55	71,041 55
Moose Woods	1,482 00	10,032 00	5,593 00	5,593 00	1,750 00	5,500 00	8,500 00	6,785 07	48,035 07
Onion Lake	18,988 00	1,500 00	5,500 00	5,500 00	4,500 00	2,900 00	6,000 00	7,075 87	78,397 87
Pelly	26,500 00	4,000 00	5,500 00	5,500 00	4,500 00	49,150 00	6,000 00	4,257 43	118,213 43
Qu'Appelle	48,562 00	6,123 00	13,845 00	13,845 00	21,600 00	133,112 00	69,330 00	68,025 45	798,375 45
Touchwood	33,758 00	74,039 00	71,215 00	71,215 00	21,600 00	133,112 00	69,330 00	68,025 45	798,375 45
Isle à la Crosse ¹	319,362 00	74,039 00	71,215 00	71,215 00	21,600 00	133,112 00	69,330 00	68,025 45	798,375 45
Total	319,362 00	74,039 00	71,215 00	71,215 00	21,600 00	133,112 00	69,330 00	68,025 45	798,375 45

SASKATCHEWAN.

¹ No further details for Isle à la Crosse available.

TABLE No. 12—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE.	Value of Farm Pro- ducts, including Hay.	Value of Prof sold, also of that used for feed.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals and from Timber.	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	Earned by other Industries and Occu- pations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	301,711 00	62,513 00	103,986 00	13,025 00	5,795 00	30,654 00	67,200 00	70,784 72	653,677 72
British Columbia.....	655,490 00	94,417 00	285,023 00	2,695 00	365,165 00	152,181 00	168,490 00	9,676 69	1,733,137 69
Manitoba.....	162,451 00	13,891 00	124,504 00	2,274 00	92,568 00	233,981 00	60,655 00	61,409 59	751,143 59
New Brunswick.....	6,482 00	200 00	56,820 00	25 00	7,460 00	1,472 00	8,540 00	1,237 85	82,236 85
Nova Scotia.....	18,990 00	4,605 00	45,700 00	410 00	4,920 00	9,360 00	41,395 00	218 43	125,088 43
Ontario.....	603,918 00	33,138 00	697,672 00	79,378 00	145,565 00	150,518 00	106,235 00	230,479 49	1,966,903 49
Prince Edward Island.....	1,425 00	160 00	.....	.....	4,500 00	40 00	5,000 00	.....	11,125 00
Quebec.....	146,678 00	25,306 00	235,453 00	11,627 00	4,865 00	69,268 00	69,044 00	8,064 49	570,305 49
Saskatchewan.....	349,362 00	74,659 00	71,215 06	7,712 00	24,660 00	133,412 00	69,330 00	68,625 15	795,375 15
Total	2,246,507 00	307,779 00	1,530,373 00	117,126 00	655,528 00	790,886 00	533,298 00	450,496 41	6,691,993 41

SCHOOL STATEMENT

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

NOTE.—The 'Standard' indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book curriculum, thus:—

Standard I.....	First Reader, Part I
" II.....	" Part II
" III.....	Second Reader

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River.....	Digby County	Miss Agatha McGinty	Roman Catholic....
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton County	James McNeil	"
Sydney	Sydney	"	Miss Eil-en Boyle	"
¹ Halfway River	Franklin Manor	Cumberland County	Miss Annie J. Lockhart	"
¹ New Prospect	"	"	Miss Nellie A. Yorke	"
¹ Springhill Junction	"	"	Miss Ruey E. Teed	"
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou " County	Miss Gertrude McGirr	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	John A. McNeil	"
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester "	Miss Jessie Scott	"
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg "	Miss E. B. Julian	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond "	Ernest L. McNeil	"
² Malagawatch	Malagawatch	Inverness "	Miss Annie McNeil	"
Whyecomagh	Whyecomagh	"	John A. Gillis	"
Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Hants "	Miss Mary A. Shortt	"
¹ Bishopville	at Bishopville	Kings "	Miss Elizabeth A. Woodworth	"
Tufts Cove	at Tufts Cove	Halifax "	George F. Richardson	"
Afton	Afton	Antigonish "	William J. Rogers	"
Total, Nova Scotia				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lemnox Island	Lemnox Island	P. E. I. Superintendency	Jacob Sark	Roman Catholic....
² Rocky Point	Rocky Point	"	Peter Scully	"
Total, Prince Edward Island				
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Miss Harriet E. Keating	Roman Catholic....
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss Alice McLaughlin	"
¹ Beaumont, S.S. No. 15	Fort Folly	"	Miss Emerise Cormier	"
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	Miss Margaret Isaacs	"
Eel River	Eel River	"	Miss Marie LeBlanc	"
Red Bank	Red Bank	"	Miss Ena A. Cormier	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern	Miss Florence O'Brien	"
Oromocto	Oromocto	"	Mrs. B. J. McCaffrey	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	Miss M. T. Hughes	"
Woodstock	Woodstock	"	Miss Genevieve Brophy	"
Edmundston	Edmundston	Northern	Miss Annie Michaud	"
Tobique	Tobique	"	Miss Ethel F. McGrand	"
Total, New Brunswick				

¹ White school attended by Indian children.² Open from August to December, 1915, only.³ New school, opened during October, 1915.

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STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

used and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the

Standard IV.....Third Reader.
 " V.....Fourth "
 " VI.....Fifth "

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
NOVA SCOTIA.										
8	3	11	7	5	.....	2	1	.....	3	Bear River.
13	11	24	13	17	1	2	4	.....		Eskasoni.
15	12	27	15	12	8	5	1	1		Sydney.
4	2	6	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	Halfway River.
3	1	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....		New Prospect.
3	1	4	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....		Springhill Junction.
14	12	26	18	8	7	3	1	.....	1	Indian Cove.
14	9	23	11	14	4	2	2	1	.....	Middle River.
10	7	17	5	10	1	2	.....	2	.....	Millbrook.
9	6	15	9	7	1	1	1	2	.....	New Germany.
18	14	32	10	15	6	5	4	2	.....	Salmon River.
6	3	9	3	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	St. Margaret.
8	15	23	11	10	7	4	2	.....	.....	Whycomeagh.
3	13	16	6	3	7	.....	6	.....	.....	Shubenacadie.
2	3	5	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	Bishopville.
6	8	14	5	4	1	2	6	1	.....	Tufts Cove.
21	21	42	17	23	9	9	1	.....	.....	Afton.
157	141	298	137	144	55	40	33	16	16	Total, Nova Scotia.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
20	19	39	17	24	8	4	3	.....	.....	Lennox Island.
4	5	9	6	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rocky Point.
24	24	48	23	30	11	4	3	.....	.....	Total, Prince Edward Island.
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
24	21	45	23	21	6	8	6	4	.....	Burnt Church.
16	18	34	13	14	13	5	2	.....	.....	Big Cove.
3	3	6	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	Beaumont, S.S. No. 15.
13	17	30	18	15	9	4	2	.....	.....	Eel Ground.
8	14	22	16	9	7	.....	6	.....	.....	Eel River.
5	8	13	10	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Red Bank.
7	15	22	16	3	8	5	4	2	.....	Kingsclear.
10	11	21	12	9	4	4	1	3	.....	Oronecto.
10	18	28	18	11	5	8	4	.....	.....	St. Mary's.
9	3	12	7	2	5	2	3	.....	.....	Woodstock.
8	6	14	12	1	4	3	6	.....	.....	Edmundston.
21	17	38	27	12	11	6	4	5	.....	Tobique.
134	151	285	174	165	81	46	39	14	.....	Total, New Brunswick.

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (Boys).....	Caughnawaga..	Caughnawaga.....	Sister Mary Edward (Prin.).....	Roman Catholic. . .
" (Girls).....	" ..	" ..	Sister Mary Edward (Prin.).....	" ..
" (Push).....	" ..	" ..	Mrs A. Beauvais....	" ..
" (St. Isidore).....	" ..	" ..	Mrs J. Smith Twoaxe	" ..
" (Mission).....	" ..	" ..	Miss Margaret Matthews.	Methodist.....
Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Sister St. Eugene....	Roman Catholic...
¹ Escoumains.....	At Escoumains..	" ..	Miss Ermentine Dumas	" ..
Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue....	Pointe Bleue....	Sister M. Antoinette (Prin.).....	" ..
Ristigouche.....	Ristigouche....	Ristigouche....	Sister St. Louis (Asst)	" ..
			Sister Mary of the Holy Rosary (Prin.)	" ..
			Sister Mary of St. Joseph (Asst.)....	" ..
St. Francis (Prot.).....	Pierreville.....	Pierreville.....	H. L. Masta.....	Anglican
" (R.C.).....	" ..	" ..	Sister Ste. Udefonse.	Roman Catholic...
St. Regis Island.....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Miss Lillian McGöey	Undenominational..
" Village.....	" ..	" ..	Miss Nellie Keon....	" ..
Chenail.....	" ..	" ..	Miss Catherine McCaffrey.....	" ..
Chetlain.....	" ..	" ..	Mrs Peter A. McDonald	" ..
Cornwall Island.....	" ..	" ..	Miss M. O'Hare	" ..
Oka Country.....	Oka.....	Oka.....	Miss L. E. Dickenson	Methodist.....
Congo Bridge.....	Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	Miss Helen J. White	Undenominational..
Maniwaki.....	" ..	" ..	Miss Margaret McCaffrey.....	Roman Catholic...
Maria.....	Maria.....	Maria.....	Miss Josephine Audet.....	" ..
Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Sr. St. Jean Berchmans (Prin.).....	" ..
			Sr. St. Agathe (Asst.)	" ..
² Long Point.....	At Long Point ..	Timiskaming.....	Miss Jane E. Wabie.	" ..
² Waswanipi.....	At Waswanapi..	" ..	Harry Cartlidge.....	Anglican.....
Timiskaming.....	Timiskaming.....	" ..	Sister Monica.....	Roman Catholic...
¹ Hunters Point	At Hunters Pt.	" ..	Miss Bertha L. Capelain.....	" ..
² Wolf Lake.....	At Wolf Lake ..	" ..	Miss Agnes Robinson	" ..
Ruperts House.....	At Rupert House	James Bay District	Rev. P. C. Howard..	Anglican.....
³ Ste. Lucie de Doncaster..	Doncaster	Doncaster.....	Mrs Henry Viger, jr.	Roman Catholic...
Total, Quebec....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ White school, attended by Indian children.
opened November, 1915.² Open during the summer only.³ New school,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
150	...	150	107	75	39	12	15	.....	9	Caughnawaga (Boys).
.....	150	150	107	96	18	.....	20	.....	16	" (Girls).
14	14	28	22	6	12	5	5	.....	.....	" (Bush).
9	12	21	16	6	9	4	2	.....	.....	" (St. Isidore).
9	15	24	10	23	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	" (Mission).
33	27	60	33	27	15	18	.....	.....	.....	Bersimis.
5	7	12	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	E-commaims.
48	50	98	43	51	12	11	10	10	4	Pointe Bleue.
37	41	78	48	25	18	19	10	6	.....	Ristigouche.
4	6	10	5	3	1	2	.....	4	.....	St. Francis (Prot.)
33	39	72	53	20	15	21	5	7	4	" (R.C.)
18	11	29	22	13	5	6	3	2	.....	St. Regis Island.
34	29	63	46	30	11	8	10	4	.....	" Village.
27	20	47	27	30	10	5	1	1	.....	Chenail.
18	19	37	20	27	6	3	1	.....	.....	Chetlain.
33	17	50	23	27	15	6	2	.....	.....	Cornwall Island.
16	18	34	13	7	6	6	8	3	4	Oka Country.
9	12	21	10	9	7	3	2	.....	.....	Congo Bridge.
9	13	22	11	7	5	5	4	1	.....	Maniwaki.
15	10	25	14	4	4	8	6	1	2	Maria.
26	44	70	65	31	10	19	10	.....	.....	Lorette.
6	12	18	8	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Long Point.
15	16	31	21	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Waswanipi.
14	18	32	12	7	5	9	7	4	.....	Timiskaming.
7	16	23	15	3	7	4	4	.....	.....	Hunters Point.
5	15	20	18	1	4	5	4	6	.....	Wolf Lake.
9	6	15	10	7	4	2	2	.....	.....	Ruperts House.
6	10	16	13	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	Ste. Lucie de Doncaster.
609	647	1256	802	609	243	185	131	49	59	Total, Quebec.

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Frank J. Jotlin	Methodist
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational..
Port Elgin	"	"	Thomas Jones	"
Sixteen Bay	"	"	Miss Isabella McIver	"
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman Fisher	"
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss Annie McDougall	"
Oneida, No. 2	Oneida	"	Levi T. Doxtator	Anglican
Oneida, No. 3	"	"	Miss Viola Sims, B.A.	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Miss Mary C. Vining	Undenominational..
Biscotasing, S.S. No. 1	At Biscotasing	Chapleau	Miss Irene M. Macgregor	"
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	Fort Frances	Mrs. A. Spencer	Anglican
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Mrs. A. J. Taylor	Methodist
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss Catherine M. Goulet	Roman Catholic
Calabogie, S.S. No. 5	At Calabogie	"	Miss Kathleen Cusick	"
Shesheganwaning (R.C.)	Shesheganwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Elizabeth Deutsch	"
" (Prot.)	"	"	Edwin Weeks	Anglican
Cockburn Island	Cockburn Island	"	Miss Susie A. Fex	Roman Catholic
West Bay	West Bay	"	Miss Clotilda Laferrière	"
Shoguan Lake	Shoguan Lake	Manitowaning	W. D. Murray	Anglican
South Bay	South Bay	"	Miss Rose Fagan	Roman Catholic
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	Miss M. C. Schultz	Anglican
Bowwah	Bowwah	"	Miss Lila A. Dedd	Roman Catholic
Whitfish Lake	Whitfish Lake	"	Mrs. Jos. Jalbert, jr.	"
Wikwemikong	Manitoulin Isl.	"	Miss Adele Duhamel (Prin.)	"
"	"	"	Miss Kelly (Asst.)	"
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	A. Beith Gardiner	Undenominational..
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Kenneth B. Cragg	"
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Miss Sara Stephenson	Methodist
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	"	Joseph Partridge	Undenominational..
Ryerson	Parry Island	"	Miss Frances E. Munt	"
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	"	Miss Creasor	"
Christian Island	Christian Island	Christian Island	George Wight	Methodist
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Fort William	Miss C. Harrison	Roman Catholic
Mission Bay-Squaw Bay	Fort William	"	Miss Rose Chaput	"
Mountain Village	"	"	Miss Annie O'Brien	"
Mohert	Heron Bay	"	Mrs. E. Gillis	"
Pie River	Pie River	"	Miss Julia Larche	"
Pays Plat	Pays Plat	"	Mrs. X. McLaren	"
Gull Bay	Gull Bay	"	D. Ducharme	"
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva N. McBain (Prin.)	Methodist
Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss R. Waite (Asst)	"
"	"	"	Miss Mina E. Throop	Undenominational..

(1) White school attended by Indian children. (2) Re-opened March 13, 1916, having been closed since December 31, 1913. (3) Open during the summer only. (4) Closed September quarter, 1915; no teacher. (5) New school, opened September 1, 1915. (6) Re-opened January 1, 1916. (7) New school, opened August 1, 1915.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.										
33	25	58	27	21	9	18	6	4	Alnwick.	
27	9	36	25	16		8	8	4	Cape Croken.	
23	16	39	25	20	9	4	4	2	Port Elgin.	
3	8	11	6	3	2	3	1	2	Sidney Bay.	
16	20	36	19	19		5	8	4	Back Settlement.	
10	23	33	16	13	2	7	8	3	Bear Creek.	
23	30	53	22	38	9	5	1		Oneida, No. 2.	
22	25	47	17	43	3	1			" No. 3.	
14	15	29	12	14	5	6	4		River Settlement.	
2	2	4	3	4					Biscatawing, S.S., No. 1.	
15	15	30	24	29	1				Manitou Rapids.	
15	8	23	16	12		7	3	1	Georgina Island.	
16	13	29	16	14	3	4	5	3	Golden Lake.	
5	6	11	5	5	3	1	1	1	Calabogie, S.S., No. 5.	
7	9	16	12	5	5		4	2	Sheshagwaning (R.C.).	
11	6	17	12	2	5	5	4	1	" (Prot.).	
6	8	14	8	14					Cockburn Island.	
20	17	37	15	28	4	4		1	West Bay.	
6	10	16	10	9	1	6			Shogunadah.	
14	11	25	11	9	6	5	4	1	South Bay.	
6	9	15	13	4	6	4	1		Sucker Creek.	
15	7	22	11	18	3	1			Buzwah.	
14	11	25	13	18	5	2			Whitefish Lake.	
55	35	90	40	61	9	11	7	2	Wikwemikong.	
47	32	79	35	30	24	17	5	5	Moravietown.	
12	20	32	16	9	10	7	1	3	New Credit.	
8	9	17	8	9	2	4	1	1	Gieson.	
8	6	14	8	7		3	2	2	Henry Inlet.	
10	17	27	13	22	1	4			Ryerson.	
11	15	26	12	14	4	7	1		Shewanaga.	
16	16	32	14	15	1	10	5	1	Christian Island.	
10	16	26	7	17	5	2	1	1	Lake Helen.	
12	8	20	10	13	3	3	1		Mission Bay, Squaw Bay.	
21	15	36	19	13	5	11	5	2	Mountain Village.	
11	16	27	13	23	4				Molert.	
8	13	21	8	15	5	1			Pie River.	
8	10	18	15	13	4	1			Pays Plat.	
13	9	22	11	20	2				Gull Bay.	
28	27	55	35	23	7	14	8	3	Rama.	
7	12	19	10	3	3	7	1	5	Hiawatha.	

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
→ Mud Lake (Chemong).....	Mud Lake	Rice Lake.....	Mrs. Wm. J. Hanes.	Undenominational.
→ Kettle Point	Kettle Point.....	Sarnia.....	Mrs. Angus George..	"
→ Stony Point	Stony Point.....	"	Miss Agnes A. Weaver.	"
→ St. Clair	Sarnia.....	"	Miss Alice M. Matthews.	Methodist.....
→ French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	T. J. Wallace.....	Undenominational..
→ Saugeen.....	"	"	Miss Isabella Ruxton	"
→ Scotch Settlement.....	"	"	Mrs. B. Robb.....	"
→ Batchawana	Batchawana.....	Sault Ste Marie..	Miss M. Mercier....	Roman Catholic....
→ Garden River (R. C.)....	Garden River....	"	Miss Tackney, (1st teacher), Miss McDermott, (2nd teacher)	"
" " Anglican....	"	"	L. F. Hardyman....	Anglican.....
→ Goulais Bay.....	Goulais Bay.....	"	Miss Annie O'Connor	Roman Catholic....
→ Scugog S. S. No. 3.....	Scugog Island....	Scugog.....	C. G. Hayes.....	Undenominational..
→ Six Nations, No. 1.....	Six Nations.....	Six Nations.....	Miss Mary H. Jamieson.	"
" " No. 2.....	"	"	Elmer Jamieson, (Prin.); Miss E. Alexander (Asst.).	"
" " 3.....	"	"	C. E. Scragg.....	"
" " 4.....	"	"	Miss Mina E. Marten	"
" " 5.....	"	"	S. A. Anderson....	"
" " 6.....	"	"	John R. Lickers....	"
" " 7.....	"	"	Miss Alma Marten..	"
" " 8.....	"	"	Elam D. Bealfoot...	"
" " 9.....	"	"	Jesse M. Moses.....	"
" " 10.....	"	"	Miss Julia L. Jamieson.	"
" " 11.....	"	"	Victor A. E. Ellis...	"
→ Garden Village.....	Nipissing.....	Sturgeon Falls..	Miss Ellen Ratchford	Roman Catholic....
→ Mattawa.....	Mattawa.....	"	Sister St. Peter....	"
→ Timagami.....	Bear Island.....	"	Miss Mary G. Honan	Undenominational..
→ Mississagi River.....	Mississagi River	Thessalon.....	Miss Margaret Tolly	Roman Catholic....
→ Thessalon.....	Thessalon.....	"	Miss L. Shaddeau....	"
→ Abitibi.....	At Abitibi.....	Treaty No. 9.....	Mrs. Mary A. McDonald.	"
→ Albany River (C. E.)....	At Fort Albany.	"	Rev. J. T. Griffin...	Anglican.....
→ Fort Hope.....	At Fort Hope....	"	Rev. E. Richards...	"
→ French Post.....	At Moose River.	"	Fred Marks.....	"
→ Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort..	"	Miss Lucy J. Barker.	"
→ Osaburg.....	At Osaburg.....	"	S. N. Dixon.....	"
→ Tyendinaga (Eastern)...	Tyendinaga.....	Tyendinaga.....	Miss Flossie M. Hall	Undenominational..
" (Western).....	"	"	Miss Ethel M. Picard	"
" (Central).....	"	"	Miss F. Fletcher....	"
" (Mission).....	"	"	Alex. Leween.....	"
→ Walpole Island, No. 1....	Walpole Island.	Walpole Island..	Miss S. E. Wilson...	Anglican.....
" " 2.....	"	"	Miss M. Warnock...	Methodist.....
Total Ontario.....				

¹ White school attended by Indian children.
June 30, 1915.

² Open during the summer only.

³ Closed from

⁴ Open only 67 days during the year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
19	20	39	22	22	8	2	6	1	...	Mud Lake (Chenong).
22	10	32	14	17	7	4	4	...	...	Kettle Point.
4	11	15	7	11	2	1	1	...	...	Stony Point.
21	13	34	15	22	3	7	2	...	...	St. Clair.
18	13	31	25	19	1	7	4	...	...	French Bay.
16	10	26	17	10	1	5	7	3	...	Saugeen.
27	16	43	31	12	8	4	12	7	...	Scotch Settlement.
12	8	20	6	10	6	4	...	...	...	Batchawana.
36	36	72	31	29	8	24	10	1	...	Garden River (R.C.)
15	9	24	13	10	6	8	...	...	...	" " Anglican.
9	11	20	11	8	3	8	1	1	...	Goulais Bay.
3	4	7	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	Scugog S.S. No. 3.
26	34	60	30	28	10	11	5	6	...	Six Nations No. 1.
46	46	92	43	39	13	14	15	11	...	" " 2.
28	28	56	28	25	11	11	9	...	...	" " 3.
11	12	23	9	8	6	1	7	1	...	" " 4.
17	18	35	17	17	4	6	6	2	...	" " 5.
19	12	31	14	9	3	6	8	2	3	" " 6.
30	42	72	27	32	15	18	6	1	...	" " 7.
20	22	42	20	19	8	12	2	1	...	" " 8.
18	18	36	16	20	9	3	4	...	...	" " 9.
33	25	58	24	23	11	11	8	2	...	" " 10.
38	23	61	23	36	9	6	7	3	...	" " 11.
18	18	36	21	8	7	21	...	...	...	Garden Village.
33	28	61	41	24	12	12	8	4	1	Mattawa.
18	5	23	14	20	1	2	...	...	...	Timigami.
10	5	15	7	8	...	7	...	...	...	Mississagi River.
3	4	7	5	3	3	...	1	...	...	Thessalon.
22	18	40	15	28	10	2	...	...	...	Abitibi.
40	38	78	22	66	8	1	3	...	...	Albany River.
27	25	52	16	52	...	...	...	...	...	Fort Hope.
9	8	17	6	8	8	1	...	...	...	French Post.
13	8	21	14	16	2	2	1	...	...	Moose Fort.
23	31	54	19	46	7	1	...	...	...	Osnaburg.
27	23	50	22	20	14	8	11	...	...	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
15	12	27	17	10	4	7	3	3	...	" (Western).
23	5	28	9	9	2	7	9	1	...	" (Central).
25	12	37	13	24	5	3	5	...	...	" (Mission).
22	37	59	24	41	7	6	5	...	...	Walpole Island No. 1.
20	20	40	24	27	5	3	5	...	...	" " 2.
1444	1320	2764	1352	1509	419	452	275	102	7	Total, Ontario.

7 GEORGE V. A. 1917

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Black River	Black River	Candleboye	George Slater	Anglican
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	"	John Sinclair	"
Fort Alexander (Upper) ..	Fort Alexander ..	"	Rev. Chs. H. Fryer ..	"
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River ..	"	Rev. G. L. Smith	"
¹ Patapoun	St. Peters	"	M. Eaton	Undenominational ..
St. Peters (North)	"	"	Peter Harper	Anglican
Berens River	Berens River	Fisher River	Mrs. J. H. Lowes	Methodist
			William G. Stevens, (teacher) ..	"
Fisher River	Fisher River	"	Miss Mildred N. Carter (asst.) ..	
² Deer Lake	Deer Lake	"	Elijah Sinclair	"
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	"	Nathan Settee	Anglican
Peguis (North)	Peguis	"	A. H. Packer	"
Peguis (South)	"	"	Henry J. Frances	"
⁴ Poplar River	Poplar River	"	William Lee	Methodist
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Griswold	Miss Rowena Havard ..	Anglican
Elb and Flow Lake	Elb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Miss B. A. Adam	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford		Rupert Bruce	Anglican
Fairford (Lower)	"		Colin Sanderson	"
³ Fairford (Improved)	"		Augustus Hyson	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	"	R. P. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	Jno. E. Favell	Anglican
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan ..	"	Colin Sanderson	"
⁶ Pine Creek	Pine Creek	"	Rev. G. Leonard	Roman Catholic
Shoal River	Shoal River	"	T. D. Conlin	Anglican
Waterhen River	Waterhen River	"	Jos. Inglott	Roman Catholic
² Bloodvein River	Bloodvein	Norway House	Joseph A. Everett	Methodist
Cross Lake (Prot.)	Cross Lake	"	Miss Irene Gaudin	"
⁷ Cross Lake (R.C.)	"	"	Sister Marguerite Marie	Roman Catholic
⁸ Island Lake	Island Lake	"	John Moor	Methodist
Jack River	Jack River	"	Mrs. Mabel Marshall ..	Anglican
Oxford House	At Oxford House	"	Wm. G. Brisley	Methodist
Nelson House	At Nelson	"	W. E. W. Hutly, B.A. ..	"
Rossville	Norway House	"	Miss Emily N. Royan ..	"
⁹ York Factory	At York Factory	"	Miss Ida E. Collins	Anglican
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Robert J. Thomas	"
Chenawawin	Chenawawin	"	Richard G. V. Cooper ..	"
Cumberland	Cumberland	"	Joseph Chamberlain ..	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	"	John G. Kennedy	"
Pas	Pas	"	M. Chambers	"
Red Earth	Red Earth	"	Francis Daniels	"
Shoal Lake	Pas	"	Louis Young	"
Lower Roseau River	Roseau River	Portage-la-Prairie ..	Miss Emma Godin	Roman Catholic
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	"	Miss Olive E. Leslie ..	Undenominational ..
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	"	Miss Jessie G. Bruce ..	Presbyterian
Total, Manitoba				

¹ White school attended by Indian children. ² Open during the summer only. ³ Closed from April 1914. ⁴ New day school opened February, 1916. ⁶ Day pupils attend classes in the Boarding School.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
MANITOBA.											
8	8	16	7	12	2	1	1			Black River.	
10	10	20	7	12		4	3	1		Brokenhead.	
14	10	24	10	15	5	4				Fort Alexander.	
6	11	17	7	13	2	2				Hollowwater River.	
23	13	36	14	21	1	5	7			Pataam.	
10	16	26	13	12	3	7	3	1		St. Peters (North).	
30	21	51	18	45		6				Berens River.	
49	38	87	32	65	13	9				Fisher River.	
26	15	41	27	41						Deer Lake.	
15	19	34	14	24	7	3				Grand Rapids.	
24	21	45	10	31	7	4	3			Peguis (North).	
31	16	47	15	25	8	6	6	2		Peguis (South).	
17	15	32	11	30	2					Poplar River.	
14	14	28	14	12	11	5				Oak River-Sioux.	
14	6	20	10	11	4	4	1			Ebb and Flow Lake.	
6	12	18	6	11	4					Fairford (Upper).	
13	14	27	7	18	5	3	1			Fairford (Lower).	
14	17	31	25	22	6	3				Fairford (Improved).	
10	9	19	4	17	2					Lake Manitoba.	
16	18	28	20	20	5	2	1			Lake St. Martin.	
21	24	45	12	34	8	3				Little Saskatchewan.	
13	9	22	19	10	8	3	1			Pine Creek.	
25	19	44	29	34	10					Shed River.	
9	3	12	5	8	2	2				Waterhen River.	
20	23	43	15	34	7	2			5	Bloodvein River.	
18	18	36	10	25	4	2			5	Cross Lake (Prot.).	
9	8	17	11	12	5					Cross Lake (R.C.).	
3	5	8	6	8						Island Lake.	
13	8	21	6	14	5	2				Jack River.	
15	10	25	5	25						Oxford House.	
5	12	17	8	17						Nelson House.	
14	11	25	15	12	11	2				Rossville.	
18	17	35	14	35						York Factory.	
11	12	23	13	19	4					Big Eddy.	
9	18	27	10	22	5					Chemawawin.	
5	5	10	4	10						Cumberland.	
11	14	25	9	19	6					Moose Lake.	
9	14	23	13	17	6					Pas.	
17	10	27	14	18	6	3				Red Earth.	
7	11	18	14	14	1	2	1			Shed Lake.	
9	13	22	7	18	4					Lower Roseau River.	
11	8	19	6	11	6	1	1			Roseau Rapids.	
8	8	16	4	9	2	4	1			Swan Lake.	
624	583	1207	520	887	187	94	30	4	10	Total, Manitoba.	

30 to October 25, 1915. No teacher. *Re-opened August 16, 1915, having been closed since June 30,
 7 Closed from June 30, 1915. *Re-opened September 1, 1915. *Only one quarterly return received.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	De-nomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Assiniboine.....	Assiniboine.....	Assiniboine.....	Miss Gertrude Lawrence.....	Presbyterian.....
Little Pines.....	Little Pines.....	Battleford.....	Rev. W. H. English.....	Anglican.....
Murray Lake.....	Moosomin.....	".....	Roch Landreville.....	Roman Catholic....
Poundmakers.....	Poundmakers.....	".....	Mrs. A. Tierney.....	".....
Red Pheasants.....	Red Pheasant.....	Carlton.....	J. Marshall.....	Anglican.....
Ahtahkakoops.....	Ahtahkakoops.....	".....	H. Hutchinson.....	".....
Big River.....	Kenanotayooos.....	".....	L. Ahenakeu.....	".....
Meadow Lake.....	Meadow Lake.....	".....	Eliza Chatelain.....	Roman Catholic....
Mistawasis.....	Mistawasis.....	".....	Rev. J. E. Smith.....	Presbyterian.....
Montreal Lake.....	Montreal Lake.....	".....	John R. Settee.....	Anglican.....
Sturgeon Lake.....	Wm. Twatts.....	".....	George Swift.....	".....
Fort à la Corne (South).....	James Smith.....	Duck Lake.....	John Leonard Lowe.....	".....
John Smith.....	John Smith.....	".....	P. H. Gentleman.....	".....
James Smith.....	James Smith.....	".....	Henry W. Shaw.....	".....
White Bears.....	White Bears.....	Moose Mountain.....	Mrs. E. M. A. Fernie, (teacher).....	Presbyterian.....
			Mrs. Body (assist. teacher).....	
¹ White Cap Sioux.....	Moose Woods.....	Moose Woods.....	Charles Hawk.....	Methodist.....
Keys.....	Keys.....	Pelly.....	Alex. J. Lawes.....	Anglican.....
Keesee koonse.....	Keesee koonse.....	".....	Rev. Jos. Poulet, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic....
² Valley River.....	Valley River.....	".....	Peter Rattlesnake.....	Undenominational..
Day Stars.....	Day Stars.....	Touchwood Hills.....	W. H. Brookfield-Scharpe.....	Anglican.....
Frog Lake.....	Frog Lake.....	Union Lake.....	Charles Quinney.....	".....
³ Stanley.....	Amos Charles.....	Treaty No. 10.....	Miss M. E. Coates.....	".....
Total, Saskatchewan.....				
ALBERTA.				
² Goodfish Lake.....	Pakan.....	Saddle Lake.....	Mrs. H. H. Howard (teacher).....	Methodist.....
			Mr. H. H. Howard (assist. teacher).....	
Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake.....	".....	Miss W. J. McKittrick.....	".....
Samson's.....	Samson's.....	Hobbema.....	Miss A. Alywin.....	".....
Total, Alberta.....				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Andimaul.....	At Andimaul.....	Babine.....	Vernon Leake.....	Salvation Army....
Fort Babine.....	Fort Babine.....	".....	Jos. Morrissey.....	Roman Catholic....
Gitw'ingak.....	Kitw'angar.....	".....	Miss F. B. Kemp.....	Anglican.....
Glen Vowell.....	Siedach.....	".....	Miss Pearl Jackson.....	Salvation Army....
Hazelton.....	Gitanakeh.....	".....	Miss Elizabeth J. Soal.....	Anglican.....
Kitsegukla.....	Kitsegukla.....	".....	Miss Hannah A. Edgar.....	Methodist.....
Kitsejas (New town).....	Kitsejas.....	".....	Franklin Van Gorder.....	".....
Kisp'iox.....	Kish'iax.....	".....	Miss Gertrude Marten.....	".....
⁴ Kisgegag.....	Kisgegag.....	".....	Jonathan Mercer.....	Anglican.....
Meanskinisht.....	At Meanskinisht.....	".....	Miss S. Z. Richardson.....	Methodist.....
Rocher Debonlé.....	At Rocher Debonlé.....	".....	Sydney Browning.....	Roman Catholic....

¹Closed from September 30, 1915 to February 1, 1916, no teacher. ²Closed during September quarter,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
SASKATCHEWAN.											
14	16	30	15	13	4	6	7			Assiniboine.	
13	12	25	12	13	12					Little Pines.	
11	16	27	9	21	3	3				Murray Lake.	
10	8	18	10	13	5					Poundmakers.	
13	11	27	24	24	2		1			Red Pheasant's.	
20	22	42	24	24	8	5	4	1		Altabkakoops.	
13	14	26	12	19	3	3	1			Big River.	
7	4	11	3	11						Meadow Lake.	
20	18	38	19	26	5	2	5			Mistawasis.	
9	16	25	12	13	8	4				Montreal Lake.	
19	11	30	20	12	11	5	2			Sturgeon Lake.	
12	11	23	12	9	9	1	4			Fort à la Corne (South).	
20	14	34	22	12	7	1	4	8	2	John Smith.	
10	18	28	15	16	10	2				James Smith.	
12	11	23	13	3	2	13	5			White Bears.	
11	6	17	11	14	3					¹ White Cap Sioux.	
6	8	14	10	11	3					Keys.	
10	8	18	15	2	6	5		5		Keseeckoose.	
11	2	13	10	7	2	4				² Valley River.	
6	5	11	8	4	3	4				Day Stars.	
5	4	9	4	7	2					Frog Lake.	
2	8	10	9	10						Stanley.	
254	245	499	289	284	108	58	33	14	2	Total, Saskatchewan.	
ALBERTA.											
14	12	26	15	17	9					³ Goodfish Lake.	
13	9	22	8	20	2					Saddle Lake.	
12	14	26	9	17	6	3				Samson's.	
39	35	74	31	54	17	3				Total Alberta.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
12	11	23	11	14	6	2	1			Andinault.	
24	29	53	24	20	16	14	3			Fort Babine.	
24	21	45	13	20	9	3	4			Gitwangak.	
15	19	34	17	11	18	3	2			Glen Vowell.	
15	22	37	13	10	15	5	5	2		Hazelton.	
8	9	17	12	10	7					Kitsegukla.	
8	11	19	7	7	6	6				Kitsclas (New Town).	
18	26	44	14	19	20	5				Kispiox.	
14	7	21	6	10	4	2	5			⁴ Kisgegas.	
5	10	15	9	7	2	4	1	1		Meanskinisht.	
14	13	27	19	19	6	2				Rocher Debonlé.	

1915. ²New day school, opened January 1, 1916. ⁴Re-opened September 1, 1915.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA — <i>Concluded.</i>				
Bella Bella.....	Bella Bella.....	Bella Coola.....	Miss Kate Tranter..	Methodist.....
Bella Coola.....	Bella Coola.....	".....	Miss Mary A. Gibson	".....
China Hat.....	China Hat.....	".....	Miss Harriet Read..	".....
Hartley Bay.....	Hartley Bay.....	".....	Rev. J. H. Matthews	".....
Kitamaat.....	Kitamaat.....	".....	Miss Isabella Clarke.	".....
¹ Kitkahltla.....	Kitkahltla.....	".....	George Oliver.....	Anglican.....
Port Essington.....	Skeena.....	".....	Miss Fanny J. Noble	Methodist.....
Koksilah.....	Koksilah.....	Cowichan.....	C. A. Dockstader...	".....
Nanaimo.....	Nanaimo.....	".....	Miss Adelaide Bool..	".....
Quamichan (R.C.).....	Quamichan.....	".....	Miss Maud A. Frum- mento.....	Roman Catholic....
Songhees.....	Songhees.....	".....	Miss Rose A. Quigley	".....
² Tsartlip.....	Tsartlip.....	".....	Miss Laura H. Hagan	".....
Alert Bay.....	Nimkish.....	Kwakwewlth.....	Miss E. W. Ferryman	Anglican.....
³ Cape Mudge.....	Cape Mudge.....	".....	Rev. J. Edward Ren- dle.....	Methodist.....
Lytton.....	Lytton.....	Lytton.....	Miss B. Hobden.....	Anglican.....
⁴ Boothroyd.....	Boothroyd.....	".....	Miss Lilly Blachford.	".....
Shuluss.....	Nicola Mameet.....	Kamloop.....	John W. Harwood...	".....
Kincolith.....	Kincolith.....	Nass.....	Miss Alice M. Col- lison.....	".....
Lakalsap.....	Lakalsap.....	".....	Miss Silvia Sturges.	".....
⁵ Gwinoha.....	Kilwilsdillyn.....	".....	Miss Hellen Freeman	".....
⁶ Gitladamiks.....	Gitladamiks.....	".....	Miss Olive C. Bowen.	".....
⁷ Aiyansh.....	".....	".....	Miss Vera A. Chaste- ney.....	".....
Metlakatla.....	Metlakatla.....	".....	Miss E. S. Klippert..	".....
Port Simpson.....	at Port Simpson	".....	E. S. Grant (teacher) Miss Elsie Potter (asst. teacher).....	Methodist.....
Homalco.....	Amp.....	New Westminster.....	J. J. Maroney.....	Roman Catholic....
⁸ Langley Fort (Public) ..	at Langley.....	".....	J. Forrester.....	Undenominational..
Skwahl.....	Skwahl.....	".....	W. H. Grimshaw.....	".....
Katzie.....	Katzie.....	".....	P. B. McGarrigle...	Roman Catholic....
Shiammon.....	Shiammon.....	".....	Basil Nicholson.....	".....
⁹ Similkameen.....	Similkameen.....	Okanagan.....	Miss Annie M. Easton.....	Undenominational..
¹⁰ Larkin (Public).....	at Armstrong.....	".....	Henry Berg.....	".....
¹¹ Osoyoos.....	Osoyoos.....	".....	John T. Norwood...	".....
Massett.....	Massett.....	Queen Charlotte.....	Frank Trainor.....	Anglican.....
Skidegate.....	Skidegate.....	".....	J. H. Young.....	Methodist.....
Telegraph Creek.....	at Telegraph Creek.....	Stikine.....	William Fike.....	Undenominational..
Clayoquot (R.C.).....	Opisat.....	West Coast.....	Rev. Jos. Schindler, O. S. B.....	Roman Catholic....
¹² Nitinat.....	Clayoquot.....	".....	Alfred C. Brown.....	Methodist.....
Uchuelat.....	Itedse.....	".....	H. W. Vanderveen...	Presbyterian.....
¹³ Wyah.....	Nitinat.....	".....	George Plumb.....	Methodist.....
Stuart Lake.....	at Stuart Lake.	Stuart Lake.....	A. R. J. M. Ockoniy.	Roman Catholic....
Total British Columbia..				

¹Closed during June quarter, 1915.²Closed from June 30, 1915.³Closed during September quarter, 1915.⁴New school, opened May 1, 1915.⁵Re-opened December, 1915.⁶White school attended by Indian children.⁷New school, opened April 1, 1915.⁸Only open 21 days during year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.										
23	22	45	13	33	9	2	1			Bella Bella.
26	22	48	9	26	14	6	2			Bella Coola.
12	13	25	11	20	3		2			China Hat.
9	10	19	13	14	3	2				Hartley Bay.
32	17	49	16	36	3	6	3	1		Kitamat.
18	16	34	16	19	11	4				Kitkahla.
13	16	29	8	24	3	2				Port Essington.
21		21	7	20	1					Koksilah.
12	9	21	10	14	1	3	1	2		Nanaimo.
16	11	27	11	17	6	4				Quamichan.
10	7	17	9	12	2	2		1		Songhees.
	6	6	5	3	3					Tsartlip.
14	9	23	14	19	2	2				Alert Bay.
9	8	17	7	6	7	4				Cape Mudge.
7	4	11	6	8	1	2				Lytton.
17	13	30	21	30						Boothroyd.
12	5	17	12	5	8	2	2			Shalus.
25	23	48	24	20	15	8	5			Kincolith.
26	29	55	30	24	21	10				Lakelse.
7	7	14	7	10	4					Gwinoka.
11	8	19	14	19						Gitladamiks.
19	29	48	30	48						Aiyansh.
21	23	44	23	13	11	10	4	6		Methakatl.
49	37	86	24	51	6	8	11	7	3	Port Simpson.
20	12	32	14	16	4	7		3	2	Homaleo.
3	1	4	2	2	1	1				Langley Fort (Public).
17	24	41	19	22	11	8				Skwah.
7	13	20	16	5	11		1	2	1	Katzie.
15	17	32	9	24	1	2	5			Shiammon.
6	2	8	4	2	4	2				Similkameen.
3		3	2	2	1					Larkin (Public).
14	6	20	11	18		1	1			Osoyoos.
38	36	74	24	41	23	7	2			Masset.
24	23	47	15	33	3	1	6	4		Skidegate.
10	6	16	7	14	1	1				Telegraph creek.
13	15	28	11	20	6	2				Clayoquot. (R.C.)
6	5	11	2	6	5					Nitinat.
9	11	20	10	12	6	2				Ucluellet.
6	5	11	3	6	5					Wyah.
26	27	53	23	45	8					Stuart lake.
783	725	1,508	657	915	333	157	68	29	6	Total, British Columbia.

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
St. David's Mission	At Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson....	Rev. Geo. W. Bowring.....	Anglican
¹ Fort Smith.....	At Fort Smith..	Fort Smith.....	Sister Gadbois.	Roman Catholic....
Fort McPherson.....	Mackenzie River Dist. ....	.....	Rev. G. E. Merritt..	Anglican
Fort Norman.....	" .....	.....	Rev. W. S. Tremain.	"
² Kittigagjuit.....	Arctic Coast...	.....	Rev. Herbert Girling.	"
Total N. W. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
YUKON.				
Moosehide.....	At Moosehide...	Yukon	Rev. Benjamin Totty	Anglican
Selkirk.....	At Selkirk.	"	Rev. Chas. C. Brett	"
Teslin Lake.....	At Teslin Lake.	"	Rev. Chas. C. Brett.	"
Whitehorse.....	At Whitehorse..	"	W. G. Blackwell....	"
Little Salmon.....	At Little Salmon	"	E. M. Swanson.....	"
Forty Mile.....	At Forty Mile..	"	Arthur C. Field.....	"
Total, Yukon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ New school opened September 1, 1915.
England on Arctic Coast.² Eskimo school conducted by missionaries of Church of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.											
8	13	21	4	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. David's Mission.
12	11	23	21	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¹ Fort Smith.
7	5	12	7	8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Fort McPherson.
5	15	20	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort Norman.
6	1	7	2	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	² Kittigagjuit.
38	45	83	35	74	4	3	1	1	.....	Total, Northwest Territories.
YUKON.											
6	3	9	4	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Moosehide.
11	11	22	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Selkirk.
16	10	26	5	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Teslin Lake.
19	5	24	10	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whitehorse.
23	8	31	6	21	5	1	4	.....	.....	Little Salmon.
2	2	4	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	Forty Mile.
77	39	116	31	99	8	2	7	.....	.....	Total, Yukon.

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany.	Treaty No. 9.....	Rev. L. Carriere, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic....
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort..	Treaty No. 9.....	Rev. W. Haythorn- waite.	Anglican.....
Chapleau.....	At Chapleau....	Chapleau.....	Rev. Geo. Prewer...	Anglican.....
Fort William Orphanage..	At Fort William	Port Arthur.....	Sister M. F. Clare...	Roman Catholic...
Fort Frances.....	Fort Frances...	Fort Frances...	Rev. Ph. Vales, O. M.I.	"
Cecilia Jeffrey.....	Shoal Lake.....	Kenora.....	Rev. F. T. Dodd.....	"Presbyterian".....
Kenora.....	At Kenora.....	Kenora.....	Rev. C. Brouillet, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic....
Total, Ontario.....				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle.....	At Birtle.....	Birtle.....	Rev. David Iverach, B.A.	Presbyterian.....
Fort Alexander.....	Fort Alexander.	Clandeboyne.....	Rev. Ph. Geelen, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic....
Pine Creek.....	Pine Creek.....	Manitowapah	Rev. G. Leonard, O. M.I.	"
Sandy Bay.....	Sandy Bay.....	Manitowapah	Rev. O. Chagnon, O. M.I.	"
Norway House.....	Norway House..	Norway House..	Rev. J. A. Lonsley..	Methodist.....
Cross Lake.....	Cross Lake.....	Norway House..	Rev. E. Lecoq, O.M. I.	Roman Catholic....
Portage-la-Prairie.....	At Portage-la- Prairie	Portage la Prairie.	Rev. W. A. Hendry..	Presbyterian.....
Mackay (The Pas).....	At The Pas.....	Pas.....	Rev. L. Laronde....	Anglican.....
Total, Manitoba.....				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Thunderchild s.....	Adjoining Thun- derchilds	Battleford.....	Rev. A. Watelle....	Roman Catholic....
Cowessess.....	Cowessess.....	Crooked Lake.....	Rev. J. B. Beys, O. M.I.	"
Round Lake.....	On north side of Round Lake..	Crooked Lake.....	Rev. H. McKay.....	Presbyterian.....
Duck Lake.....	Near Duck Lake	Duck Lake.....	Rev. H. Delmas, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic....
File Hills.....	Adjoining File Hills.....	Qu'Appelle.....	Mr. W. W. Gibson..	Presbyterian.....
Onion Lake (R.C.).....	Seekaskootch ..	Onion Lake.....	Rev. E. J. Cunning- ham.....	Roman Catholic....
Onion Lake (Anglican)...	Makao's.....	Onion Lake.....	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Anglican.....
*Crowstand	Cote's.....	Pelly.....	Rev. W. McWhinney	Presbyterian.....
Gordon's	George Gordon's	Touchwood.....	Rev. H. H. Atwater	Anglican.....
Muscowekwan.....	Adjoining Mus- cowekwan	Touchwood.....	Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic...
Lac la Plonge.....	At Lac la Plonge	Carlton.....	Rev. F. Ancel, O.M. I.	"
Lac la Ronge.....	At Lac la Ronge	Carlton.....	Archdeacon J. A. Mackay (acting)...	Anglican.....
Total, Saskatchewan*.....				

* The Crowstand boarding School closed November 30, 1915.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.										
11	14	25	20	7	12	6				Albany Mission.
20	7	27	25	12	3	4	5	3		Moose Fort.
22	9	31	25	21	3	7				Chapleau.
3	10	13	10	8	3		2			Fort William Orphanage.
22	39	61	60	29	7	16	6	3		Fort Frances.
30	36	66	58	50	4	3	4	4	1	Cecilia Jeffrey.
34	35	69	56	29	9	19	4	8		Kenora.
142	150	292	254	156	41	55	21	18	1	Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.										
26	26	52	43	25	7	8	16	1	1	Birtle.
31	37	68	61	19	7	11	20	11		Fort Alexander.
27	54	81	76	42	17	8	8	6		Pine Creek.
27	27	54	50	17	13	16	7	1		Sandy Bay.
58	40	98	80	11	30	12	5	10		Norway House.
28	22	50	39	34	10	3	1	2		Cross Lake.
32	45	77	68	34	15	8	11	9		Portage-la-Prairie.
49	43	92	83	41	27	16	4	1		Mackay.
278	294	572	500	256	126	82	66	41	1	Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.										
20	18	38	31	17	4	9	2	4	2	Thunderchild's.
23	22	45	45	13	18	7	6	1		Cowessess.
27	22	49	40	18	8	8	12	3		Round Lake.
54	57	111	106	26	24	21	8	13	18	Duck Lake.
29	38	67	53	6	12	11	25	8	5	File Hills.
21	34	55	42	31	12	5	5	1	1	Union Lake (R.C.)
17	13	30	26	10	7	3	4	6		Union Lake (Anglican)
21	25	46	24	17	3	15	4	7		*Crowstand.
23	23	46	40	22		8	10	6		Gordon's.
22	30	52	50	11	11	11	5	6	8	Muscowekwan.
17	30	47	43	17	19	5	6			Lac la Plonge.
21	39	60	53	23	1	13	9	4		Lac la Rouge.
295	351	646	555	222	119	116	96	59	34	Total, Saskatchewan.

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ALBERTA.				
Blood (Anglican).....	Blood	Blood	Rev. S. Middleton..	Anglican.....
" (R.C.).....	Blood	Blood	Rev. E. Rnauux....	Roman Catholic...
Crowfoot	Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot	Rev. L. Levern, O. M.I.....	"
Old Sun's	"	"	Rev. M. C. Gandier	Anglican
St. Albert.....	At St. Albert..	Edmonton.....	Sister M. A. Leduc.	Roman Catholic...
Ermineskin.....	Ermineskin....	Hobbema	Rev. P. P. Moulin, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic...
Peigan (Anglican)	Peigan.....	Peigan.....	W. R. Haynes.....	Church of England.
" (R.C.).....	Peigan.....	Peigan.....	Rev. M. Lepine, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic....
Blue Quills.....	Blue Quills....	Saddle Lake.....	Rev. A. Husson, O. M. I.....	"
Sarcee.....	Sarcee.....	Sarcee.....	Arch'dn J. W. Tims.	Anglican.....
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Adgels).....	At Fort Chip- ewyan.....	Fort Smith.....	Sister M. Laverty..	Roman Catholic...
Lesser Slave Lake (Angli- can).....	Lesser Slave Lake.....	Lesser Slave Lake.	W. J. Kent.....	Anglican.....
" " (St. Bernard's).....	" "	" "	Rev. J. Calais, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic...
" " (St. Brunos).....	" "	" "	Rev. C. Batie, O. M.I.....	" "
Sturgeon Lake.....	At Sturgeon Lake.....	" "	Rev. Jos. Habey, O. M.I.....	" "
Vermilion (St. Henri)....	At Fort Ver- milion....	" "	Rev. C. Jousard....	" "
Wabiskaw Lake (Anglican).	At St. John Mis- sion, Wabiskaw Lake....	" "	Miss Ida E. Collins..	Anglican
" " (R.C.) ..	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake..	" "	Sister Catherine Au- relie.....	Roman Catholic...
Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews Mission)...	At Whitefish Lake.....	" "	J. Palmer Morgan..	Anglican.....
Total, Alberta.....				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Fort Resolution.....	At Fort Resolu- tion.....	Fort Smith.....	Sister McQuillan....	Roman Catholic...
Hay River.....	At St. Peter's Mission	" "	Rev. Alfred J. Vale.	Anglican
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).....	At Fort Provi- dence.....	Fort Simpson.....	Sister McGuirk. ..	Roman Catholic...
Total, N. W. T.....				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ALBERTA.										
37	28	65	56	41	9	10	3	2		Blood (Anglican).
31	28	59	49	21	12	15	11			" (R.C.)
31	14	45	43	22		12	9	2		Crowfoot.
17	25	42	38	8	15	9	10			Old Sun's.
59	35	94	86	26	90	12	13	2	11	St. Albert.
29	25	54	49	30	6	7	7	4		Ermineskins.
19	13	32	30	16	7	9				Peigan (Anglican).
13	13	26	26	15	6	4	1			Peigan (R.C.)
23	26	49	47	13	12	8	9	7		Blue Quill's.
23	14	37	34	27	6	3	1			Sarcee.
17	24	41	38	29	5	3	2	1	1	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels.)
7	7	14	10	6	2	3	2	1		Lesser Slave Lake (Anglican).
11	5	16	13	4	1	6	5			" " (St. Bernard's.)
22	23	45	43	21	14	9	1			(St. Bruno.)
16	25	41	35	20	4	5	12			Sturgeon Lake.
5	16	21	13	10	5	3	2	1		Vermilion (St. Henri.)
6	11	17	11	11	3	3				Wabiskaw Lake (Anglican).
15	14	29	23	11	3	8	7			Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)
7	7	14	5	4	6	2	2			Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews Miss.
388	353	741	649	335	146	131	97	20	12	Total, Alberta.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.										
21	32	53	50	20	18	5	3	4	3	Fort Resolution.
22	16	38	31	14	11	7	6			Hay River.
30	35	65	60	38	9	6	12			Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
73	83	156	141	72	38	18	21	4	3	Total, Northwest Territories.

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SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Kitamat.	Kitamat.....	Bella Coola. . .	Miss Ida M. Clarke.	Methodist.....
Alert Bay Girl's Home....	Alert Bay.....	Kwawkewlth.....	Rev. F. Cromley (Acting prin.)....	Anglican
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale	Lytton	Constance, Sister Superior....	Roman Catholic...
Port Simpson Girl's Home.	At Port Simpson	Nas.....	Miss Lottie M. Deacon	Methodist.....
Sechelt	Sechelt.....	New Westminster.	Sister Theresine...	Roman Catholic...
Squamish.	At Squamish...	" "	Sister Mary Amy ..	" "
St. Mary's.....	At St. Mary's Mission.....	" "	Rev. Vic. Rohr, O.M.I.	" "
Ahousait.....	Ahousait.	West Coast.	John T. Ross.....	Presbyterian....
Alberni.....	Tresahit.....	" "	H. B. Currie.....	" "
Total, British Columbia.
YUKON.				
Carcross.....	At Carcross.	Yukon.	W. T. Townsend....	Anglican

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STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
8	26	34	27	20	.....	4	3	2	5	Kitimat.
.....	32	32	28	7	4	12	9	.....	.....	Alert Bay Girl's Home.
.....	34	34	22	17	5	5	5	1	1	Yale (All Hallows).	
.....	40	40	31	12	10	4	4	5	5	Port Simpson Girl's Home.	
25	27	52	45	14	14	11	5	5	5	Sechart.	
24	26	50	50	18	14	12	6	.....	.....	Squamish.
36	41	77	76	2	21	30	17	3	4	St. Mary's.	
18	18	36	34	13	5	4	4	8	2	Mousacht.	
27	29	56	47	21	6	12	7	10	.....	Albani.
138	273	411	360	124	79	94	60	32	22	Total, British Columbia.	
YUKON.											
17	19	36	32	11	8	10	3	3	1	Carcross.	

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	Rev. C. M. Turnell.....	Undenominational.....
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey	Rev. S. R. McVitty.....	Methodist
Shingwauk Home.....	At Sault Ste. Marie.....	Rev. Benj. P. Fuller ..	Anglican.....
Spanish River	At Spanish	Rev. L. N. Dugas, S.J..	Roman Catholic.....
Total Ontario.....			
MANITOBA.			
Brandon.....	At Brandon.....	Rev. T. Fenier.....	Methodist
Elkhorn.....	At Elkhorn.....	A. E. Wilson.....	Undenominational
Total, Manitoba			
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Qu'Appelle.....	At Lebretford.....	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic.....
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer.....	At Red Deer.....	Rev. J. F. Woodsworth..	Methodist
St. Joseph.....	At Davisburg.....	Rev. G. Nordmann.....	Roman Catholic.....
Total, Alberta.....			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, 5 miles from Cranbrook Kootenay Ag..	Sister Justinian.....	Roman Catholic.....
Kamloops	At Kamloops in the Kamloops Agency.....	Rev. Alph. Carion.....	"
Lytton	2½ miles from Lytton, Lytton Agency	Rev. Leonard Dawson....	Anglican.....
Coqualeetza	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster Agency	Rev. Geo. H. Raley.....	Methodist
Kuper Island.....	On Kuper Inland, Cowichan Agency	Rev. W. Lemmons.....	Roman Catholic.....
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkewith Agency	Rev. T. Comley (acting).	Anglican.....
Clayoquot.....	At Clayoquot Sound, West Coast, Vancouver Island, West Coast Agency	Rev. Froben Epper	Roman Catholic.....
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane Reserve, Williams Lake Agency..	Rev. Ed. Maillard, O.M.I.	"
Total, British Columbia.....			

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.			School.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoe-maker.	Baker.		
ONTARIO.														
67	77	144	127	16	19	18	21	25	45	2	.....	.....	Mohawk Institute.
73	74	147	122	21	19	36	43	23	5	.....	.....	.....	Mount Elgin Institute.
45	40	85	77	30	15	18	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shingwauk Home.
110	92	202	161	57	59	39	26	17	4	3	3	2	Spanish River.	
295	283	578	487	124	112	111	106	71	54	5	3	2	Total, Ontario.	
MANITOBA.														
65	52	117	111	40	14	16	15	13	19	65	.....	.....	Brandon.
69	60	129	96	33	32	26	22	7	9	.....	.....	.....	Elkhorn.
134	112	246	207	73	46	42	37	20	28	65	.....	.....	Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.														
122	129	251	213	90	29	49	35	25	23	..	.....	.....	Qu'Appelle.
ALBERTA.														
50	34	84	73	30	32	9	7	2	4	.....	.....	.....	Red Deer.
38	15	53	47	1	7	20	13	9	3	.....	.....	.....	St. Joseph.
88	49	137	120	31	39	29	20	11	7	.....	.....	.....	Total, Alberta.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.														
40	40	80	80	22	28	14	16	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	Kootenay.
36	36	72	65	18	12	13	11	12	6	5	8	..	Kamloops.	
76	..	76	58	22	21	15	7	8	3	17	18	.....	Lytton.
82	49	131	112	36	21	16	16	26	16	4	.....	.....	Coqualeetza.
34	34	68	62	13	17	20	7	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kuper Island.
37	...	37	33	10	6	8	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Alert Bay.
35	25	60	52	25	1	14	13	5	2	.....	.....	.....	Clayoquot.
35	36	71	59	31	3	7	14	9	7	1	...	2	Williams Lake.	
375	220	595	511	177	109	107	93	74	35	67	26	2	Total, British Columbia.	

household duties.

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STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different

Province.	Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
DAY										
Nova Scotia.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	141	298
Prince Edward Island.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	48
New Brunswick.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	151	285
Quebec.....	29	6	17	3	2	.....	.....	609	647	1,256
Ontario.....	80	36	24	12	8	.....	.....	1,441	1,320	2,761
Manitoba.....	43	2	6	24	10	1	.....	624	583	1,207
Saskatchewan.....	23	1	4	13	1	3	.....	254	245	499
Alberta.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	39	35	74
Northwest Territories.....	5	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	38	45	83
British Columbia.....	51	6	10	15	17	1	2	783	725	1,508
Yukon.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	77	39	116
Total, Day Schools.....	269	51	93	77	41	5	2	4,183	3,951	8,138

BOARDING

Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	7	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	142	150	292
Manitoba.....	8	.....	4	1	1	2	.....	278	294	572
Saskatchewan.....	12	.....	6	3	.....	3	.....	295	351	646
Alberta.....	19	.....	12	7	.....	.....	.....	388	353	741
Northwest Territories.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	73	83	156
British Columbia.....	9	.....	4	1	2	2	.....	138	273	411
Yukon.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	19	36
Total, Boarding Schools.....	59	.....	32	16	3	8	.....	1,330	1,523	2,854

INDUSTRIAL

Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	295	283	578
Manitoba.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	134	112	246
Saskatchewan.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	129	251
Alberta.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	88	49	137
Northwest Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	8	5	2	1	375	220	595
Yukon.....
Total, Industrial Schools.....	17	2	8	3	4	1,014	793	1,807

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Schools, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						Province.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	

SCHOOLS.

137	45-97	144	55	49	33	10	16	Nova Scotia.
23	47-91	30	11	4	3			Prince Edward Island.
171	61-05	105	81	46	3	14		New Brunswick.
802	63-85	609	243	185	131	49	39	Quebec.
1,332	48-91	1,509	419	452	275	102	7	Ontario.
520	43-08	887	187	94	30	4	5	Manitoba.
289	57-98	284	108	58	33	14	2	Saskatchewan.
31	41-89	54	17	3				Alberta.
35	42-17	74	4	3	1	1		Northwest Territories.
657	43-50	915	333	155	68	29	6	British Columbia.
31	26-72	99	8	2	7			Yukon.
4,051	49-78	4,710	1,466	1,044	620	223	75	Total, Day Schools.

SCHOOLS.

								Nova Scotia.
								Prince Edward Island.
								New Brunswick.
								Quebec.
254	80-13	156	41	55	21	18	1	Ontario.
500	87-41	256	126	82	66	41	1	Manitoba.
555	85-71	225	119	116	96	59	31	Saskatchewan.
649	87-58	335	146	131	97	20	12	Alberta.
141	91-02	72	38	18	21	4	3	Northwest Territories.
360	87-58	124	79	94	60	32	22	British Columbia.
32	88-89	11	8	10	3	3	1	Yukon.
2,491	87-28	1,176	557	516	364	177	74	Total, Boarding Schools.

SCHOOLS.

								Nova Scotia.
								Prince Edward Island.
								New Brunswick.
								Quebec.
487	84-25	124	112	111	106	71	51	Ontario.
207	84-14	73	46	42	37	20	28	Manitoba.
213	84-86	90	29	49	35	2	23	Saskatchewan.
120	87-60	31	39	29	20	11	7	Alberta.
								Northwest Territories.
511	85-86	177	109	107	93	74	35	British Columbia.
								Yukon.
1,538	85-11	495	335	338	291	201	117	Total, Industrial Schools.

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SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Total number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia.....	17	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	141	298	137
Prince Edward Island.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	48	23
New Brunswick.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	151	285	174
Quebec.....	28	.....	.....	28	6	17	3	2	.....	.....	609	647	1,256	802
Ontario.....	80	7	4	91	37	2	15	9	1	.....	1,881	1,753	3,634	2,083
Manitoba.....	43	8	2	53	3	10	23	12	3	.....	1,036	989	2,025	1,227
Saskatchewan.....	22	12	1	35	1	11	16	2	5	.....	671	725	1,396	1,057
Alberta.....	3	19	2	24	.....	13	7	4	.....	.....	515	437	952	800
Northwest Territories.....	7	3	.....	8	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	111	128	239	176
British Columbia.....	51	9	8	68	6	19	18	2	3	2	1,296	1,218	2,514	1,528
Yukon.....	6	1	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	94	58	152	63
Total.....	269	59	17	345	53	133	96	49	12	2	6,528	6,271	12,799	8,676

¹ All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all

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SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.								Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	
45·97	144	55	40	33	10	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
47·91	30	11	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
61·05	105	81	46	39	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
63·85	609	243	185	131	49	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
57·59	1,789	572	618	402	191	62	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	Ontario.
60·59	1,216	359	218	133	65	34	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	Manitoba.
75·71	596	256	223	164	98	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Saskatchewan.
81·03	420	202	163	117	31	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Alberta.
73·64	146	42	21	22	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
60·78	1,216	521	358	221	135	63	67	26	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	95	British Columbia.
41·44	110	16	12	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
63·05	6,381	2,358	1,888	1,275	601	296	137	29	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	170	Total.

girls sewing, knitting and general household duties.

SCHEDULE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Mohawk Institute.	In township Brantford, some 13 miles from city of Brantford. <i>P. O. Brantford, Ont.</i>	Comprises lot 5 Eagle's Nest (10 acres) a Crown grant, 194 acres by license of occupation and 176 acres Mohawk Glebe lot in city.	Buildings form letter H, consisting of main building, including stores, cold stores, officers' dining rooms, etc., north wing and south wing, a boy's playhouse, a small hospital, stables, hog pen, 2 greenhouses, a carpenter shop, frost-proof fruit house, poultry house and silo.	From city water works.	Fire department of city including 4 hydrants with hose; 2 stand pipes with hose on all floors; 4 chemical fire extinguishers; 2 dozen blaze-killer tubes, axes and extension ladders. A branch firehall close by, for which school contributes \$60 per year.	Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity. Main building, heated by hot water; kitchen, laundry and dairy all use natural gas. Buildings lighted throughout by electricity.
Mount Elgin Institute.	15 miles northwest of St. Thomas in county Middlesex, township Caraboe. <i>P. O. Mauch, Ont.</i>	225 acres, being a portion of the Chippewa reserve.	A main building erected in 1855 four stories, brick; an old building 100 feet to rear contains dwellings of two officers and families and a four-story hospital and dairy cellar. Other buildings are a carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, stables, grain barn, etc., all on brick or cement foundations.	Abundant supply of spring water, furnished by hydraulic pumps and piped to all parts of the building.	Two large tanks located in attic. Pipes convey water to 18 hose distributed throughout the building. Fire extinguishers, pails, and axes placed in main hallways.	Three coal furnaces and hot water system heat main buildings, and schoolrooms; lighted by electricity.
Shingwauk Home.	Located 13 miles east of business part of Sault Ste. Marie, but within town limits. <i>P. O. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.</i>	Comprises 93 acres of mostly cleared, being park lots 1 and 2 Tarentaurus township.	Main building, stone, 185 x 137 feet; principals' residence, offices of institution, etc. To the east is a 2-story frame building 60 x 30, drill hall and playground and upper story a schoolroom; a chapel, hospital, farmer's cottage; carpenter's cottage; factory and stables; a new laundry, stone, 30 x 20 feet.	3-inch pipe connects with city supply.	Has 2 hydrants connected with 3-inch pipe from city, inside and outside; 2 fire tanks capacity of 1,425 gallon in upper flat—a 50 lb. pressure maintained. Axes, pails kept handy.	Main building heated by a hot water system; separate buildings by stoves. Coal oil lamps used to light.

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Spanish River Industrial.	In-1 mile from Spanish river, north shore of Lake Superior. <i>P. O. Spanish, Ont.</i>	Between 300 and 400 acres.	Boys' buildings: frame, cement foundation, one 90 x 45, 3-story, the other 106 x 45, 3-story frame. Girls' buildings: main building is solid cement 66 x 50 with two wings, each 56 x 36, 3-story high.	Abundant supply of water throughout buildings, obtained from wells and pumped by wind-mills.	Heated by hot-water furnaces. Lighted by electricity.
Albany Mission Boarding.	Situated on Albany Island, at mouth of Albany river, 6 miles from the sea. <i>P. O. Fort Albany, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.</i>	Belongs to the Hudsons Bay Co., a perpetual grant given.	Main building, 3-story, 65 x 40 feet; a barn, carpenter-shop, laundry and a store house.	Water taken to buildings in buckets from river.	Two ladders fixed at each end of building are only means of protection.	Heated throughout by wood-furnaces. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding.	At west end of Shoal Lake, 45 miles southwest of Kenora. <i>P. O. Kenora, Ont.</i>	A peninsula of 210 acres registered as D 492, District of Kenora, granted Presbyterian Church by Ontario Government.	Main building, 67 x 38 feet, with wing 22 x 30 feet, frame, on stone basement. Also a class-room, 43 x 28 feet; principal's residence, 46 x 24 feet; a stable and iced-house, stone hen-house and storehouse combined.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by gasoline engine into 1,500 gal. tank in attic, thence by pipes throughout the building.	Hose connected to tank supply on each floor. Axes, buckets and ladders kept in readiness. Five escapes from dormitories. Fire extinguishers.	Building heated by steam. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Chapleau Boarding.	On lot 2, section 6, township 44, range 5, 1 mile from town and across lake. <i>P. O. Chapleau, Ont.</i>	165 acres, only 15 of which is cleared. Belongs to Government.	School building, 40 x 22 feet; dwelling-house, 52 x 52 feet; kitchen 20 x 12 feet; cottage for principal, 24 x 20 feet, woodshed, barn, house and chicken house, all frame buildings.	Water obtained from lake for laundry purposes, and from a well for drinking purposes.	Barrels and buckets are kept filled with water; also 2 from fire-escapes.	Heated with wood stoves, lighted by oil lamps.
Fort William On-phanage.	Northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, Fort William. <i>P. O. Fort William, Ont.</i>	Comprises 3½ acres and belongs to school.	School is a three-story solid brick building 78 x 10 ft. with an extension 33 x 22 feet, basement and attic. Stable 28 x 24 feet, store room 22 x 14 feet, and a chicken house, all frame.	City water supply, and is conducted throughout building by means of tank and water pipes.	There are 100 feet of hose on each flat connected with city power. Wrought iron fire-escape from top to second floor and also from second to ground.	Heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity.
Fort Frances Boarding.	On agency reserve, southwest of Rainy Lake. <i>P. O. Fort Frances, Ont.</i>	63 acres, part of the reserve.	Main building of 3 stories, 40 x 70 feet. Principal's office, iced-house, workshop, stable, laundry.	Water pumped by gasoline engine from lake into 3 tanks in attic of 500 gallons each.	Two fire-escapes from either end of building. Also fire extinguishers, buckets and barrels.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Kenora Boarding..	Located 3 miles from town of Kenora, on a hill commanding view of the lake. <i>P. O. Kenora, Ont.</i>	There are 45 acres of land belonging to Roman Catholic Church, subdivision 1-8, township 14, range 28, west of principal meridian.	School building 112x40 feet, brick veneered, on stone foundation, attached to rear is kitchen, 12x70 feet; laundry, 46x16 feet; carpenter shop, 30x25 feet; storehouse, 26x14 feet; 3 boardhouses, 1 each house, machine shed, stable and pig sty.	From Lake of the Woods, a 6 h.p. gasoline engine pumps the water.	Have 3 outside fire escapes from dormitories; 20 extinguishers, 6 pails and 6 axes.	Heated by steam furnace. Lighted by electric light from the town of Kenora.
Moose Fort.....	On Moose Island, 9 miles from where the Moose river joins salt water. <i>P. O. Moose Fort, James Bay, via Cockran, Ont.</i>	10 acres of land is leased from Hudsons Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building, 2 stories, 40x50 feet, principal's house 30 x 30 feet, cottage hospital, carpenter's shop, engine house, cow stable, woodshed. The day school building is 40 x 20 feet.	All water used is obtained from river 100 yards distant from school.	Bucket and barrels, filled, always on hand; two ladders from roof.	Heated by three wood stoves. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Brandon Industrial	Is 3 miles northwest of Brandon. <i>P. O. Brandon, Man.</i>	320 acres, being east half of sect on 28 township 10, range 19; about 240 acres of this is in the valley; also 640 acres being section 23 township 10, range 19, west of principal meridian	Main building of brick veneer, 97 feet frontage, 3 stories high, with a 2-story addition across rear; principal's residence, asst. principal's residence, ice-house, root-houses (2), barn, stables, piggery and other out-buildings, new building for a granary and implement shed.	Spring water, pumped by windmill into large tank at top of building, with pipes to all parts of institution. Supplemented by well pumped by electric power.	A McRobie engine with hose to all parts of building. Hose from tank also. Fire escapes from dormitories.	Hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces, in main building. Lighted by electricity.
Elkhorn Industrial	About 1 mile from town of Elkhorn, Man. <i>P. O. Elkhorn, Man.</i>	320 acres as a farm, comprising southwest quarter section 4 and southeast quarter-section 5, township 12, range 28; also 1/2 section rented.	Comprises main building, principal's residence, laundry, gymnasium and various stables, granary, dairy, and other outbuildings. A new barn 35x75 feet, containing root-house, with silo attached, was built during 1915.	From a well, water being pumped by gasoline engine into large tanks at top of main building.	A McRobie engine in basement with an 80-gallon tank, supplemented by 2 Babcocks, 5 Steam-pumps and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.	Hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood. Lighted with acetylene.

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Birtle Boarding.	On north bank of Bird Tail river, within limits of town of Birtle, <i>P. O. Birtle, Man.</i>	Owens 30 acres and rented 30 acres in 6, 7 and 26, in municipality of Birtle. School farm situated 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17-26, having 100 acres arable land.	Main building 84 x 26 feet, stone; new class room and gymnasium, 58 x 28 feet, frame; 3 stories school building, 3 stories and basement; barn, 16 x 64 feet, frame; hog-pen, 20 x 14 feet, concrete; granary, 10 x 12 feet, frame; poultry house, 14 x 26 feet. A cottage hospital run in connection with the school.	School is connected with new pumping plant of C. P. R. in Birtle; 40 lbs. pressure through buildings. Hard water is obtained from well 200 yds. from school and is pumped into a tank by means of a gasoline engine and thence piped to kitchen.	Plenty of hose and regular drill of pupils. Hose on all floors, stand pipe and tank at top of building. Escapes and extinguishers; fire axes and pails.	Two large Safford sectional boilers in main building. Acetylene from the Birtle plant.
Cross Lake Boarding.	At Cross Lake, on left bank of Nelson River, <i>P. O. Cross Lake via Norway House, Man.</i>	101 acres reserved for school purposes.	Main building, stone, 101 x 40 feet, with a chapel adjoining, 66 x 36 feet; blacksmith and carpenter shop, 40 x 20 feet, a stable and ice-house.	From the lake; a good supply of clear filtered water throughout building.	Fire-escapes and extinguishers.	Heated by steam; lighted by electricity from own plant.
Fort Alexander Boarding.	On south bank of Winnipeg river, a mile from its mouth, and on the Fort Alexander reserve, <i>P. O. Fort Alexander, Man.</i>	Land comprises about 115 acres, 9 claims frontage and runs back from river about 2 miles. Is lot No. 60, of the Indian reserve.	School building is 100 x 45 feet, 3 stories and basement; also a workshop, stable, log barn, implement shed, engine-house, and pig-pen, a new and fully equipped laundry built in 1913.	A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water from the Winnipeg river to a large tank in attic.	On third floor are 3 tanks each containing 600 gal. of gas; pumped full by gasoline engine. Fire escapes from every floor.	Steam heated. Main buildings lighted by gas; other buildings by coal oil lamps.
Mackay Boarding.	On Fisher Island, in the Saskatchewan River, 6 miles from town of Le Pas, <i>P. O. Le Pas, Man.</i>	An island, 320 acres extent.	Main building, 3-story frame structure on concrete foundation, 90 x 85 feet; bath, piggery, hen and root-house, ice-house and pupils out-buildings. Buildings completed during 1913.	A 3,000 gallons compression tank and a large soft-water cistern. Hot and cold water available on each floor of main building.	Balconies on front of building, where are located fire-escapes consisting of brass sliding poles, with doors leading out from each dormitory and hallway.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.
Norway House Boarding.	Situated at Rossville Mission, on Norway House reserve, partly in Rossville on Little Playgreen lake, <i>P. O. Norway House via Stork, Man.</i>	A nominal claim on land partly in reserve and partly in Rossville village; 2 acres under cultivation.	A new 3 story building on cement basement. Main building 90 x 46 feet with annex 33 x 32 feet. Tail-comes extend along front of main building. Out-buildings are: log stable, root-house, and a combined ice house and freezer, 30 x 40 feet.	Obtained from Little Playgreen lake by means of a water system and conducted to bath, wash rooms and closets on each floor of building.	Fire-hose, fire-escapes and barrels and pails kept filled on each flat.	Steam heated and lighted by electricity from own lighting plant.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Pine Creek Boarding.	On Lake Winnipegosis, near Pine Creek reserve, <i>P. O. Can. prairie, Man.</i>	Section 1, township 23, range 19, west 1st meridian, 160 acres; also south part of section 34, township 34, range 20, west 1st meridian.	A stone building, 115 x 50 feet, 3 stories. Also a stable 100 x 50 feet, saw-mill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, ice-house, boat-house.	Water drawn from river by windmill and a gasoline engine.	Large fire-escape in rear of building; water-pipes with hose connections on each flat; also fire extinguishers.	Heated by steam; lighted by acetylene gas.
Portage-la-Prairie Boarding.	Two miles southwest of the city of Portage-la-Prairie, <i>P. O. Prairie, Man.</i>	56 acres, adjoining limits of city of Portage-la-Prairie.	Main building, brick on stone foundation, 136x64 feet. Barn 70 x 36 feet, silo attached. Also pig-house, 33 x 26 feet; poultry-house, 16 x 32 feet; cold storage, 30 x 24 feet; garage and work-shop, 20 x 12 ft. All completed during 1915.	Connected with city water system.	Fire-extinguishers throughout building. In telephone communication with city brigade. Hydrants in grounds.	Heated by steam; lighted by electricity from city plant.
Sandy Bay Boarding.	Centre of Sandy Bay reserve, on west shore of Lake Manitoba, <i>P. O., Marais, Man.</i>	100 acres, part of section 16, township 18, range 9, set aside from the Sandy Bay reserve for the purposes of the school.	Main building is 3-story, frame, 70 x 40 feet, on stone foundation, with two wings and an annex. Ice-house, barn 30 x 100 feet, piggey and henery, carpentry and machine shop.	Two artesian wells. Water pumped by gasoline engine and windmill into 3 tanks having a capacity of 3,270 gallons.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories. Hose on each floor connected with tanks in attic. Also fire-extinguishers distributed throughout the buildings.	Heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.
Qu'Appelle Industrial.	In the Qu'Appelle valley on the Melville-Regina branch of the G. T. P. Ry. <i>P. O. Leitch, Sask.</i>	Some 1,300 acres consisting of various parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian of which about $\frac{3}{4}$ is arable. All is fenced and owned by department.	Main building 120 x 50 feet girls' building 80 x 50 feet and boys' building 80 x 50 feet. Also shop buildings, stables, storehouse and barn.	Drinking water from wells; water for domestic uses and fire protection brought from lake into two 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks.	Two 50 foot hose on each flat of main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the main pressure tanks. Electric alarm system; 2 escapes to each of three buildings, extinguishers, pails, etc.	Four Gurney steam boilers and stoves in shops. Side gas system used to light the school buildings, and coal-oil for the shops.

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Cowessess Board.	South of Crooked lake, on Cowessess reserve, Qu'Appelle Valley. P. O. <i>Maricad, via Grosvenor, Sask.</i>	Land consists of 586 1/2 acres southeast 1/4 section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 19 acres; southwest 1/4 section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 152 acres; northeast 1/4 section 4, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 26 acres; northwest 1/4 section 34, township 18, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 66 acres; section 5, township 19, range 5, west 2nd meridian, 323 acres.	Main building 3 story, 58 x 38 feet, a priest's house, church, workshop 30 x 20 feet, stable and various outbuildings.	From a well in basement and is pumped by a gasoline engine into a large tank from which it is distributed by pipes throughout the building.	Agasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons per minute, connected with a stand pipe from a tank in attic and connections on each floor; also fire escapes and buckets.	Main building heated by steam power boiler. Other buildings by stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Duck Lake Boarding.	Located 1/2 mile from town of Duck Lake, P. O. <i>Duck Lake, Sask.</i>	350 acres, composed of subdivisions 4 and 3 and the W. 1/2 of subdivision 2, of section 4, in T. 43, R. 2 W. of 3rd meridian; also 1/2 sec., northeast section 33, township 43, range 2, west 3rd meridian; all land belongs to the Rev. Oblate Fathers.	Main building, 250 x 36 feet, with two wings, 30 x 30 and 20 x 10 feet, respectively; other buildings include stable and barn, 100 x 35 feet, bakery, farmer's house, work shop, granary, 46 x 30 feet, laundry, 30 x 30 feet, milkhouse, henhouse, ice-house.	Three artesian wells, pumped by a 3-h. p. oil engine, into large steel tanks in basement, and by air pressure forced to all parts of building.	Fire hose in main corridors connected with water system.	Heated by two turnary steam furnaces and lighted by acetylene.
File Hills Boarding.	Adjoins File Hills reserve. P. O. <i>Indian, Sask.</i>	East 1/2 section 32, township 22, range 11, west 2nd meridian and all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanasa reserve, in all 410 acres. The Government owns 10 acres and the Presbyterian Church 400 acres.	Main building, brick, 3 story, 76 x 42 feet; a hospital annex, 45 x 21 feet; class-room frame, 26 x 41 feet on cement foundation; stable, 28 x 80 feet; granary, two roofhouses, shed; also residence for principal, stone, and a 5-roomed cottage for farm instructor.	Water is supplied from the lake close by for domestic purposes. Drinking water is obtained from a well close to the school.	Fire pails, axes, extinguishers; also barrels kept full of water.	Main building and class-room heated by steam, lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Gordon's Boarding.	On west side of Gordon's reserve, 12 miles from agency headquarters. P. O. <i>Poncha, Sask.</i>	Totals 320 acres, comprising east 1/2 section 4, township 27, west 2nd meridian, owned by Government.	Main building, stone, 42 x 48 feet, with frame addition, 10 x 20 feet; also laundry, 30 x 18 feet, storehouse, 18 x 16 feet, stables 42 x 18 feet, outbuildings are of log with shingled roof.	A well some 200 yards from school; also rainwater.	Two Babcocks, a pump, with hose, hand grenades, tank, axes, barrels and pail, also coils of rope.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Lac la Plonge Boarding.	North of Junction of the Castor and Lac Plonge rivers. <i>P. O. Lac la Plonge via Midway, Sask.</i>	Land not yet surveyed, but said to be on limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, range 2, west 3rd meridian.	Main building 3-story, frame, 100 x 33 feet; a presbytery 3 stories high, 26 x 36 feet; a church, 20 x 50 feet; a laundry, carpenter shop, storeroom, stable, 36 x 25 feet, and various other out-buildings, also a saw and planing mill.	From Lac la Plonge river by means of an hydraulic ram.	Two outside stairs and 6 doors openings outward.	Heated by a steam furnace, lighted by electricity.
Lac la Ronge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, 1½ miles from mouth of Big Stone river. <i>P. O. Lac la Ronge, via Prince Albert, Sask.</i>	Is mission property, belonging to Anglican Church and comprises 80 acres.	Two buildings, 80 x 26 and 30 x 42 feet, frame. Stable, carpenter shop, storeroom, milkhouse, hen-house and other outbuildings.	Brought from the lake.	Two fire-escapes: one 8 feet wide from girls' dormitory, and one 6 feet wide from boys' dormitory. Also 18 fire-extinguishers.	Heated by box stoves and lighted by coal oil.
Muscowekwan's Boarding.	About 12 miles from the Touchwood agency. Adjacent to Muscowekwan's reserve. <i>P. O. Lac la Ronge, Sask.</i>	Comprises 640 acres, being section 14, township 27, range 15, west 2nd meridian. Belongs to Oblate Order.	Main building, three stories on stone foundation, with annex 42 x 52 feet and an addition 17 x 26 feet. A frame stable 110 x 36 feet.	Three large tanks, pumped full by a windmill and gas engine pump; water is supplied throughout building. Water is obtained from a well.	Fire-extinguishers and axes; hose connections from tanks in each hallway. Fire-escapes at each end of building.	A furnace, steam heats building, and it is lighted by acetylene gas.
Onion Lake Roman Catholic Boarding.	Situated on Seckas-kotch reserve, some 12 miles from old Fort Pitt. <i>P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.</i>	About 20 acres in section 5, township 55, range 27. Is part of the reserve, set apart for school purposes and fenced.	Main building, 45 x 33 feet, 3 stories high. Two buildings for staff, 38 x 25 feet and 36 x 26 feet, respectively. Laundry and bakery combined, 57 x 20 feet, 2 stables, woodshed, closets, and a building for gasoline engine, 13 x 10 feet.	From a good well near the buildings.	A well; ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water kept ready. Twelve dry dust extinguishers; also fire drills regularly.	Wood stoves used to heat buildings. Coal-oil lamps light the rooms.

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Onion Lake Angli- can boarding.	On northeast corner Makao's reserve, some 360 yards southwest of agen- cy headquarters. <i>P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.</i>	Some 30 acres, part of reserve.	Main building, 3-story, framed, 30 x 40 feet; also a hospital, 3 story, 28 x 24 feet, log cottage, 2-story, 16 x 20 feet, the Mission house, 60 feet square, 2- stories, for use of staff; also various outbuildings.	Abundant supply of water from lake and from well.	Fire-escapes from all bed- rooms and an abundant supply of water kept handy. Some extinguish- ers on hand.	Two chemical and 12 eclipse fire-extinguishers in the different rooms, outside stairs and a steel ladder from the dormitory.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by lamps.
Round Lake Boarding.	At east end of Round Lake, close to Crooked Lake re- serve, in Qu'Appelle Valley. <i>P. O., Whitewood, Sask.</i>	Comprises south $\frac{1}{2}$ sec- tion 25; township 18, range 3, west 2nd meridian and 22 acres of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of 14, same township and range. Owned by Presbyterian Church.	Main building, including dormitories, dining-room, waiting room, etc., the school-house, barn, horse and cow stables, granary, and implement house— all frame.	Water supplied throughout each floor of building and is obtained from the C. N. Railway pipe line which extends from Sask. river to Delmas. A good sewage system.	Two fire-escapes, 12 dry clust. fire-extinguishers, barrels kept full of water; a few axes and pails.	Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.	Heated by hot-air fur- naces and stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Thunderchild Boarding.	On Roman Catholic Mission land $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Delmas Station. <i>P. O. Del- mas, Sask.</i>	4 acres, part of section 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.	School is of frame, on stone foundation, 36 x 28, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ stories, with annex at south end 36 x 28, 3 stories; laundry 28 x 12 feet, ware- house, stable and hen- house.	Good supply pure water pumped through the two main buildings by steam power, and stored in tanks; also a second well, worked by hand pump.	Large tanks and 36 dry clust. extinguishers; 2 modern fire-escapes.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's resi- dence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal-oil lamps used for light- ing.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's resi- dence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal-oil lamps used for light- ing.
Red Deer Indus- trial.	On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve. <i>P. O. Red Deer, Alta.</i>	Three quarter-sections, being part of section 14, township 38, range 28, west 4th meridian, also 14 acres of sec- tion 11, and half each of sections 16 and 20 as hay land. In all 1,140 acres belonging to the department.	Main building of grey stone, a 2-story brick building, principal's residence, 3 cottages for married members of staff, stables, granary, cow stable, work- shops and other out- buildings.	Good supply pure water pumped through the two main buildings by steam power, and stored in tanks; also a second well, worked by hand pump.	Large tanks and 36 dry clust. extinguishers; 2 modern fire-escapes.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's resi- dence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal-oil lamps used for light- ing.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's resi- dence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal-oil lamps used for light- ing.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
St. Joseph's Industrial.	Situated on High river, 3 mile from its mouth. Nearest railway station is DeWinton, 11 miles away. <i>P.O. Dariusbury, Alta.</i>	There are 1,870 acres in connection with school. Comprises east 2 section 22, township 21, range 28; 2 southwest quarter section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and 683 acres, section 27, township 21, range 28, all west 1th meridian. Hay land made up of east 2 section 26, township 20, range 27, and 3 section 36, township 20, range 27, west 4th meridian. All land belongs to the Government.	Two main buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and a number of outbuildings, including stables, workshops, bakery, laundry, new henhouses, wagon sheds, coal sheds and ice-house.	From High river, water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in main buildings.	Well supplied with stairs in boys' building and one in girls' building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons; hose connections from tanks on each flat; 18 extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 ladders, 8 fire axes and 36 fire-extinguishers.	The two main buildings heated by steam each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Blood Anglican Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is 15 miles southeast of MacLeod. <i>P.O. MacLeod, Alta.</i>	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river. Northwest 1 section 30, township 7, range 25, west of 4th meridian and is owned by Diocese of Calgary.	Are arranged in square; comprise girls' home 45 x 75 feet, with an addition 45 x 18 feet; the boys' home 66 x 55 feet; the hospital, 36 x 24 feet; gymnasium, principal's house, 38 x 24; school, 45 x 21 feet; stables, granary and outbuildings, all frame.	Obtained from two wells by means of a pump. Each main building has its own water supply.	Sufficient exits from building; a good supply of fire-extinguishers, axes and fire ladders.	Heated by stoves. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Blood Catholic Boarding.	On blood reserve, 25 miles south of MacLeod; 1 mile from upper agency. <i>P.O. Standoff, Alta.</i>	Comprises 5 acres; a part of the blood reserve; also 3 acres leased land.	Main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 stories, with two wings, 32 x 36 feet, 2 stories; a kitchen 26 x 20 feet, 3 stories, a laundry, stables, storeroom, chicken house.	Water is supplied throughout building from a well by means of a force pump.	12 fire-extinguishers, 12 hand grenades and buckets kept full of water; also four staircases.	Two hot air furnaces heat building. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.

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Blue Quill's Boarding.	On Edmonton road, 125 acres, a portion of the reserve.	Is a frame building, 24 story, 90 x 30 feet divided into necessary departments. Outbuildings are, bakery, laundry, store house and stables.	Abundant supply from a well, pumped by gasoline engine.	A fire-escape at each end of building leading from top story to ground; also fire-extinguishers.	Heated by steam; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Crowfoot Boarding.	Is 3 miles west of Chinly Station, near Bow River on Blackfoot reserve. <i>P. O. Sacred Heart, Alta.</i>	A quarter-section of Blackfoot reserve set apart for use of school, 1/4 sec. 32, Twp. 21, R. 2E.	Main Building, 3 stories, 36 x 36 feet with two wings, 2 story, 36 x 32 feet. Barn, 60 x 38 feet, poultry house, wagon house, 40 x 12 feet, ice house and a root house.	Pumped into house from a good well by means of a gasoline engine.	Fire-extinguishers, hand grenades, fire pails and a good water supply.
Ermineskin Boarding.	On Ermineskin reserve, 1 mile from Hobbsville Station. <i>P. O. Hobbsville, Alta.</i>	Consists of 40 acres, fenced; 5 acres of this is garden, 5 school yard, balance for pasture.	Main building 45 x 50 feet. A building 25 x 20 feet, containing chapel and kitchen; Sisters' building 40 x 24 feet; a laundry 40 x 24 feet, including therein a room for contagious diseases; a new classroom building one story, 25 x 22 feet.	From an artesian well, pumped into buildings. A good sewerage system installed.	Two fire-escapes, hose, pails, grenades and dry extinguishers provide fire protection.
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding.	Located at Fort Chipewyan. <i>P. O. Fort Chipewyan.</i>	Fifteen acres of farmland. Crop consists of potatoes and turnips, small vegetables.	Consists of school building, church, clergy house, belongs to Roman Catholic Mission (Grey Nuns).	From two wells and the lake.	A force pump and hose, ladders, buckets and axes. Three fire-escapes.
Lesser Slave Lake (Anglican) Boarding.	North west side of Lesser Slave lake, 6 miles from Gronard. <i>P. O. Gronard, Alta.</i>	90 acres, the property of the church mission society and is river lot 61, township 76, range 15, Hart river settlement.	Girls' home, log, 30 x 25 feet, with kitchen adjoining, 15 x 18 feet; and a wing added for boys' residence, frame, 35 x 25 feet. Various outbuildings; also a church, 50 x 20 feet.	From the Hart river.	Ladders, buckets and stair ways.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding. (St. Bernard's.)	At Gronard on Buffalo bay on western shore of Lesser Slave lake. <i>P. O. Gronard, Alta.</i>	72 acres in connection with school, the property of the Sisters of Providence. Is in section 31, township 75.	Main building, 72 x 28 feet, 3 stories. Boys' house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 35 x 25 feet for classrooms only. All frame. Laundry, dairy, fish and ice house.	From a well and from Buffalo lake.	Four fire-extinguishers, axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairs comprise the fire protection.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding. (St. Bruno's.)	St. Bruno's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake. <i>P. O. Gronard, Alta.</i>	10 acres have been cleared.	Two story frame building, 64 x 25 with a wing 18 x 30; and an annex 50 x 25 feet.	Water from Lesser Slave lake.	31 fire-extinguishers, axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairways.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Old Sun's	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve, 1½ miles from Glacier. <i>P. O. Glacier, Alta.</i>	160 acres, n.e. ¼ sec. 1, tp. 22, range 28, west 4th M. Part of reserve.	Residence for pupils and staff, school-house, laundry, driving shed, horse-stable, cow stable, poultry house.	From a well in basement of laundry, conducted through building by a pressure from tank.	On each floor of residence is a hose and nozzle.	Residence heated by steam, school-house by hot air and laundry by stoves; lighted by acetylene gas.
Peigan Anglican Boarding.	On bank of Pincher creek, 1½ miles from Brockton. <i>P. O. Brockton, Alta.</i>	140 acres, being north-east ¼ section 12, township 7, range 24, west 4th meridian. Belongs to the school.	Main building, 2-story, frame, stone foundation, 78 x 32 feet, with two wings 30 x 40 feet. Also mission church, hospital, laundry, stable, workshop and other necessary buildings.	A drive well in kitchen with hand pump.	There are 14 fire tubes hung in the main rooms.	School heated by 2 hot air furnaces, school-room and open air dormitories heated by stoves lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Peigan Roman Catholic Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. <i>P. O. Brockton, Alta.</i>	Is a part of the reserve, some 51 acres, all fenced.	Main building 30 x 30 feet, 3-stories, with two wings; east wing 30 x 26 feet, west wing 48 x 26 feet; two additions 16 x 22 feet, used as play-rooms and fresh air dormitories; also a laundry 30 x 20 feet, stable 28 x 30 feet.	A good well near the school.	Buckets filled with water; some axes and extinguishers.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Sarcee Boarding ..	Located on south-east corner Sarcee reserve, <i>P. O. Calgary, Alta.</i>	Some 10 acres of reserve, fenced and used for school and mission purposes.	Main building 60 x 40 feet frame, concrete foundation, a chicken house, stables and coach shed, 40 x 20 feet and storehouse.	Well of spring water.	Barrels of water, dry dust fire-extinguishers, and doors opening outwards.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Sturgeon Lake Boarding.	On east shore of Sturgeon lake, in centre of Sturgeon Lake reserve, <i>P. O. Colonsay, via Hatherwood, Alta.</i>	Some 160 acres, part of reserve and only 30 acres under cultivation.	Main building is a 3-story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with an addition 2-story, 27 x 20 feet and a wing, 20 x 20 feet, 2-story. A second building, 30 x 25 feet, 2-story, contains recreation hall and classrooms.	From the lake.	A supply of water kept ready; ladders, axes and buckets handy; also 20 fire-extinguishers.	Heated by four wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.

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St. Albert Board- ing.	Located 1 mile north of C.N.E. Station, town of St. Albert, P. O. St. Albert, Alta.	1,513 acres, property of Sisters of Charity, section 4, township 54, range 25. Excellent furn. land.	Pupils and staff tempor- arily residing in log build- ing, 30 x 48 feet, 2½ story. Also a laundry and a store-house.	From two artesian wells, pumped into tanks by a hot air engine and thence conducted by pipes throughout build- ing.	Water distributed through- out buildings. Outside galleries and stairs give quick access; 500 feet of hose and grounds, ex- tinguishers, pails and fire escapes.	Main building heated by 2 Economy hot water heaters. Stoves used also where need- ed. Lighted by Siebe gas.
Fort Vermilion Boarding.	On south bank of Peace river, facing Caribon mountain, P. O. Fort Vermil- ion, via Athabaska Landings, Alta.	80 acres, owned by Ob- late Fathers.		A well in school, also water from Peace river for laundry purposes.	A supply of water and lad- ders.	Heated by stoves; light- ed by coal-oil lamps.
Lake Wabiskaw Anglican Board- ing.	On Wabiskaw lake, P. O. Wabasca, via Athabaska Landings, Alta.	Has never been surveyed or measured. Com- prises about 40 acres and runs back 3 of a mile from lake being a narrow strip lying be- tween Hudson's Bay Co.'s and Revillon Bro's. posts.	Main building is 32x26 feet with kitchen 24 x 20 feet, 1½ stories. Church 17 x 22 feet. Mission house, 2 stories, 24 feet square, building 20 feet square for hospital; storehouse, stables and workshop.	Well; also water from lake for laundry purposes.	Ladders and a supply of water only means.	Heated by wood stove and lighted by oil and candles.
Lake Wabiskaw Roman Catholic Boarding.	On northern shore of Wabiskaw lake, P. O. Wabasca, via Athabaska Landings, Alta.	22 acres, 7 of which is under cultivation.	There are 4 buildings of brown logs, two of them are 42 x 32 feet, 3 stories; a wing 18 x 24 feet; also a wing 40 x 27 feet under construction.	From the lake.	Ladders and buckets, to- gether with a supply of water are only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps and candles.
Whitefish Lake Boarding.	Whitefish lake not on a reserve, P. O. Ground, Alta.	Not surveyed. School claims about 90 acres.	Main building, log, 30 x 25 feet; with wing, 16 x 18 feet; a storehouse and small stable.	From lake and bar- rels which catch rain water from roof.	Ladders, axes and pails.	Heated by wood stoves lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Fort Resolution Boarding.	On south bank of Great Slave lake, P. O. Fort Resolu- tion, N.W.T.	Five acres, the property of the Roman Catholic mission.	Three-story frame building, 40 x 30 feet, with two wings 10 x 20 feet, and a new addition 36 x 36 feet, fish house, ice-houses, stable.	A good well in base- ment.	Four fire-extinguishers, out- side stairs from dormi- tories and recreation rooms, and buckets and ladders.	Heated by two hot-air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps and candles.
Hay River Board- ing.	At mouth of Hay river, in Treaty No. 8, P. O. Hay River, Great Slave lake, N.W.T.	Some 10 acres of Crown land.	Main building 2½ stories, contains 18 rooms; a dwelling-house, 2½ stories, 25 x 25, and various out- buildings, also a new log warehouse and a church.	From the Hay river	Barrels of water, ladders and axes kept handy; fire-drill taught regularly.	Ten stoves, burning spanner, used to heat all buildings; lighted with candles and lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart) Boarding.	At Fort Providence, on the Mackenzie river, <i>P. O. Fort Providence, N. W. T., via Athabaska Landing, Alta.</i>	34 acres under cultivation, the property of the Oblates.	Main building, 91 x 30 feet, 3 stories. The walls are logs. A second building 65 x 30 feet, a laundry 25 x 20 feet, hospital 40 x 20 feet; stable, 50 x 27 feet; vegetable cellar and ice-house.	Obtained from the river and brought to the school by means of tramway.	Outside stairways from dormitories, ladders and barrels filled with water.	Heated by stoves lighted by lamps and candles.
Alert Bay Industrial.	Situated at Alert Bay, west end of Comorant Island, <i>P. O. Alert Bay, B. C.</i>	There are 410 acres, part of Alert Bay Industrial School reserve; only 5 of which has been cleared.	School building is 60 x 40 feet, frame, with a wing 54 x 18 feet, and various outbuildings.	From a well.	Four extinguishers, 2 axes, fire-escape from upper bed-room. Hose and pump. Drill practised.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Clayoquot Industrial.	On Clayoquot sound, west coast of Vancouver Island, <i>P. O. Hakarais via Victoria, B. C.</i>	175 acres heavily timbered, the title of which is vested in Abbots of St. Benedict's Abbey.	Main building, 2½ story with basement, 144 x 52 feet. A laundry, woodshed, barn, warehouse, storehouse, hop-house and a cottage for instructor.	From a mountain stream; by means of a flume brought into 8,000 gallon tank.	Ten chemical extinguishers, pails, axes, 200 feet hose, connected with tanks. Outside escapes and fire drill regularly practised.	Hot water system used for heating; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Coqualeetza Home.	On south bank of Fraser river, 3 miles from Chilliwack, <i>P. O. Sardis, B. C.</i>	90 acres, comprising lots 38 and 297, group 2, district of New Westminster, municipality of Chilliwack.	Main building, dormitory for boys, 60 x 18 feet, residence of principal, residence of farm instructor, 3 barns, granary, wagonshed, woodshed and carpenter shop, with recreation hall above, 55 x 27 feet; also various outbuildings.	From the Elk Creek Water Co. pipes.	Exits numerous; all doors opening outward; fire escapes from dormitories; fire drill taught.	Smear Dowd hot-air furnaces; lighted by electricity.
Kamloops Industrial.	On north bank of South Thompson river, 2 miles from Kamloops, <i>P. O. Kamloops, B. C.</i>	Some 200 acres belong to the school, surrendered by Indians. Only a small portion is cultivated.	Main building, 2 story; girls' house, boys' home, each 1 story high and various outbuildings, also new laundry.	Good water obtained from south Thompson river by means of a bull-dozzer pump and gasoline engine.	Numerous chemical and dry dust extinguishers. A large reservoir tank and pump. Rubber hose, ladders, buckets and hydrants.	Heated by numerous box stoves. Coal-oil lamps and candles used for lighting purposes.

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Kootenay tribe.	Indus- trial.	Situated five miles northeast of Cranbrook. <i>P.O. St. Eugene, B.C.</i>	An area of 33 acres belongs to the Government, on which buildings are; there are 276 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity.	Main building recently completed; built of concrete; chapel and room for staff in wing; a barn 110 x 38 feet.	A new water system from St. Mary's river; pipes into building.	Chemical ladders, axes, buckets; hydrants and hose inside and fire escapes.	Heated by hot water. School has its own electric lighting plant.
Kuper Island	Indus- trial.	On Telegraph bay, southwest side of Kuper Island, 5 miles from Chemainus station. <i>P.O. Kuper Island, B.C.</i>	A part of the Kuper Island reserve; 70 acres.	Main building, 3-story brick, on concrete foundation, erected 1915, 130 x 75½ ft.; with extension at rear 41 x 27 feet and a laundry building 34 x 26 feet.	Water supply obtained from a natural spring capable of furnishing an abundant supply.	Four sliding pole fire-escapes are installed; and on each story are hydrants and fire hose.	Heated by steam, (vapour system); lighted by acetylene gas.
Lytton	Industrial.	North of Lytton, 2½ miles, on left bank of Fraser river. <i>P.O. Lytton, B.C.</i>	Comprises 400 acres, owned by New England Co.	Main buildings and various outbuildings, including a saw-mill. All in good repair.	From a creek fed by 3 springs.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories, axes, buckets and hose.	Heated by hot air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Williams Lake	Indus- trial.	Some 125 miles from Astorcroft, in a valley along Sun Jose creek. <i>P.O. Williams Lake, B.C.</i>	Consists of pasture land and belongs to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.	Comprises main building, girls' and boys' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining room. Also outbuildings.	Piped from an artificial lake, part of San Jose creek.	Ordinary means; the pressure of the water supply is too low to form an efficient means of protection. Fire axes, fire pads and fire drill.	Three McClary hot air furnaces heat all occupied buildings. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Alonso	Boarding.	Adjoins Maktoxis reserve on Fraser Island, west coast of Vancouver Island. <i>P.O. Alonsa, B.C.</i>	Some 140 acres, belonging to Presbyterian Church, only a small portion cleared.	Main building 68 x 46 feet, 2-story frame with wide verandah; also an outside play-room for girls, 12 x 30 feet, a work-shop, barn, two hen houses, woodshed and other outbuildings, and new lunch-house and smoke-house for drying salmon.	Chiefly dependent on the rainfall. A well supplements this for laundry purposes.	A number of extinguishers; ladders at each end of building. Force pump and hose, pads, axes. Pupils instructed in fire drill.	Heated by a hot air furnace, assisted by a stove in coal weather; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Alberni	Boarding.	2½ miles from Alberni on the Sma river and adjoining the Shesalt reserve. <i>P.O. Alberni, B.C.</i>	Some 156 acres, part of lot 81, district of Alberni. Belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building with concrete basement 38 x 43 feet, 3 stories, with wing 32 x 46 feet, 2 story; a new classroom, frame 21 x 30 feet; a new combined carpenter shop, laundry and bake shop, 50 x 18 feet, 2 story; also root-house, wood and driving sheds, barn and hen-house.	A gasoline engine pumps water from river into a reservoir and it is conducted by gravity through a 2-inch pipe to building.	Four Keystone extinguishers and six Haverhill Eclipse buckets, etc.; 300 feet hose can be connected with gasoline engine to pump from river.	Main building heated by hot air furnace; additions by stoves. Coal-oil used for lighting purposes.

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SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Alert Bay Girls' Home.	At Alert Bay, <i>P.O. Alert Bay, B.C.</i>	Two acres partly cleared. Is part of the Alert Bay Industrial School reserve.	Main building, 62 x 68 feet; laundry, 24 x 16 feet. Engine-and-pump-house, cow-shed and a chicken-house.	From a well pumped into a large concrete tank by a gasoline engine and supplied through out the school building by galvanized pipes.	12 buckets kept filled, 12 fire-extinguishers; also 1 iron fire-escape from dormitory.	Heated by steam and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Kitamat Boarding.	At Kitamat, on Douglas channel, <i>P. O. Kitamat, B.C.</i>	About an acre. Part of Kitamat reserve.	The house, a 3-story building, frame, 70 x 40 feet; play-house 24 x 30 feet; dry-shed, root-cellar and stable.	A mountain creek, conducted by pipes to building.	Fire-escapes from dormitories, 12 fire-extinguishers, fire buckets, axes and hose.	Hot-air furnaces and stoves used to heat buildings. Coal-oil lamps used for lighting.
Port Simpson Girls' Home.	At Port Simpson, just outside Tsimshian reserve, <i>P.O. Port Simpson, B.C.</i>	A part of section 4 township 1, range 5, Coast district, belongs to Women's Missionary Society.	Main building, 3-story with basement; a tank-house; chicken-house; wood shed; drying-shed and a large play-room.	From a mountain stream, conducted through wood on pipes to large tank; also a well.	An iron fire-escape from each dormitory. A ladder to roof, pails and axes and 6 chemical fire-extinguishers. Drill, &c.	A furnace and stoves heat buildings. Lighted by coal-oil.
Sechelt Boarding.	Behind Indian village of Sechelt, <i>P.O. Sechelt, B.C.</i>	Belongs to the band and consists of 4 acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 28 feet, a laundry, 65 x 25 feet, with workshop; also a stable and chicken house, 30 x 22 feet.	Obtained from a creek, 4 miles distant, and is piped throughout school building. Poor supply.	Extinguishers, buckets, ladder and 200 feet hose.	Wood stoves used to heat building; lighted by coal-oil and gasoline lamps.
Squamish Mission.	On north shore of Burrard Inlet, opposite and 4 miles from Vancouver, <i>P.O. North Vancouver, B.C.</i>	Some 10 acres belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus. Only 4 acres are cleared.	Main building, an older building recently improved, a cottage for hospital purposes, and various outbuildings.	Connected with Vancouver water system.	Stempel extinguishers, buckets, axes and ladders, with 200 feet hose. Telephone connection with city brigade.	Heated by 2 McClary hot air furnaces; lighted throughout by electricity.

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St. Mary's Boarding. On north bank of Fraser River, 40 miles east of Vancouver. P. O. Mission City, B. C.	About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Group 3, township 17 of Mission.	Boys' and girls' schools, each 60 x 35 feet, 3 stories, with two wings. A large vegetable cellar and various outbuildings, also laundry, saw mill and church. Septic tanks for both schools.	Piped from St. Mary's creek, a distance of 1½ miles. Good spring water.	A number of extinguishers, axes and pails; plenty of hose and water pressure. Fire drill imparted to pupils. Fire-escapes from each dormitory.	Two school buildings and church heated by a 70 h. p. tubular steam boiler. Lighted by electricity from own plant.
All Hallows Boarding. Half mile west of Yale station on Fraser river. P. O. Yale, B. C.	About 4 acres in township of Yale, bought by friends, aided by department.	Consist of main building, 77 x 27 feet, with two additions, a chapel, 32 x 21 feet, house for staff and outbuildings.	School owns water rights on 2 main stream. High pressure water system installed which supplies an abundance of water throughout the school building.	Three stand-pipes at rear of school, and one in front. Extinguishers, axes, pails and staircases. Pupils taught drill.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps and gasoline.
Carcross Boarding Two miles from Carcross, P. O. Carcross, Y. T.	160 acres.	Main building 64 x 48 feet; frame, 2 story; workshop, 20 x 36 feet; chicken-house 12 x 16 feet.	From a well connected through building by a hand force pump.	Tank, stand-pipe and hose connection on each floor, 2 from fire-escapes, 6 fire-extinguishers and pails.	Heated by a low pressure steam boiler; lighted by coal-oil lamps.

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INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

Showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended March 31, 1916, the total amount of purchase money realized, and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number or acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	283 00	150 00	62 00	Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Eastnor	"			358 00	
Lindsay	"			589 00	
St. Edmund	"	98 00	19 60	128 60	
Bury (town plot.)	"	70 00	15 00	233 19	
Hardwicke	"			1,111 00	
Oliphant	"			40 00	
Southampton	"			21 00	
Warton	"			10 20	
Islands off West Coast of Sa- green Peninsula	"			158 50	
White Cloud Island	Grey			16 50	
Thessalon	Algoma			400 00	
Thessalon (town plot)	"			11 80	
Archibald	"			2,943 00	
Dennis	"			364 00	
Herrick	"			190 00	
Haviland	"			559 50	
Kars	"			6,686 00	
Apaquash (town plot)	"			120 50	
Laird	"	422 00	226 90	3,826 00	
Vankoughnet	"			4,468 50	
Kelce	"			14,337 00	
Fenwick	"			5,393 50	
Cobden	"			370 21	
Pennefather	"			483 00	
Ley	"			929 00	
Fisher	"			80 00	
Fisher (town plot)	"			199 30	
Tilley	"			876 00	
Tupper	"	401 50	176 55	3,024 50	
Duncan	"	12,606 50	9,452 10	{	
Meredith	"	3,551 85			
Macdonald	"	2,466 50			
Assiginack	Manitoulin	469 00	192 63	98 00	
Billings	"	380 00	151 00	112 00	
Bidwell	"	123 00	36 90	103 00	
Campbell	"	147 00	35 04	758 00	
Carnarvon	"	497 00	179 40	7,174 00	
Howland	"			645 00	
Sheguandah (town plot)	"	425 00	131 36	740 00	
Manitowaning	"	45 13	114 02	29 00	
Tehkumnah	"	23	145 00	16 02	
Sandfield	"	640 00	286 25	7,020 00	
Shaftesbury (town plot)	"	100 00	25 00	3,053 00	
Tolmaville	"			8 50	
Allan	"			1,002 00	
Burpee	"	100 00	35 00	1,151 00	
Barrie Island	"			4,167 00	
Gordon	"			1,384 00	
Gore Bay (town plot)	"			904 00	
Mills	"			2 00	
Cockburn Island	"	59 00	5 90	2,731 00	
Dawson	"			18,670 00	
Robinson	"			10,624 00	
South Baymouth (town plot)	"	1,318 00	449 00	15,063 00	
Meldrum	"			133 00	

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INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the Year ended March 31, 1916—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	8 cts.	Acres.	
Cayuga	Haldimand.	.....	.....	78 00	
Cayuga (town plot).....	"	.....	.....	33 36	
Dunn .....	"	.....	.....	1,518 00	
Caledonia (town plot) .....	"	.....	.....	50 00	
Shannonville "	Hastings.	.....	.....	1 45	
Desseronville " .....	"	.....	.....	4 80	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario	.....	.....	19 48	1245 Islands & Islets unsold.
Islands in Georgian Bay	"	4 15	175 00	.....
Bedford	Frontenac.	176 70	295 10	208 30	
Tyendinaga Reserve.....	Hastings.	.....	.....	2,871 00	
Kenyon	Glengarry.	81 75	131 00	.....
Wild Lands Reserves	Rainy River.	.....	.....	30,673 17	
Little Forks Res. No. 10. ....	"	.....	.....	1,951 56	
Long Sault Reserve.....	"	.....	.....	11,462 24	
		24,465 31	12,427 84	172,578 68	

QUEBEC.

Ouïatchouan.....	Lake St. John.....	.....	.....	3,917 14	
Dundee	Huntingdon .....	.....	.....	4,057 74	
Maniwaki (town plot).....	Wright	1 26	469 00	43 33	
Timiskaming Reserve.....	Timiskaming	353 62	2,148 02	1,813 22	
Quarante Arpents.....	Laprairie.....	.....	.....	19 00	
		354 88	2,608 02	9,850 43	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique Reserve.....	Victoria.....	1,239 00	2,804 50	1,137 00	
Richibucto or Big Cove Reserve	Kent.....	101 00	202 00	.....
		1,340 00	3,006 50	1,137 00	

MANITOBA.

Gambler's Reserve.....	Marquette.....	.....	.....	80 00	
		.....	.....	80 00	

SASKATCHEWAN.

Assiniboine Reserve	Assiniboia.....	.....	.....	320 00	
Muscowpetung Reserve.....	" .....	.....	.....	352 00	
Little Bone Reserve.....	Yorkton .....	.....	.....	2,002 73	
Côté Reserve No. 64.	"	11,692 03	
Keseekeoonse Reserve.....	"	457 00	
Key Reserve	"	845 50	

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INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the Year ended March 31, 1916—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
Kylemore (town plot).....	Humboldt.....	28	110 00	20 72	
Lestock ".....	".....	18	50 00	15 40	
Moosomin and Thunderchild Reserve.....	West Saskatchewan.....			757 73	
Fishing Lake Reserve No. 89...	Humboldt.....			12 00	
		46	160 00	16,475 11	

ALBERTA.

Sucker Creek Reserve No. 150 A	Northern Alberta.	153 95	2,309 25		
Wabumun (town plot).....	"	1 14	300 00	66 53	
Sharphead Reserve.....	"			685 20	
Swan Lake Reserve No. 150 E.	"			44 42	
Samson Reserve.....	"			1,920 00	
Bobtail Reserve.....	"			6,767 64	
Louis Bull Reserve.....	"			1,107 00	
Duffield (town plot).....	"			234 95	
Blackfoot Reserve.....	Southern Alberta..	2,867 38	43,021 50	64,481 70	Rt. of way for Canal.
Peigan Reserve.....	"			6,080 00	
Sarcee Reserve.....	"			6,650 00	
		3,022 47	45,630 75	88,037 44	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Necanic Reserve.....	Lillooet.....	5 15	75 00		
Cayoosh Reserve.....	"	20 60	1,060 00		
Fountain Reserve No. 2.....	"	15 80	79 00		
Fountain Reserve No. 3.....	"	8 45	152 50		
Pavilion Reserve No. 1.....	"	68 30	591 50		
Nequatche Reserve.....	"	6 82	238 20		
Anderson Lake Reserve No. 2.....	"	2 46	46 60		
Lokka Reserve No. 4.....	"	3 20	66 40		
Soda Creek Reserve No. 1.....	Cariboo.....	24 80	333 65		
Williams Lake Reserve No. 1..	"	4 37	43 70		
Alexandria Reserve No. 1.....	"	4 43	221 50		
		164 38	2,908 05		

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 29,347.50 acres, which realized \$66,741.16. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 288,158 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to \$2,349,351.57, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

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APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

1915--1916.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, ETC.				
Implements, tools, etc.	11,893 00	11,106 08	786 92	
Garden and field seeds	4,530 00	3,214 98	1,315 02	
Live stock	4,835 00	4,781 92	53 08	
Supplies for destitute Indians	143,465 00	145,277 76		1,812 76
Triennial clothing	6,000 00	3,361 83	2,638 17	
Surveys	11,000 00	9,227 51	1,772 49	
Medical attendance, medicines, hospitals, etc.	105,035 00	108,839 99		3,804 99
Sioux	6,418 00	5,794 51	623 49	
Mills	1,049 00	1,267 05		218 05
General expenses	263,924 00	265,183 24		1,259 24
Unexpended balance				94 13
	558,149 00	558,054 87	7,189 17	7,189 17
Yukon	22,000 00	17,734 86	4,265 14	
Annuities	205,290 00	209,549 00		4,259 00
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries	6,200 00	6,050 00	150 00	
Relief	8,000 00	8,520 87		520 87
Medical attendance and medicines	5,000 00	5,963 45		963 45
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	5,300 00	3,758 99	1,541 01	
Repairs to roads and dyking	600 00	494 50	105 50	
Seed Grain—To provide for encouragement of agriculture among Indians of Maritime Provinces	1,000 00	1,834 63		834 63
Building Council House, Chapel Island	2,500 00	1,975 75	523 25	
Unexpended balance				81
	28,600 00	28,569 19	2,319 76	2,319 76
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries	1,984 00	1,779 49	204 51	
Relief	8,000 00	8,444 44		444 44
Medical attendance and medicines	4,000 00	3,629 39	370 61	
Miscellaneous	850 00	844 60	5 40	
Repairs to roads	450 00	302 74	147 26	
Seed Grain—To provide an amount to encourage agriculture	1,000 00	1,282 90		282 90
Unexpended balance				44
	16,284 00	16,283 56	727 78	727 78
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Salaries	17,840 00	13,094 26	4,745 74	
Relief	30,000 00	29,863 54	136 46	
Seeds, implements and farming	8,950 00	8,218 10	731 90	
Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines	43,200 00	51,222 22		8,022 22
Travelling Expenses	20,000 00	21,231 95		1,231 95
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen	22,400 00	19,353 81	3,046 19	
Surveys	5,000 00	869 10	4,130 90	
B. C. Land Commission	41,400 00	44,301 02		2,901 02
Cleansing Indian orchards	3,500 00	4,017 36		517 36
Unexpended balance				88 70
	222,200 00	222,201 30	12,791 19	12,791 19
Indian Education	984,115 00	911,377 89	72,737 11	

NOTE.—The overdraft in connection with annuities is explained by the appropriation for 1916 17 not being available at a time appointed for paying some Indians their annuities.

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APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

1915-1916.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
GENERAL.				
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands.....	25,000 00	5,660 00	19,340 00	.....
Relief to destitute in remote districts.....	60,000 00	75,242 72	.....	15,242 72
To prevent spread of tuberculosis.....	10,000 00	11,331 62	.....	1,331 62
Printing and Stationery, etc.....	5,000 00	6,870 76	.....	1,870 76
Grant to assist Trust Fund Account 310 for suppression of liquor traffic.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
Surveys, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	3,000 00	8,014 80	.....	5,014 80
To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of small-pox and other diseases	10,000 00	7,199 39	2,800 61	.....
Fees for registration of births, marriages and deaths...	1,500 00	138 00	1,362 00	.....
Unexpended Balance .....	.....	.....	.....	42 71
	117,500 00	117,457 29	23,502 61	23,502 61
ONTARIO—QUEBEC.				
Quebec, relief, medical attendance and medicines....	17,000 00	16,999 35	65	.....
Ontario, " " "	11,000 00	11,034 97	.....	34 97
General legal expenses.....	5,500 00	6,417 42	.....	917 42
Repairs to roads and drainage.....	21,900 00	21,770 34	129 66	.....
General expenses.....	51,075 00	49,701 18	1,373 82	.....
Unexpended balance .....	.....	.....	.....	551 74
	106,475 00	105,923 26	1,504 13	1,504 13
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries	600 00	600 00	.....	.....
Relief and seed-grain.....	1,125 00	1,227 30	.....	102 30
Medical attendance and medicines.....	850 00	921 05	.....	71 05
Miscellaneous.....	650 00	171 60	478 40
Unexpended balance.....	305 05
	3,225 00	2,919 95	478 40	478 40

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INDIAN TRUST FUND.

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended
March 31, 1916.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$	cts.
Balance, March 31, 1915.....		7,538,145 97
Collection on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees.....		112,792 79
Interest for year ended March 31, 1915.....		277,247 79
Legislative grants to supplement the fund		15,500 00
Outstanding cheques, 1913-14.....		193 25
Credit transfers during the year.....		188 00
Debit " ".....	68 00	
Expenditure during the year.....	702,507 79	
Balance, March 31, 1916.....	7,741,491 92	
	8,441,067 71	8,441,067 71

7 GEORGE V, A. 1917

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs
on April 1, 1916.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
			\$		
Hon. Wm. J. Roche, M.D.	Superintendent General. ....	.....	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Duncan C. Scott	Deputy Superintendent General	5,000	Oct. 11, 1913	Oct. 8, 1880

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

John D. McLean.	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department.	3,650	{ Sept. 1, 1908 { July 1, 1897	{ Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart.	1 B.	Asst. Secretary.	2,800	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Henry A. Conroy.	"	Inspector.	2,800	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams.	"	Law Clerk.	2,700	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
Chas. McGibbon.	"	Inspector.	2,400	July 27, 1912	July 27, 1912
John McGirr.	2 A.	Clerk of Supply.	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	July 1, 1883
Henry C. Ross.	"	Printing and Translation.	2,100	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert E. E. Moffat.	"	Clerk.	1,950	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Samuel J. Robins.	"	Private Sec'y to Supt. General.	1,750	Jan. 28, 1913	Jan. 28, 1913
Alex. F. MacKenzie.	"	Secretary to Deputy Supt. Gen'l	1,750	April 1, 1913	Nov. 13, 1902
Elmer B. Cogswell.	2 B.	Clerk.	950	April 1, 1912	April 1, 1912
T. R. L. MacInnes.	"	"	900	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Helen M. O'Donahoe.	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Margaret H. Brennan.	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905
Gertrude H. Gorrell.	"	"	1,200	May 10, 1906	May 10, 1906
Beatrice Phelan.	"	"	1,100	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
Eva L. MacRitchie.	"	"	1,050	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie E. Sleeth.	3 B.	"	700	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
Winifred Churchill.	"	"	650	June 15, 1912	June 15, 1912
Benjamin Hayter.	"	Packer.	800	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Frederick Munro.	"	Messenger.	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
John Bradley.	"	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Frederick H. Paget.	1 A.	Accountant.	3,000	Oct. 15, 1913	June 5, 1885
Hiram McKay.	1 B.	Asst. Accountant.	2,400	April 1, 1913	July 9, 1880
Emile Jean.	"	Clerk.	2,300	April 1, 1914	Nov. 10, 1886
John W. Shore.	2 A.	"	1,950	April 1, 1909	Mar. 24, 1884
Sidney W. Hobart.	"	"	1,900	April 1, 1909	Dec. 12, 1903
Geo. A. Conley.	"	"	1,750	April 1, 1913	Jan. 30, 1903
Herbert N. Awrey.	"	"	1,700	April 1, 1914	Jan. 21, 1902
Mary D. Maxwell.	2 B.	"	1,000	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
John H. Fee.	"	"	900	June 18, 1913	June 15, 1912
Robert Pringle.	3 A.	"	1,200	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie.	"	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Maud M. McIntosh.	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Hugh Michael Graham.	"	"	1,200	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908
Ellen I. Findlay.	"	"	1,200	April 29, 1908	April 29, 1908
Georgiana C. Caddy.	"	"	1,050	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Mary H. Coghlan.	"	"	1,000	Jan. 28, 1914	Sept. 28, 1909
Alice F. Masta.	"	"	900	Feb. 2, 1916	Dec. 11, 1913
Anita B. Bailey.	3 B.	"	750	July 20, 1910	July 20, 1910
Lilya E. Langdon.	"	"	600	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913
Ada M. Tench.	"	"	600	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Vera E. Hood.	"	"	600	Dec. 2, 1915	Dec. 2, 1915
Marion O. Neilson.	"	"	500	Mar. 1, 1916	Mar. 1, 1916
Joseph M. McAllister.	"	Messenger.	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Wm. A. Downing.	"	"	800	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
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LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

			\$			
William A. Orr.....	1 A.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents.	3,000	Feb. 1, 1914	Nov. 24, 1883	
Alfred E. Kemp	2 A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	2,100	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1881	
Peter J. O'Connor.....	"	Clerk.....	1,950	April 1, 1909	July 1, 1901	
Henry J. Bury	"	Timber Inspector	1,600	Dec. 1, 1915	Dec. 1, 1915	
Helen G. Ogilvy.....	3 A.	Clerk.....	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890	
Emma S. Martin.....	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894	
Helen G. Russell.....	"	"	1,100	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908	

SURVEY BRANCH.

Samuel Bray.....	1 B.	Chief Surveyor.....	2,800	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884	
W. Russel White.....	"	Surveyor.....	2,300	July 1, 1913	April 1, 1911	
Donald Fraser Robertson..	"	"	2,300	April 1, 1914	Sept. 1, 1908	
Henry Fabien.....	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman.....	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908	
Katherine E. Boast.....	3 B.	Clerk.....	500	Dec. 11, 1915	Dec. 11, 1915	

RECORD BRANCH.

Geo. M. Matheson	1 B.	Registrar	2,400	April 1, 1913	June 21, 1888	
Chas. A. Cooke.....	2 B.	Clerk.....	1,350	April 1, 1915	July 1, 1901	
Henry Hooper.....	3 A.	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	
Alphonse E. St. Louis.....	2 B.	"	1,050	Jan. 20, 1915	June 29, 1912	
Gordon Davies	"	"	850	Jan. 5, 1914	Jan. 5, 1914	
Arthur S. Bourinot.....	"	"	850	May 19, 1914	May 19, 1914	
Thos. H. Ogilvie	"	"	850	April 1, 1915	April 1, 1915	
Gibson Armstrong.....	3 B.	"	550	July 4, 1914	July 4, 1914	
Everett J. Morgan.....	"	"	550	July 8, 1914	July 8, 1914	
Chas. A. O'Reilly.....	"	"	500	Sept. 1, 1915	Sept. 1, 1915	
William Seale.....	"	Messenger	800	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893	

SCHOOL BRANCH.

Martin Benson.....	1 B.	Clerk of Schools	2,300	Oct. 15, 1913	April 1, 1876	
John D. Sutherland.....	2 A.	Clerk.....	1,850	April 1, 1911	Jan. 11, 1899	
Philip N. L. Pielan.....	2 B.	"	1,100	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909	
Martha J. Back.....	3 A.	"	1,050	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908	
Nora E. Darby.....	"	"	1,050	April 1, 1913	Sept. 29, 1909	

ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.

Robert M. Ogilvie.....	1 B.	Architect	2,300	April 1, 1914	Aug. 25, 1905	
R. Guernsey Orr.....	3 A.	Junior Architect.....	1,200	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1908	
Annie Doyle	3 B.	Clerk.....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ONTARIO.				
Parker, Chas. C.	Inspector. <i>Cape Croker Agency.</i>	\$ cts. 1,900 00	Ottawa.....	Ontario and Quebec.
Duncan, A. J.	Indian Agent.	600 00.	Cape Croker.....	Chippewas of Nawash.
Wigle, H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	500 00—Paid from land funds.	Warton.....	Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen.
Sutherland, J. E.	Indian Lands Agent.	250 00.	"	
	<i>Carleton Place Agency.</i>			
James, Henry.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Dela ware.....	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Woods, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	260 00—Paid from land funds.	Mt. Brydges.....	
"	"	300 00—Voted	"	
	<i>Chapleau Agency.</i>			
McLeod, Wm.	Indian Agent.	500 00.	Chapleau.....	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Sheahan, J. J., M.D.	Medical Officer.	500 00.	"	
	<i>Christian Island Agency.</i>			
Pirotte, Chas. J.	Indian Agent.	600 00.	Pon-tang-on-shong.....	Chippewas of Christian Island.
McDonald, P. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	300 00—Paid from land funds.	"	
	<i>Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.</i>			
Bouchier, John R.	Indian Agent.	400 00.	Sutton West.....	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Pringle, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	150 00—Paid from band funds.	"	
	<i>Chippewas of Rama Agency.</i>			
Myers, Chas. W.	Indian Agent.	550 00.	Atherley.....	Chippewas of Rama.
Gilpin, W., M.D.	Medical Officer.	400 00—Paid from band funds.	Beechin.....	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Maxwell, Timothy.....	Chippewas of Sarnia Agency.	Indian Agent.....	600 00 and \$50 for office assistant.	Sarnia.....	Chippewas of Sarnia, Stony Point and Kettle Point.
Bradley, Thos. P., M.D.....	"	Medical Officer.....	450 00—Paid from band funds..	" Forest.....	
Patterson, C. A., M.D.	Chippewas of Saugeen.	"	250 00		
Stout, Thos. A.....	Indian Agent.....	Indian Agent.....	700 00	Chippewa Hill	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Scott, P. J., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	Medical Officer.....	400 00—Paid from band funds..	Southampton.....	
Rankins, Patrick.....	Golden Lake Agency.	"			
Reeves, James, M.D.....	Indian Agent.....	Indian Agent.....	200 00	Ruby.....	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Baxter, Frank W.....	Medical Officer.....	Medical Officer.....	350 00	Eganville.....	
Baker, Jas. A., M.D.....	Gore Bay Agency.	"			
Davis, R. W., M.D.....	Indian Agent.....	Indian Agent.....	800 00	Gore Bay.....	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegan- ing, Ojibgwegong and West Bay.
Lewis, R. J.....	Medical Officer.....	Medical Officer.....	250 00—Paid from band funds..	" Mindemoya.....	
McLeod, H. C.....	Manitouanigan Agency.	"	600 00		
Arthur, R. H., M.D.....	Indian Agent.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Manitouanigan.....	Whitefish River Band, Sucker Creek, Point Grondin, Whitefish Lake, Shoguan Lake, South Bay, Tahgawinini, Maganatawan, and Manitoulin Island unceded.
McDonald, P. J., M.D.....	Clerk.....	Medical Officer.....	750 00	" Sudbury.....	
Slaw, R. W., M.D.....	"	"	350 00—Paid from band funds..	Little Current.....	
McGowan, A.....	"	"	500 00	Manitouanigan.....	
	Constable.....	Constable.....	1,000 00—\$816 paid from band funds (\$184 voted).	"	
	Mattawa.	"	300 00—Paid from ac. 310.		
James, M., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00	Mattawa.....	Mattawa and vicinity.
Coyte, Wm. R.....	Mississaugas of Alnwick.	Medical Officer.....			
Wade, J. J., M.D.....	Indian Agent.....	Indian Agent.....	425 00	Hastings, R. R. No. 1.....	Mississaugas of Alnwick.
	Medical Officer.....	Medical Officer.....	450 00—Paid from band funds..	Rosearth.....	
	Mississaugas of the Credit.	"			
Van Loon, W. C.....	Indian Agent.....	Indian Agent.....	700 00	Hagersville.....	Mississaugas of the Credit.
Quance, S. H., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	Medical Officer.....	350 00—Paid from band funds..	"	

RETURN A (2) Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ONTARIO— <i>Continued.</i>				
	<i>Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.</i>	s. cts.		
McCann, Robert.	Indian Agent.	425 00.	Keene.	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
Blakenham, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer.	5 00 each visit, not to exceed 50 visits a year.	Lakefield.	
Anys, C. H., M.D.	" "	Accounts rendered paid from band funds.	Peterborough.	
	<i>Mississaguas of Scugog.</i>			
Crozier, J. W.	Indian Agent.	200 00.	Scugog, R.R. No. 3.	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Berry, J. D., M.D.	Medical Officer.	{ 2 50 per annum for each member of band attended { Paid from band funds.	Port Perry.	
	<i>Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.</i>			
Campbell, G. M.	Indian Agent.	900 00.	Deseronto.	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Moore, John, M.D.	Medical Officer.	350 00—Paid from band funds.	Shamouville.	
Vandervoort, S. D., M.D.	" "	350 00—"	Deseronto.	
Creggan, Rev. A. A.	Missionary (Anglican).	700 00—"	"	
	<i>Moravians of the Thames.</i>			
Beattie, Edwin T.	Indian Agent.	600 00.	Hillgate.	Moravians of the Thames.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.	Medical Officer.	300 00—Paid from band funds.	"	
	<i>Ojibwas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division.</i>			
McNabb, Alex. D.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Garden River, Batchawana, Michipicoten.
McCaig, A. S., M.D.	Medical Officer.	1,000 00—Paid from band funds.	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Funds or Reserves in Agency.
QUEBEC.				
<i>Becancour Agency.</i>				
Helbert, Denis	Indian Agent.	\$ 200 00	Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.
<i>Bersimis Agency.</i>				
Bossé, Jos. F. N., M.D.	Indian Agent.	700 00	Bersimis	Bersimis and Escoumains.
"	Medical Officer.	1,000 00 and \$250 for drugs.	"	
Bissières, J. C. L., M.D.	"	150 00	Bergeronnes	
Lepage, A.	Constable.	600 00—Paid from acc. 310.	"	
<i>Cacouna Agency.</i>				
LeBel, Narcisse.	Indian Agent.	250 00 and commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Analectites of Vigor.
Leprohon, E. S., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	"	
Kane, J., M.D.	"	" "	"	
<i>Canghuawaga Agency.</i>				
Brusseau, J. M.	Indian Agent.	900 00	St. Constant.	Iroquois of Canghuawaga.
Gras, Rev. G. J.	Missionary (R.C.).	100 00—Paid from band funds.	Canghuawaga.	
Two Axe, Martin	Constable.	480 00 " acc. 310.	"	
Jacobs, J. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	800 00.	"	
<i>Lorette Agency.</i>				
Bastien, A. O.	Indian Agent.	600 00.	Jeune Lorette.	Hurons of Lorette.
Allard, Ernest, M.D.	Medical Officer.	100 00.	Rue St. Paul.	
Boucher, Alex., M.D.	"	600 00.	Lorette.	
Giroux, Rev. J. C.	Missionary (R.C.).	600 00—Paid from band funds.	"	
<i>Maniwaki Agency.</i>				
Gauthier, E. S.	Indian Agent.	600 00 and \$50 office rent.	Maniwaki	Algonquins of River Desert.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	350 00—Paid from band funds.	"	
Leroux, J. E.	Constable.	50 00 " acc. 310.	"	

Morin, Rev. J., D. Boulet, Jos., M.D.	Indian Agent. Medical Officer	250 00 300 00	Grand Casapedia, New Richmond West.	Miamias of Maria.
Kavanaugh, A., J. McCarthy, F. W., M.D.	Gaspé Agency. Acting Indian Agent. Medical Officer	10 ⁰⁰ com. on suppl. purch. for Indians 80 00 Voted by Parliament	Gaspé. "	Miamias of Gaspé.
Doyle, Frank McDuff, S., M.D.	Mingan Agency. Indian Agent. Medical Officer	300 00 200 00	Esquimaux Point. "	Mingan and Chaboque River.
Renaud, Jos Beauséjour, A., M.D.	Timiskaming Agency. Indian Agent. Medical Officer	600 00 Accounts rendered	North Timiskaming. "	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi.
Bertrand, Chas. F. Pugé, Jos., M.D.	Oka Agency. Indian Agent. Medical Officer	450 00 200 00	Oka. St. Jeanot	Lake of Two Mountains.
Niquet, Henri Gelinus, P., M.D. De Gonzague, Rev. Jos. Wawanolet, Elie.	Pierreville Agency. Indian Agent. Medical Officer. Missionary (R. C.). Constable.	400 00 Accounts rendered. 500 00—Paid from band funds. 25 00 "	Pierreville " " "	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Tessier, Armand Bouchard, A. D., M.D. Constantin, Jules, M.D.	Pointe Bleue Agency. Indian Agent. Medical Officer. "	700 00 Com. 5 ⁰⁰ on land sales. 200 00 500 00	Pointe Bleue. Chicoutimi. Pointe Bleue.	Pointe Bleue, Lake Mistassini, Kiskisink group, Stc. Anne group.
Pitre, Jérémie Martin, D. A., M.D. Savoie, William. Allard, P.	Ristigouche Agency. Indian Agent. Medical Officer. Constable. Asst. Constable.	600 00 Accounts rendered 650 00 Paid from account 310. 540 00 "	Ristigouche. Campbellton, N.B. "	Miamias of Ristigouche.
MacDonald, Chas. A., M.D. Blouin, P. C. Gauthier, Jos. Accevesse, W.	Seven Islands Agency. Indian Agent. Medical Officer. Constable. "	300 00 450 00 and 200 00 for drugs. 350 00 Paid from account 310 60 00 " 60 00 "	Seven Islands St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans. Seven Islands "	Seven Islands and Moïssac.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
QUEBEC—Continued.				
St. Augustin Agency.				
West, J. H., M. D.	Indian Agent.	Without salary.	Harrington Harbour...	St. Augustin to Natashkwan, including Ro-
Vigneault, P.	Medical Officer.	200 00	Natashkwan	maine and St. Augustin.
	Constable.	300 00—Paid from account 310...		
St. Regis Agency.				
Taillon, Francis E.	Indian Agent.	450 00	St. Regis.	Troquois of St. Regis.
Bourget, Rev. P.	Missionary (R. C.).	125 00 and 25 00 for fuel—Paid from band funds	"	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Ryan, Rev. J. J.	Supt. of Indian Schools.	400 00	St. Mary's.	
Northeastern Division.				
Shoridan, J. B.	Indian Agent.	800 00	Buctouche.	Elal River, Bathurst, Burnt Church, Elal
Coleman, H. H., M. D.	Medical Officer.	200 00	Moncton.	Ground, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian
Desmond, F. J., M. D.	"	400 00	Newcastle.	Island, Buctouche.
Ferguson, A. C., M. D.	"	50 00	Dalhousie.	
Girvan, Robt., M. D.	"	300 00	Rexton.	
King, Wallace G., M. D.	"	40 00	Buctouche	
Leger, J. A., M. D.	"	200 00	Shediac.	
Michaud, J. N., M. D.	"	150 00	Bathurst.	
McKenzie, J. D., M. D.	"	200 00	Loggieville.	
Allan, C. T., M. D.	"	150 00	Dorchester.	
Barlow, Louis.	Constable	24 00—Paid from account 310.	Buctouche.	
Narvic, Wm.	"	20 00—Paid from band funds.	Dalhousie.	
Paul, Daniel.	"	50 00, 24 00 voted 26 00 paid from account 310	Elal Ground	
Tenassa, Jos.	"	12 50 voted.	Red Bank.	
Ginish John S.	"	25 00 "	Burnt Church.	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Continued.</i>				
	<i>Cape Breton County.</i>	£	cts.	
McDonald, Rev. A. R.	Indian Agent	150 00	Christmas Island.	Eskasoni.
Sparrow, C. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Sydney	Sydney, Cariboo Marsh, North Sydney.
"	Medical Officer.	350 00	"	
Julian, Joseph	Codstable	120 00	"	
		Paid from account 310.		
	<i>Colchester County.</i>			
Smith, Robert H.	Indian Agent.	100 00	Truro	Millbrook.
Kent, H. V., M.D.	Medical Officer.	150 00	"	
	<i>Cumberland County.</i>			
Johnson, J. A.	Indian Agent	100 00	Parishboro	Franklin Manor.
	<i>Digby County.</i>			
Harris, Rupert A.	Indian Agent.	150 00	Bear River.	Bear River.
Archibald, C. C., M.D.	Medical Officer.	250 00	"	
Hallett, E. O., M.D.	"	100 00	Weymouth.	
Rice, F. E., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.		
	<i>Halifax County.</i>			
Chisholm, Daniel	Indian Agent.	200 00	Dutch Village.	Grand Lake, Sambro.
Gourlay, J. M., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Sheet Harbour	Ingram's River, Beaver
Graham, J. V., M.D.	"	200 00	Elmsdale.	Lake, Ship Harbour Lake,
Morton, A. McD., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	Bedford	Minister's Lake.
Smith, M. A. B., M.D.	"	350 00	Darnmouth.	
	<i>Hants County.</i>			
Wallace, Alonzo.	Indian Agent.	100 00	Shubenacadie.	Indian Brook.
Stephens, Jos.	"	100 00	Windsor	Windsor and vicinity.
Culton, A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	150 00	Shubenacadie.	
Morris, C. H., M.D.	"	75 00	Windsor.	

<i>Inverness County.</i>	McPherson, Rev. D. MacAuley, J. A., M.D. McDonald, H. N., M.D.	Indian Agent Medical Officer "	100 00 100 00 275 00	Glendale, Malagawatch, Whycconagh.	Whyconagh and Malagawatch,
<i>Kings County.</i>	Beckwith, C. E. Moore, W. B., M.D. McNally, Geo, M.D.	Indian Agent Medical Officer "	200 00 200 00 200 00	Steam Mills Kentville, Borwick.	Cambridge, Horton.
<i>Pictou County.</i>	McLeod, Rev. J. D. Keith, Sylvanus, M.D.	Indian Agent Medical Officer	150 00 200 00	New Glasgow "	Fisher Grant, Chapel Island.
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>	Freeman, N. P. Cole, W. H., M.D. Hebbly, A. M., M.D. Marshall, C. S., M.D. Cochrane, W. N., M.D. Barnhill, H. F., M.D. DeBrisay, Thos., M.D. McDonald, W. H., M.D.	Indian Agent Medical Officer " For Emergency Work. " " " "	200 00 50 00 50 00 60 00 Accounts rendered " " " "	Bridgewater New Germany Chester Bridgewater Malone Petite Riviere Lunenburg Riverport	New Germany, Penall, Cold River, New Ross, Port Medway River.
<i>Queens County.</i>	Harlow, Chas. Ford, T. R., M.D. McLeod, A. C., M.D. Smith, Freeman, M.D.	Indian Agent Medical Officer " "	100 00 100 00 Accounts rendered "	Caledonia Liverpool Caledonia Mill Village	Wildcat and Poundhook Lake.
<i>Richmond County.</i>	McDonald, Rev. R. L. McDonald, J. A., M.D., Sr	Indian Agent Medical Officer	200 00 300 00	St. Peters "	Chapel Island.
<i>Shelburne County.</i>	Hipson, John Densmore, J. D., M.D. Fuller, L. O., M.D.	Indian Agent Medical Officer "	50 00 Accounts rendered "	Shelburne Port Clyde Shelbourne.	Sable River, Shelburne River, Clyde River, and Barrington.
<i>Victoria County.</i>	Campbell, John E. Grant Hector A., M.D.	Indian Agent Medical Officer	150 00 325 00	Raddack Whycconagh.	Middle River.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
	Yarmouth County.	8 cts.		
Whalen, Wm. H.	Indian Agent.	50 00	Yarmouth.	Yarmouth.
Farish, G. W. T., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	"	
Bethune, Rodrick, M.D.	"	"	Port Maitland.	
Leblaitte, F. A., M.D.	"	"		
MANITOBA.				
McDonald, Rev. J. A.	Indian Supt.	400 00	Grand River Lot 14.	Lennox Island, Morell Reserve.
Arsenault, J. O.	Asst.	200 00	Higgins Road.	
Stewart, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	450 00	Tyne Valley.	
Couray, P., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	Charlottetown.	
Toombs, J. G., M.D.	"	"	Mount Stewart.	
McDonald, R. J., M.D.	"	"	Morell.	
Gillis, E. G., M.D.	"	50 00	Kensington.	
Ledwell, R. J., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	Charlottetown.	
WINNIPEG.				
Grain, O. I., M.D.	Medical Inspector for Manitoba, Sask. and Alberta.	3,500 00.	Winnipeg.	
Grain, Dorothy.	Clerk.	600 00.	"	
WINNIPEG OFFICE.				
Campbell, Glen.	Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies.	3,000 00.	"	
Swinford, Sydney.	Insp. Indian Agency Accounts.	2,400 00.	"	
McKenna, J. A. J.	Inspector R. C. Schools.	2,600 00.	"	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

McLean, W. J.		Officer in Charge, Indian		Winnipeg		Birtle Sioux, No. 57; Keweenaw Sioux, No. 61; Waywayseacappoo's, No. 62; Gambler's No. 63; Rolling River, No. 67; Clearwater Lake, No. 61A.	
27	1-1-12 ₂	Dept. Stores.		1,800 00			
		Clerk		1,400 00			
		Campbell, Mary G.		720 00			
		Caretaker		180 00			
		Lake Manitoba Inspect-					
		torate.					
		Inspector		2,200 00			
		Birtle Agency.					
		Indian Agent		1,200 00			
		Clerk		900 00			
		Medical Officer		800 00			
		"		Accounts rendered.			
		"		"			
		Nurse		480 00			
		Housekeeper		300 00			
		Constable		2 50 ad day			
		Caretaker Agency team.		180 00			
		Medical Officer.		Accounts rendered.			
		Brandon School.					
		Medical Officer		Accounts rendered.			
		Elkhorn School.					
		Medical Officer		350 00			
		Griswold Agency.					
		Indian Agent		1,200 00			
		Clerk		300 00			
		Medical Officer		Accounts rendered.			
		"		"			
		Constable		60 00			
		Wakapa, Alaska		60 00			
		"		60 00			
		"		"			
		Interpreter, Sioux		180 00			
		Field Matron		325 00			
		The Pas Branch.					
		Indian Agent		1,200 00			
		Clerk		600 00			
		Medical Officer		1,000 00			
		Interpreter		600 00			
		4 Resigned June 1, 1915.					
		* Resigned May 1, 1916.					
		Taylor, W. E.					
		Taylor, Ruth					
		Robertson, P. C., M.D.					
		Ducharme, A. F.					
		4 Resigned June 1, 1915.					
		* Resigned May 1, 1916.					
		Chenawawin, Cumberland, Moose Lake, Red Earth, Pas, Sheol Lake.					

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Band or Reserves in Agency.
MANITOBA—Continued.				
<i>The Pas Agency—Con.</i>				
Martin, L.	Nurse (Hospital)	\$ 600 00	Le Pas.	
Belton, Mrs. K. E.	Matron	300 00	"	
Belton, J. B.	Caretaker	300 00	"	
Cooper, R. G. V.	Dispenser	50 00	"	
Kennedy, J. G.	"	50 00	"	
Young, Louis.	"	50 00	"	
Chamberlin, Jos.	"	50 00	"	
Daniels, Francis.	"	50 00	"	
Constant, Clas.	Constable	15 00	"	
Cowley, Jeremiah.	"	15 00	"	
Cook, Thomas.	"	15 00	"	
Constant, Antoine.	"	15 00	"	
<i>Portage-la-Prairie and Manitowapah Agency.</i>				
Ogletree, Archibald.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Portage-la-Prairie.	Roseau River, Roseau Rapids, Long Plain, Swan Lake, Indian Gardens, Portage-la-Prairie, Sioux, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Lake St. Martin, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Grane River, Watenhen River, Pine Creek, Shoal River.
Burton, F.	Clerk.	1,000 00	"	
Hassard, H. J., M.D.	Medical Officer.	500 00	"	
Rose, E. W., M.D.	"	100 00	Gladstone.	
Houston, D. E., M.D.	"	500 00	Donnison City.	
Mead, A. E., M.D.	"	500 00	Winnipegosis.	
Wallace, D., M.D.	"	60 00—Paid from band funds.	Swan Lakes.	
Mort, W. A., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	Rathwell.	
Bunn, Chas. R., M.D.	"	"	Ashern.	
Campbell, M.	Farmer.	720 00	Indian Springs.	
Scott, J. C.	"	400 00	Donnison City.	
Hughes, Isabelle.	Nurse	480 00	Portage-la-Prairie.	
Hampson, J. F.	Farmer.	600 00	Long Plain Reserve.	
Jackson, T. C.	Caretaker.	60 00	Portage-la-Prairie.	
Chagnon, Rev. O.	Dispensa.	50 00	"	
Favel, Jno. E.	"	50 00	"	
Ilyson, A.	"	50 00	"	
Kakkeekaysick, J.	"	50 00	"	
Inglott, Jos.	"	50 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916.—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
<i>MANTOBA—Concluded.</i>				
<i>Fisher River Agency.</i>				
Carter, Thos. H.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	The Halfway P.O.	Bloodvein, Fisher River, Jackhead, Berons River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids, Peguis, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangokum, and Deer Lake.
Carter, B. G.	General Helper.	480 00	"	
Palson, J. F., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	Arborg	
Sanderson, Rev. M.	Dispenser.	120 00		
Stevens, F. G.	"	120 00		
Lowes, J. H.	"	100 00		
Lee, Wm.	"	50 00		
McKay, H.	"	50 00		
Louder, G.	"	50 00		
<i>Norway House Agency.</i>				
Jones, Joseph.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Norway House	Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake Island Lake;
Norquay, H. C., M.D.	Medical Officer, Hospital	1,800 00	Transcona	
Dent, Mrs. G. Y.	Nurse in charge.	600 00		
Cooper, M.	Cook.	300 00		
Trask, Mrs. T.	Ward Maid.	300 00		
Folister, J.	House Maid.	240 00		
Balfour, Geo.	Attendant.	120 00		
Keeper, T. B.	Interpreter.	300 00		
Kirkness, John.	Teamster, School.	600 00		
Gaudin, Mrs. A. T.	Field Matron, Cross Lake	540 00		
Fox, Mrs. C. G.	" Split Lake.	500 00		
Fox, Rev. C. G.	"	300 00		
Jackson, Alice.	Dispenser.	120 00		
Cargell, W. R.	" Nelson House.	120 00		
Niddrie, Rev. J. W.	" Oxford House.	50 00		
Faries, Rev. R.	" Island Lake.	50 00		
	" York Factory.	100 00		

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
SASKATCHEWAN— <i>Continued.</i>				
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Carlton Agency—Con.</i>				
Abenakew, Mrs. L.	Field Matron, Big River Res.	100 00	.....
Abenakew, Ada.	Field Matron, Altrahakakoo's School.	100 00	.....
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>				
Schmidt, Chas. P.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Duck Lake.	One Arrow's, Okenassiss, Beady's, John Smith's, James Smith's, Nut Lakes, Kimsimo.
Campbell, A. J.	Clerk.	900 00	"	
Urton, M. E.	Stenographer.	600 00	"	
*MacRitchie, A. E., M. D.	Medical Officer.	500 00	"	
Giles G. M., M. D.	"	500 00	Birch Hills.	
Brandt, Dr.	"	300 00	Wadena.	
Spence, Dr. T. C.	"	300 00	Melfort.	
Stuart, W. A. M. D.	"	480 00	Kimsimo.	
Hamilton, T. J.	Farmer.	800 00	Perigord.	
Kennedy, W.	"	600 00	Duck Lake.	
Marion, L.	"	300 00	"	
Rothwell, W. F.	"	600 00	Fort à la Corne.	
Robertson, W. E.	"	600 00	Chagness.	
Gentleman, P. H.	Overseer.	200 00	Puckahn.	
Lepine, M.	Farmer.	720 00	Duck Lake.	
Legare, J. L.	Interpreter.	420 00	"	
Lowe, Mrs. Jno. S.	Field Matron, Fort à la Corne School.	300 00	.....
Shaw, Mrs. Henry W.	Field Matron, Fort à la Corne School.	300 00	.....
Gentleman, Mrs. P. H.	Field Matron, John Smith's Res.	300 00	.....
Badger Mrs. N., Asst.	Asst. Field Matron, John Smith's Res.	60 00	.....

* Left district June 30, Dr. A. V. Stewart, Rosthern, employed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

<i>oose Sioux Agency.</i>		\$ cts.		
Eagle, C. R.	Overseer.	120 00	Dundurn.	Moose Woods.
Stewart, P. D., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered		
<i>Union Lake Agency.</i>				
Sibbald, Wm.	Indian Agent.	1,300 00	Union Lake.	Union Lake, Frog Lake, Kechewin's, Island Lake, Chipewyan.
Turner, Lang.	Clerk.	940 00	"	
Madison, Mrs. J. R., M.D.	Medical Officer.	300 00	Union Lake.	
Charlton, J. B., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	"	
Martineau, A.	Farmer.	720 00	"	
Dresser, F. J.	"	540 00	"	
Bangs, J.	Interpreter.	540 00	"	
Pratt, R.	Asst. Interpreter.	480 00	"	
Taylor, Jos.	Miller.	660 00	"	
<i>SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.</i>				
Graham, W. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies.	2,400 00	Balcarres.	
<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>				
Donnelly, Thos. E.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Sintaluta.	Carry the Kettle, Moosejaw Sioux.
Grant, Lillian	Clerk.	660 00	"	
Hiddesheimer, Dr.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered	"	
Blonkin, Thos.	Farmer.	720 00	"	
<i>Crooked Lake Agency.</i>				
Taylor, Ezekiel.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Broadview.	Ochapowace, Kakewistahaw, Cowassess, Sakimay, Little Bone.
Boyer, Arthur.	Clerk.	900 00	"	
Altingham, A. W., M.D.	Medical Officer.	300 00	"	
Craig, G. H., M.D.	"	300 00	"	
Hillhouse, R. F.	Farmer.	720 00	"	
Deacon, F. L.	"	600 00	Greenfall.	
Snighen, A. A.	"	600 00	Broadview.	
Cameron, Harry	Interpreter.	480 00	"	
Sutherland, J. A.	Constable.	300 00 - Paid from account 310	"	
<i>File Hills Agency.</i>				
Graham, W. M.	Inspector in charge.	Salary under South Sask. Inspectorate	Balcarres.	File Hills Colony and other reserves in the Agency.
Tyee, Alex W.	Clerk.	900 00	"	
Knoke, H., M.D.	Medical officer.	Accounts rendered	Leunberg.	
Mann, Charles	Farmer.	720 00	Balcarres.	
Moore, J. L.	Treasurer.	480 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
SASKATCHEWAN— <i>Continued.</i>				
	SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE— <i>Con.</i>	\$ cts.		
	<i>File Hills Agency—Con.</i>			
Hockley, W. S.	Farmer.	900 00	Baderow.	
Onctaway, John.	Labourer.	720 00	"	
MacMullen, Emily.	Nurse.	720 00	Lorbi.	
Koenigsmann, Nora.	Asst. Nurse.	180 00	"	
	<i>Moose Mountain Agency.</i>			
Gory, Thos.	Indian Agent.	1,100 00	Carlyle.	White Bear's Amalgamated Band.
Stapleford, C. H., M.D.	Medical officer.	450 00	Manor.	
Beattie, W. W.	Farmer.	600 00	White Bear Reserve.	
Hall, K. S.	Field station.	210 00	" school.	
	<i>Qu'Appelle Agency.</i>			
Nichol, H.	Indian Agent.	1,100 00	Edgeley.	Piapot, Muscowpetung, Pasqua, Standing Buffalo.
Wilson, R. D.	Clerk.	840 00	"	
Hall, W., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered	Fort Qu'Appelle	
Harris, J. A.	Farmer.	600 00	Edgeley.	
Oswald, A. H.	"	600 00	"	
Pratt, Chas. T.	Teamster.	480 00	"	
	<i>Pelly Agency.</i>			
Christianson, M.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Kamsack.	Cote Key, Keesekoosne, Valley River.
Walls, J. H.	Clerk.	720 00	"	
Tran, C. E., M.D.	Medical Officer.	600 00	"	
Ross, John, M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Grandview.	
Stanton, G. B.	Overseer.	600 00	"	
Hume, Chas.	Labourer.	420 00	Kamsack.	
Hanelin, B. W.	Farmer.	480 00	Fort Pelly.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

<i>Touchwood Agency.</i>			<i>Muscowekwan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poorman's, Fishing Lake.</i>		
Marison, Wm.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Pumtichy		
Stanley, E.	Clerk	900 00	"		
Dr. Baudet	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Wadena		
Saucier, J. T. O., M.D.	"	"	Pumtichy		
Golden, L. A.	Farmer	600 00	Kylmore		
Porsyth, W. S.	"	600 00	Pumtichy		
Peterson, G. C.	"	600 00	"		
Adam, J. C. O.	"	600 00	Leacock		
Morris, Fred.	Peauster	120 00	Pumtichy		
<i>Wood Mountain Agency.</i>			Wood Mountain		
Thompson, J. H.	Overseer	350 00			
<i>Qu'Appelle Industrial School.</i>			Fort Qu'Appelle		
Hall, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	"		
Blondeau, M.	Instructor	240 00			
ALBERTA.					
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.			Red Deer		
Markle, J. A.	Insp. of Indian Agencies.	2,400 00			
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>			Blackfoot Indians.		
Gooderham, J. H.	Indian Agent.	1,500 00	Gleichen		
Gordon, Wm.	Asst. Indian Agent.	1,100 00	"		
Loweth, J. W.	Accountant.	1,000 00	"		
Rose, Wm., M.D.	Medical Officer	700 00	"		
Clark, F. J.	Farmer	720 00	"		
Ostrander, J. E.	"	720 00	Chmy		
Jones, A. E.	Stockman	720 00	Gleichen		
Freeman, D. L.	"	720 00	"		
McMaster, Donald.	Asst. Stockman	240 00	"		
Yellow Fly, Teddy.	Interpreter	120 00	"		
<i>Blood Agency.</i>			Blood Indians.		
Dilworth, W. J.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macled		
Faunt, J. T.	Clerk	900 00	"		
Lancaster, A. W.	Asst. Clerk	600 00	"		

* Resigned, March 1916.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—Continued.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ALBERTA—Continued.				
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—Con. Blood Agency—Con.				
Tupper, T. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	\$ 1,500 00	Macleod	
Graham, Thos.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Hilbert, E. G.	"	780 00	"	
Nash, L. R.	"	660 00	"	
Sandgathe, F. J.	"	660 00	"	
Baker, H. F.	Stockman	660 00	"	
Mountain Horse, Joe	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Mills, David	Asst. Interpreter	180 00	"	
White Buffalo, Wessel	Mail Carrier	180 00	"	
Sister Gayer	Matron, Hospital	120 00	Stand-Off, Alta.	
Sister Bonnet	Nurse	120 00	"	
Sister St. Germain	"	120 00	"	
Sister Parentau	"	120 00	"	
Sister du St. Esprit	Cook	120 00	"	
Edmonton Agency.				
Race, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Edmonton	Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's,
Pugh, J. E.	Clerk	840 00	"	Paul's.
Anderson, W. E., M. D.	Medical Officer	Accts. rendered—Paid from band funds	"	
Ferguson, A. A., M. D.	"	"	Morinville	
Park, J., M. D.	"	"	Edmonton	
Vadery, Chas., M. D.	"	Accounts rendered	"	
Pattison, A. E.	Farmer	600 00	Wabamun	
Hope, H.	"	600 00	Riviere-qui-barre	
White, J.	Interpreter	540 00	Edmonton	
Hobbema Agency.				
Bartlin, Jos.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hobbema	Ermieskin's, Louis Bull's, Sanson's, Montana.
Mann, G. G.	Assistant Agent	600 00	"	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Mann, Blanche E.	Clerk	720 00	Hobbsana.	Poigan Indians.
Walker, H. C. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	700 00	Wetaskwin.	
Batlin, W. C.	Farmer	720 00	Hobbsana.	
White, John	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Sayer, A.	Blacksmith	600 00	"	
Kyndgen, A.	Labourer	240 00	"	
Rattlesnake, A.	"	240 00	"	
<i>Poigan Agency.</i>				
Gunn, H. A.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Brocked.	
Black, Wm.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Gillespie, A. J., M.D.	Medical officer	500 00	Pincher Creek.	
La Grandeur, E.	Farmer	750 00	Brocked.	
Clarke, C. H.	Stockman	900 00	"	
Smith, Percy	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Hennault, Geo.	Asst. Stockman	300 00	"	
Formier, L.	"	300 00	"	
La Grandeur, P.	"	480 00	"	
Bain, A.	Blacksmith	840 00	"	
Kelly, M. G.	Hospital Nurse	600 00	"	
Kelly, Marion	Asst.	300 00	"	
<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>				
Hughes, C. E.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake, James Neumann, Chipewyan.
Gullion, W. E.	Clerk and Farmer	750 00	"	Beaver Lake.
Hardy, J. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Vigroville	
Saborain, S., M.D.	"	"	Lac la Biche	
Borwick, John	Interpreter	540 00	Saddle Lake	
Borwick, Colin	Labourer	240 00	"	
Makakis, Daniel	Constable	240 00	"	
<i>Stony Agency.</i>				
Yromans, E. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Monley	Stony Reserve
Stocken, P. E.	Clerk	750 00	"	
Park, A. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Cochrane	
McKenzie, J.	Farmer	600 00	Monley	
Wildman, Dan	Interpreter	420 00	"	
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>				
Fleetbam, T. J.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Calgary	Sarcee Reserve.
Grant, John	Clerk and Stockman	900 00	"	
Fellou, J. V., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	"	
Allen, R. A.	Engineer and Blacksmith	720 00	"	
Hodgson, Geo.	Farmer	600 00	"	

† Resigned June 30.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916---Continued.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ALBERTA—Continued.				
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—Com.	\$ cts.		
	<i>Sarcee Agency—Com.</i>			
Allen, Isaac.	Asst. to blacksmith.	240 00 — Paid from band funds	Calgary	Sarcee Reserve.
*Onespot, John.	Police Scout.	240 00 "	"	
Robertson, W.	Asst. laborer.	420 00 "	"	
Barcomb, Agnes.	Nurse.	600 00 "	"	
	<i>St. Joseph's Industrial School.</i>			
Ardiel, A. E., M.D.	Medical Officer.	300 00	Okotoks	
	<i>St. Albert Boarding School.</i>			
Valery, Chas M.D.	Medical Officer.	200 00	Edmonton.	
	<i>Red Deer School.</i>			
George, Henry, M.D.	Medical Officer.	480 00	Red Deer.	
	<i>Treaty No. 8.</i>			
LaMothe, L. H.	Clerk to Insp. Conroy.	1,500 00	Ottawa, Ont.	H. A. Conroy, Insp. of Indian Agencies and Reserves with headquarters at Ottawa, has general supervision of the whole of Treaty 8, but the following bands are under his direct management: Ft. McMurray, Fond du Lac, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Hay River and Fort Resolution.
	<i>Fort Simpson Agency.</i>			Fort Simpson, Fort Nelson.
Harris, T. W.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	
Johnson, W.	Engineer.	1,200 00	"	
Villeneuve, Jos.	Interpreter.	540 00	"	
* John Onespot temporarily employed as Stockman at \$600 a year				

Fort Smith Agency.		Fort Smith, N.W.T.		Fort Smith and Smith's Landing.
Card, Gerald.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00		
McDonald, A. L., M.D.	Medical Officer.	500 00		
Brown, W. M.	Interpreter.	540 00		
Saboun, R. S.	Farmer.	720 00		
Ross, A. F.	Teamster.	480 00		
<i>Treaty No. 10.</i>				
Rossignol, Rev. M.	Dispenser and Issuer.	50 00	He à la Crosse, Reserve.	
Egnouff, Rev. L. J.	"	50 00	Lac du Brochet "	
Edwards, Rev. M. B.	"	50 00	Amos Charles "	
Renaud, Rev. J. L. A.	"	50 00	Pukittawagan Band.	
McKay, Vern. J. A.	"	50 00	Lac la Ronge "	
Gulloux, Rev. M.	"	50 00	Pelican Narrows "	
<i>Lesser Slave Lake Agency.</i>				
Laird, Harold.	Acting Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Grouard.	
Rimier, F. E., M.D.	Medical Officer.	500 00	"	
Boudreau, J. J., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	North Vermilion, Peace	
Baldwin, H. G., M.D.	"	"	River, Alberta.	
McNutt, L. W., M.D.	Interpreter.	600 00	Peace River Crossing.	
Nash, Charles.	"		Grouard.	
Doyle, P. E., M.D.	Mackenzie River District.	500 00	Fr. McPherson, Peace	
	Medical Officer.		River, N. W. T., <i>near</i>	
			Edmonton.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Carrus, R. H.	Insp. of Indian Schools.	1,500 00	Vancouver.	For bands or reserves in agencies in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians British Columbia."
Wilson, T.	Insp. of Indian Orchards.	1,500 00	"	
SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE.				
Mcgraw, A.	Insp. of Indian Agencies.	2,200 00	Vernon.	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agencies.
BRITISH COLUMBIA— <i>Continued.</i>				
<i>Kamloops Agency.</i>				
Smith, John F.	Indian Agent.	1,300 00	Kamloops	
Bennett, A. E. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	780 00	"	
Sanson, Geo., M.D.	"	420 00	Ashcroft.	
Trill, G. H.	"	480 00	Nicola Lake.	
Scatchard, W., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	Chase.	
Dallen, W. C.	Constable.	900 00	Kamloops.	
<i>Kootenay Agency.</i>				
Gadbraith, R. L. T.	Indian Agent.	1,300 00	Steele.	
Green, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer.	500 00	Cranbrook.	
Hamington, D. P., M.D.	"	300 00	Wilmer.	
Henderson, G. B., M.D.	"	300 00	Greston.	
Dr. Saunders.	"	Accounts rendered.	Baynes.	
Ryckman, F. S.	Constable.	900 00	Cranbrook.	
<i>Lytton Agency.</i>				
Graham, H.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Lytton.	
Spillman, M. E.	Stenographer.	600 00	"	
McCaffrey, F. S., M.D.	Medical Officer.	750 00	Agassiz.	
For, H. R., M.D.	"	600 00 + 120 00 for attending Lytton School.	Lytton.	
Asselstine, B., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	Lillooet.	
Daunt, A. O.	Constable.	900 00	Lytton.	
<i>Okanagan Agency.</i>				
Brown, J. R.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Vernon.	
McEwen, M. D., M.D.	Medical Officer.	300 00	Hedley.	
Logie, H. B., M.D.	"	300 00	Armstrong.	
Arbuckle, J. A., M.D.	"	500 00	Vernon.	
White, R. B., M.D.	"	420 00	Fairview.	
McNaughton, J. G., M.D.	"	300 00	Kelowna.	
Cawston, J.	Constable.	420 00	Penticton.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

For hands or reserves in British Columbia, see
"Censuses of Indians, British Columbia."

Stuart Lake Agency.

Indian Agent.....
Medical Officer.....
".....
Constable.....
Field Matron.....

1,300 00.
600 00.
400 00.
300 00.
300 00.

Fraser Lake.....
Fort Fraser.....
South Fort George.....
".....
".....

Williams Lake Agency.

Indian Agent.....
Medical Officer.....
".....
".....

1,400 00.
Accounts rendered.....
600 00.
400 00.

Lac la Hache.....
Quesnel.....
150 Mile House, Caribon.....
Alexis Creek.....

SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTIONAL DISTRICT.

Inspector of Indian Agencies.....
Clerk.....

2,500 00.
540 00.

Victoria.....
".....

Caribou Agency.

Indian Agent.....
Clerk.....
Medical Officer.....
".....
".....
".....
".....
".....
".....
Constable.....
".....

1,100 00.
600 00.
600 00.
600 00.
300 00.
300 00.
300 00.
500 00.
Accounts rendered.....
500 00.
1,000 00.
240 00.

Duncan.....
".....
".....
Sydney.....
Ladysmith.....
Nanaimo.....
Courtenay.....
Victoria.....
Nanaimo.....
Duncan.....

Kootenai Agency.

Indian Agent.....
Medical Officer.....
".....
".....

1,300 00.
600 00.
240 00.
180 00.

Alert Bay.....
".....
Quatsino.....
Campbell River.....

New Westminster Agency.

Indian Agent.....
Clerk.....
Medical Officer.....

1,400 00.
700 00.
1,200 00.

New Westminster.....
".....
".....

Dr. Jamieson since deceased; Dr. U. F. Shaw appointed May 13, 1910.

27-1-13

Dr. Jamieson since deceased; Dr. U. F. Shaw appointed May 13, 1916.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.				
	<i>New Westminster Agency Com.</i>	<i>\$ cts.</i>		
Wilson, T. A., M. D.	Medical Officer.	1,200 00	New Westminster.	
Henderson, A., M. D.	"	300 00	Powell River.	
Stuart, A. J., M. D.	"	500 00	Mission City.	
King, A. A., M. D.	"	300 00	Ladner.	
Hepworth, W. G., M. D.	"	500 00	Steveston.	
Henderson, J. C., M. D.	"	400 00	Chilliwack.	
Ingles, F., M. D.	"	480 00	Gibson's Landing.	
Grant, J. S.	Constable.	900 00	New Westminster.	
Mrs. Macmurray.	Field station.	300 00	Honoloo.	
Marsden, Mrs. Wm.	"	900 00	Chedalis.	
	<i>West Coast Agency.</i>			
Cox, C. A.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Alberni.	
Cox, Grace.	Clerk.	600 00	"	
McLean, Chas., M. D.	Medical Officer.	510 00	Uchedet.	
Morgan, A. D., M. D.	"	540 00	Alberni.	
Dixon, D. S., M. D.	"	510 00	Clayoquot.	
Whiteloose, E. C., M. D.	"	Accounts rendered.	Port Renfrew.	
Homewood, Edward.	Engineer.	900 00	Alberni.	
	NORTHERN INSPECTORATE.			
Tyson, A. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies.	2,200 00	Vancouver.	
	<i>Bulbine Agency.</i>			
Loring, R. E.	Indian Agent.	1,300 00	Hazelton.	
Wrench, H. C., M. D.	Medical Officer.	1,000 00	"	
Wallace, A. H., M. D.	"	600 00	Tewitla, Bulkley Valley.	
Arndt, E. R., M. D.	"	240 00	Kitwanga.	
Hamblin, H.	Constable.	900 00	Aldermere.	

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Hadjenny, Adjutant.....	Field Matron..... and nurse.	400 00	Andimaul.....
Richardson, Z.....	"	600 00	Meamskushit.....
Marion, Eva.....	"	200 00	Kispiox.....
<i>Bella Coola Agency.</i>			
Foughner, Iver.....	Indian Agent.....	1,300 00	Bella Coola.....
Darby, G. E., M. D.....	Medical Officer.....	600 00	Bella Bella.....
Bayis, W. E., M. D.....	"	600 00	Bella Coola.....
Trucker, Chas.....	Constable.....	900 00	"
Sutherland, H.....	Engineer.....	900 00	China Hat.....
Reed, Mrs. Harriet.....	Field matron.....	300 00	Bella Bella.....
Vacant.....	"	120 00	Kitimat.....
Alton, S. E.....	"	500 00	
<i>Nass Agency.</i>			
Perry, Chas. C.....	Indian Agent.....	1,300 00	Medakatha.....
Perry, Cath. J.....	Clerk.....	600 00	"
Large, E. W., M. D.....	Medical Officer.....	1,080 00	Port Simpson.....
McDonald, D. J., M. D.....	"	900 00	Kibolot.....
Cade, J. P., M. D.....	"	100 00	Prince Rupert.....
Traynor, S., M. D.....	"	Accounts rendered	Terrace.....
Phillipson, A. J.....	Constable.....	900 00	Port Simpson.....
Watkinson, A. J.....	"	600 00	
Miss Capper.....	Field Matron.....	800 00	Lakasap.....
Miss Cleveland.....	"	600 00	Gwinolia.....
Miss Royals.....	"	900 00	Aiyansh, Nass River.....
<i>Queen Charlotte Agency.</i>			
Deasy, Thos.....	Indian Agent.....	1,300 00	Massett.....
Graves, C. A., M. D.....	Medical Officer.....	500 00	"
Vacant.....	"	500 00	Skidegate.....
Hughes, O. W., M.....	Constable.....	900 00	Massett.....
Mrs. Edmondson.....	Field Matron.....	300 00	"
Russ, Mrs. W. H.....	"	200 00	Skidegate.....
Miss Tordahl.....	"	600 00	"
<i>Stikine Agency.</i>			
Simpson, W. S.....	Indian Agent.....	1,300 00	Telegraph Creek.....
Vacant.....	Medical Officer.....	750 00	"
Harrison, E. H., M. D.....	"	Accounts rendered	Atlin.....
Cullen, F. F.....	Constable.....	500 00	Telegraph Creek.....

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1916--*Concluded.*
 OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name	Office	Annual Salary, etc.	Address	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
YUKON.				
Hawkesley, Rev. John.	Indian Superintendent	% etc.	Dawson	
Clark, W. B., M.D.	Medical Officer	3,000 00	Whitehorse	
Lea Chapelle, J. O., M.D.	"	1,200 00	Dawson	

PART II

REPORTS OF INDIAN AGENTS

AND

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF INDIAN EDUCATION



REPORTS OF INDIAN AGENTS

REPORT OF WM. McLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR CHAPLEAU AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency consists of the following bands: Robinson Treaty Indian, at Chapleau, Robinson Treaty Indians at Missinaibi, Treaty No. 9 Crees at Chapleau, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Chapleau, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Mattagami, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Flying Post, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Brunswick Post.

Occupations.—These Indians live mostly by hunting and fishing in winter, and in summer act as guides and work for survey parties. A few around Chapleau are working on the Canadian Pacific Railway this winter. On account of the unexpected rise in the fur market, most of the Indians have been able to get along fairly well without assistance, with the exception of the old and sick.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are taking more interest in gardening than in former years, but they have only a few rakes and hoes.

Stock.—They have a few chickens, geese and pigs.

Buildings.—The Indians live in small frame houses and tents during the summer months, and in wigwams in winter.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year, with the exception of a few fatal cases of consumption. A few also of the Indians have had grippe. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule these Indians are not a saving people; but a few of them save a little. Several of our Cree Indians have answered the call of their country. They progress a little each year.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year very few of the Indians have used intoxicants, to my knowledge. Their morals are fair.

REPORT OF A. J. DUNCAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF CAPE CROKER, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good during the year. There has been only one death from consumption. Sanitation has been observed, by the use of whitewash in the dwellings.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are good; a number of them are stone and they are nearly all kept neat and clean. The barns and stabling are not so good.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, which receive good attention.

Farm Implements.—This band has all the implements necessary for cultivating and harvesting; but as a rule, these are not very well taken care of.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are: farming, gardening, fishing, and basket-making. Quite a number of the younger men sail during the summer months.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the members of this band are industrious and progressive; but many of them are not making the advancement they should, considering the opportunities they have.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band, generally speaking, are temperate, some of them are addicted to the improper use of liquor when they can procure it in any way.

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REPORT OF C. J. PICOTTE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general is fairly good. Although there have been many cases of colds and influenza due to the wet weather in the early part of the winter, there was no epidemic during the year. Sanitary precautions are well observed, the homes and premises are generally kept clean.

Occupations.—A few are farming and succeed fairly well; their land is good and they have good crops, although they do not work their land as they should. Others prefer working in the mills in summer, and in logging camps in winter; some are doing very well at fishing and trapping, also guiding for the tourists.

Buildings.—There are some very good frame houses, well kept and painted. The log houses are whitewashed, and look well. There are some good stables too. The public buildings are in excellent order.

Stock.—There are a few good working teams of horses besides some ponies. The cattle are of the Polled Angus breed and are very good.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have all the implements needed for farming, but they do not take care of their machinery as they should owing to the fact that they have no buildings for that purpose.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious enough; they are good mechanics. Their progress is slow, although there is a marked difference in those who devote themselves to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole, the Indians of this band are temperate; they are not quarrelsome.

Their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF J. R. BOURCHIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS, ONTARIO.

Occupations.—Eight or ten families depend entirely on the cultivation of their locations for their livelihood; others work for the farmers on the main land, a few make baskets, and most of the women make fancy-work, which they dispose of at good prices to the summer visitors.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians have all the farm machinery they require, but do not take very good care of it.

Buildings.—The houses are generally comfortable, a few of them comparing favourably with those on the mainland; but a few shacks still are occupied.

Health and Sanitation.—The band as a whole has enjoyed good health during the past year, except in the month of February, when both old and young suffered from a severe attack of influenza, but without any serious result.

Characteristics and Progress.—A very few make satisfactory progress, most of them taking little thought for the future. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There is not an old man on the island who indulges in liquor, and only a few of the young men make any use of it. I wish I could speak as well of their morality.

REPORT OF HENRY JANES, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES, AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES, ONTARIO.

Occupations.—A number of the Indians of these three bands are engaged in farming, and some are raising some very good stock. About sixty of the young men from the three bands have enlisted for overseas service. The rest make their living by day labour among the white people.

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Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians who work their land have some very good machinery; but, for lack of proper sheds, the implements have to be left out of doors much of the time.

Buildings.—There are a few cement block and brick houses on the reserve; the rest are frame and log houses. Their barns and stables are not very good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, except a few who are suffering from tuberculosis. Sanitary precautions have been well observed. There has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They appear to be improving.

Temperance and Morality.—Nearly all of the Munsee band are very temperate. A number of the Oneidas and Chippewas are addicted to the use of intoxicants. There is a good deal of immorality practised on the reserves, but less than in former years.

REPORT OF CHAS. W. MYERS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been very good. No epidemic prevailed among them. Sanitary precautions are well observed; the houses and their surroundings are well looked after.

Occupations.—The older members do considerable work in their gardens. The young men are experienced river-drivers; they are also expert canoeemen. American tourists pay the Indians very large wages, because they are trustworthy guides. The Indian women who make fancy quill and sweet hay work during the winter months find ready sale for their ware to American tourists at good prices.

Buildings.—Most of their dwelling-houses are frame, and in general kept clean. The Indians are having more home comforts around them.

Stock.—These Indians do not own much stock. They have splendid milch cows, and are improving the grade of their horses. Their animals are well looked after during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians take good care of their implements; they realize the cost of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band appear to make a good living. They are well clothed as a rule and are improving their conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicants on the reserve by the Indians is now something of the past.

Morality is now viewed from a higher plane of life.

REPORT OF T. MAXWELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of grippe has been prevalent in each of the reserves this winter, necessitating the closing of one school and reducing the attendance of the others to a minimum. The result was great distress and much suffering among many families, so that an appeal for aid had to be made to the department at Ottawa. At Kettle Point a number of cases developed into pneumonia, three of which proved fatal. On the Sarnia reserve there were also three deaths from tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians is farming. Some of the Indians rent their river front property for fishing purposes. Many of the younger men find employment in the lumber yards of the city and at the oil refinery, while others work on the docks in the summer-time. Some of the women make baskets and fancy articles of sweet grass or bead-work, which they sell in the city, or to the campers along the shore in the summer season.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Many of the Indians have the necessary machinery and implements to conduct their farming operations successfully and these are generally fairly well cared for.

Buildings.—On the Sarnia reserve there is a good brick school-house, which is well equipped; an Anglican church, a Methodist church, which has been repaired and re-decorated at a cost of \$1,000; a large frame parsonage, which has also been repaired and put in good order, and a fine new brick council-house, which cost \$4,500. Kettle Point has two frame churches, Anglican, and Methodist, a frame school-house and a council-house, also a hall used for exhibition purposes at the fall fair.

Stony Point has a frame school and a Methodist church. These are all in good condition and well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The more intelligent Indians of the tribe are industrious and consequently prosperous, while many seem to lack ambition to improve themselves or their condition and therefore are thriftless and poor.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians on this reserve have a strong inclination to indulge in intoxicants whenever opportunities occur. There is also room for improvement in the morals of some of the younger members of the tribe.

REPORT OF T. A. STOUT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. There is always a certain amount of sickness during the winter months. Grippe has been very bad this year and has taken several of the older Indians, but altogether they have come through the winter very well.

Sanitary precautions have been very well observed on the reserve. Most of the houses are very neat and clean.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians cultivate their holdings. Last year there was quite a marked improvement in the growing of potatoes and corn, but this year so many of them have enlisted in service of the King and country that there will not be as many to work at home. They engage in basket-making, rustic work, working in saw-mills and factories, pulling flax, berry picking, making maple syrup; and a good many of them help on the farms in the harvest time. They also take out dead and fallen timber.

Buildings.—The public buildings are all very good and in good repair; private buildings are also very good and in most cases are kept very well repaired and very comfortable. There has been one nice large barn built this year.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. These Indians do not keep very much stock. There are quite a number of horses and cows, but only a few of the Indians keep hogs. They do not seem to be able to get enough fodder to keep their animals over winter, but most of them keep their animals in very good condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have all the implements necessary for successfully cultivating and harvesting the crop grown. Of these they take very good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are fairly industrious. I think that as they are getting out more among the white people they are following their example. There are quite a number that work well all the year round.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians on this reserve are addicted to using intoxicants to excess; but, as a whole, they are doing better. Many of them are otherwise immoral, but we are doing all we can to try to improve them in this respect.

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REPORT OF JOHN P. WRIGHT, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT FRANCES
AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Hungry Hall Nos. 1 and 2, Long Sault Nos. 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids Nos. 1 and 2, Little Forks (these seven bands have been amalgamated on the Manitou Rapids reserve, but retain their individuality) Couchiching, Stangeconing, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix, Sturgeon Lake and Buffalo Bay.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. They work in saw-mills, on steamboats, and for settlers, river-driving, acting as guides, and taking out dead and fallen timber on their reserves. They do little, if any, farming, but we hope to see an improvement in the next few years. Seven have enlisted in the 141st battalion for active service.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The amalgamated band on the Manitou Rapids reserve have an implement shed, built last fall, where all the farm machinery is kept, under the supervision of the farm instructor.

Buildings.—There are a number who have good frame houses, but the majority have good log buildings with shingle roofs, and taken as a whole these are comfortable and well kept.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good, no epidemics having occurred. I consider that all the Indians in this agency have been well vaccinated. Most of them keep their premises clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding; but progress has been slow. The seven Rainy River bands have been amalgamated on the Manitou Rapids reserve and seem desirous of going into farming and stock-raising. They built 23 new houses last fall and cleared some land. The department has built a combined school and teacher's residence on this reserve; also a stable and storehouse. This school will accommodate 60 pupils, and was opened on March 13, 1916, with 29 pupils on the roll. A farm instructor has been appointed and is doing good work.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants. In other respects they are fairly moral.

REPORT OF PATRICK RANKINS, INDIAN AGENT FOR GOLDEN LAKE
AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. There were two cases of tuberculosis. There has been no epidemic during the past year.

Sanitary precautions have been well observed. As a rule the houses are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—These Indians do very little farming. They work with lumber camps in winter, and river-driving in spring. A number engage in making mitts and moccasins and snowshoes. Others are employed by sportsmen as guides.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are fairly comfortable, but are generally small.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. They are progressive and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects, conditions have greatly improved in the past year.

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REPORT OF F. W. BAXTER, INDIAN AGENT FOR GORE BAY AGENCY,
ONTARIO.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: West Bay, Shesheganing, Obidgewong, and Cockburn Island.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations; other occupations are loading timber, working in saw-mills in the summer months, and in the lumber camps in winter.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—All the bands have good machinery, and take good care of it.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log, with the exception of a few nice frame houses and barns. The buildings are kept in good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency is very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are giving more attention to their farms than in the past.

Temperance and Morality.—The moral standard of the Indians is very good.

REPORT OF R. S. MCKENZIE, INDIAN AGENT FOR KENORA AND
SAVANNE AGENCIES, ONTARIO.

KENORA AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Assabaska, Big Island, the Dalles, Islington, Northwest Angle No. 33, Northwest Angle No. 34, Northwest Angle No. 37, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake No. 39, Shoal Lake No. 40, and Whitefish Bay, all of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are: hunting, fishing, taking out lumber, and as canoemen and guides for tourists. The members of the Whitefish Bay band have taken out a lot of lumber this winter, which has been a great help to them during the winter. Several other bands have also taken out cord-wood, and timber, which gave them sufficient to support their families. Furs have gone up in price; this has helped the Indians to make a living.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They are well supplied with all they require for the amount of farming they do, all of which is well taken care of, and properly housed in the fall for the winter months.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, well built, comfortable and kept neat and clean. The majority of the Indians have their houses nicely furnished with good substantial furniture.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands has been good. Three deaths have occurred during the year, two from old age, and one from consumption. All cases of illness are promptly attended to by Dr. Ferguson. Sanitary precautions are well observed on the majority of the reserves. Vaccination is well attended to by the doctor, who takes an interest in the welfare of the Indians.

Characteristic and Progress.—A number of the bands are very indolent, and prefer roaming about in their old mode of life, from place to place, rather than do any manual labour for support. I am pleased to say that the majority of the bands are industrious and making fair progress; they are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of these Indians are addicted to the improper use of intoxicants; but as a very strict watch is kept over them here, I find a marked improvement during the year. In other respects their moral standard is fairly good.

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SAVANNE AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Eagle Lake, Frenchman's Head, Grassy Narrows, Ignace, Lac des mille lacs, Lac Seul, Wabigoon, and Wabus-kang.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations of these Indians: working for the Hudson's Bay Company as canoe men and freighters, in lumber camps, on railroads, hunting, fishing, and as guides to tourists, attending to their gardens and potato patches, berry and wild rice picking. Any of the Indians who have cattle take fairly good care of them; there are only a few who have any stock. The Indians do not take any interest in this industry, saying that stock is more of a detriment than a benefit to them, owing to the life they are obliged to live.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians do very little farming; they are well supplied with all the implements and tools required, and take good care of them.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, well built, of fair size and well ventilated, kept clean and comfortable, and in the majority of cases they are well supplied with good and substantial furniture and bedding.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been fairly well carried out, and all the Indians have been, as far as possible, vaccinated, and all persons suffering from any contagious disease have been isolated and cared for. The general health of the bands has been fairly good. There have been a few deaths during the year from old age, consumption, and other causes; but not more than could be expected out of a population of over 1,100 Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and making good progress, while there is a portion of them that is very indolent, and do nothing but roam about from place to place. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of these Indians are much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they can procure almost any time along the lines of the railroads and other places. Owing to the large territory they occupy, it is not possible to keep a strict watch over them, as I have quite enough work at my office to keep me busy all the time. I am pleased, however, to say that there is a marked improvement in the past year.

Their morals are fairly good, with a few exceptions.

REPORT OF R. J. LEWIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR MANITOWANING AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake, Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, Sucker Lake, Point Grondin, Tahgahwinini, Spanish River No. 3, South Bay, and Manitoulin Island Unceded.

Occupations.—A great number of these Indians work their locations, they raise cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and fowls. Quite a number fish, hunt, work in saw-mills, load boats with lumber and ties in the summer, act as guides to surveyors and prospectors, and make railway ties and work in lumber camps during the winter. The women make fancy sweet grass and birch bark work, baskets, knit socks and mittens, and pick berries.

Farm Implements.—Those cultivating their land are well supplied with modern farm implements, which are well taken care of.

Buildings.—The houses of the Indians are very comfortable, but are mostly log, which are whitewashed, all are kept clean and in good repair. Some of the Indians who follow farming have good barns and stables.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been very good for the past year. No contagious diseases have visited the reserves. Grippe was somewhat severe among the Indians last winter, but without any fatal results. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Characteristics and Progress.—During the past year I can say that there has been much progress, especially among those who are farming. A majority of the Indians are striving to better their circumstances. These Indians are all fairly industrious and law-abiding, and their condition is improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions the Indians of this agency are moral and temperate.

General Remarks.—The winter of 1915-16 has been very mild, and during the past summer the Indians had the best crop of hay and grain on record; so the horses and cattle throughout this agency wintered well and with no loss. The lumbering industry in this district has been very good, which enabled the young Indians to earn fair wages during the winter. On the whole the Indians in this agency are in a better condition financially than they have ever been before. About twenty of the young men of the Manitoulin Island Unceded band have enlisted with the 119th battalion.

REPORT OF W. R. COYLE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, ONTARIO.

Occupations.—A number of the Indians work their own land and are doing fairly well, but the majority rent their holdings to white farmers contiguous to the reserve. A few earn good wages by working as farm-hands during the summer months. A few act as guides to tourists. Twenty-four members of this band have enlisted for overseas service; four of their number have been in the trenches, one of whom was killed in action in France.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Nearly all kinds of machinery and implements are in use on this reserve, and are very well taken care of.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are chiefly frame buildings. A few have added to the appearance of their homes by painting them. A few barns have stone foundations.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of this band has been fairly good for the past year. Whooping cough was prevalent on the reserve during November and December and a few cases of measles have developed during the month of March, but without any fatal results. Sanitary precautions are pretty well observed on this reserve. Two houses were disinfected during the year. The majority of these Indians keep their houses clean and tidy.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of this band are industrious and intelligent and are desirable citizens, but the majority prefer to adhere to their old custom of living, although an improvement is expected from the pupils now attending school.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the young men will indulge if an opportunity is given them to use liquor. Their morals are fairly good with few exceptions.

REPORT OF W. C. VAN LOON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT, ONTARIO.

Occupations.—General farming is the principal means of making a living; some are very successful farmers, quite equal to the best of the whites in the surrounding country; others without means lease their land and hire out as farm labourers. Twenty-five of the younger men have enlisted for active service in the European war; five others applied and were rejected.

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Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those engaged in farming are fairly well supplied with necessary implements, which, with very few exceptions, are well taken care of.

Buildings.—There was some improvement during the year, but not as much as in the previous year; however, on the whole the buildings on this reserve are very comfortable and kept in good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—While there was no contagious disease of any kind during the year, there was considerable sickness, mostly among the older inhabitants. The health committee is most energetic in carrying out all sanitary measures.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Those cultivating their land are progressing steadily, improving their holdings by erecting new fences, overhauling and enlarging buildings, etc. In many cases where land is leased a portion of the rent is expended in necessary improvements. On the whole, I can say that this band is becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority are temperate and moral. This is especially true of those residing on the reserve. Some of the younger members who work around Hamilton and on fruit farms in the surrounding country get good wages and spend considerable of their earnings for liquor, which they have no trouble to procure when they have the money.

REPORT OF R. J. McCAMUS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES, ONTARIO.

Occupations.—A number of the Indians work their own locations and are making fair progress. Some of the young men hire with the farmers for the summer months; others hunt, fish, and act as guides for the tourists. When the tourist season is over, the rice is ready for gathering, at which very good wages can be made for a few days. Ten of the young men have enlisted for overseas service.

Farm Implements and Machinery.—Those cultivating their locations are well supplied with modern implements, which are well taken care of.

Stock.—The farmers have very good horses; they also keep cattle, pigs and poultry, which are well cared for and comfortably housed.

Buildings.—The farmers are taking a great interest in their barns; quite a number of them are on stone foundations with stabling in the basement. Most of the houses are frame and are kept in fairly good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the Indians of these bands are robust and healthy. With the exception of an epidemic of measles in the Rice Lake band and some grippe in Mud Lake, there has been no sickness of a serious nature during the year. Their homes are kept clean and tidy.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these two bands are anxious to improve their condition, but find it difficult to break away from the old way of living. They are industrious, but spend freely. The farmers are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are temperate and moral; there are very few exceptions to this rule. They will compare quite favourably with the average white population.

REPORT OF J. W. CROZIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of the band for the past year has been fairly good. A mild epidemic of la grippe and measles was prevalent on the reserve during March, but no serious trouble resulted therefrom. There are traces of that terrible disease tuberculosis in the band, which we are trying to stamp out.

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Occupations.—The younger members are industrious, either engaging in farming for themselves or working for the whites. The older members are not so industrious; they do a little fishing and trapping, but there is no money in it, as fish is very scarce and fur-bearing animals are scarce, and there are a great number of trappers. The women engage in basket-making and do good work, but the fancy work done by them is excellent.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame, and in general very well kept.

Stock.—There is not much stock kept. They have some fairly good horses and some cattle (though few in number) and there is a marked improvement in the care given to the stock.

Farm Implements.—A fairly large number of implements are used and the owners are taking better care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and fairly progressive, but merely holding their own as to worldly possessions, as it seems very hard for an Indian to hold any money over night.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are considered moral, and some are temperate; but many of them indulge in liquor when they can get it, and they get plenty.

REPORT OF G. M. CAMPBELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good for the past year. No contagious disease visited this reserve during the year, and only two have died of tuberculosis of the lungs.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians of this band engage in general farming and stock-raising, and dairying and growing large quantities of corn, peas, beans, and tomatoes for the canning factory at Deseronto. A number of the Indians and their families work in canning factories in adjoining counties, and in the cement mills at Point Anne.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The enterprising Indians are taking good care of their farm machinery, and have sheds to store them in when not in use.

Buildings.—A number of the Indians take pride in painting and improving their buildings, and on the whole the buildings on this reserve are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are improving their farms by fencing and setting out orchards of apples, cherries, plums and other small fruits. The majority of the Indians on this reserve are industrious, well behaved, and law-abiding citizens.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are temperate and moral, while there are a few that spend nearly all their money on strong drink, which they get at neighbouring towns.

REPORT OF EDWIN BEATTIE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, ONTARIO.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of the band. The young men work for farmers in the district, and also in saw-mills, brickyards and canning factories. Flax-pulling is another of their occupations. They grow considerable garden produce for the canning factories. The canning companies employ considerable Indian labour. A number of girls go out to domestic service and give good satisfaction.

Buildings.—The reserve has a number of good residences, several new buildings having been erected in recent years.

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Stock.—Some stock is kept of fairly good quality. It consists chiefly of horses, cattle and pigs, and poultry. The stock is usually sold to dealers.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a fair supply of farm implements, and would like more; what they have they use intelligently.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fair; whooping cough and measles have been prevalent; otherwise their health has been good. Sanitation is attended to, and the Indians are frequently advised to regard cleanliness and abstinence as important conditions in maintaining their health. Their premises are usually clean and well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very good people and like to progress. One of the largest Indian fairs in Ontario is held on this reserve. A new grand stand has recently been built. The fair is managed by the Indians themselves and has a larger attendance than many white fairs. Some drainage is being carried out on the reserve, which will improve their farms. Considering their difficulties, they are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians always require over-sight and watchfulness. There are breaches, but the condition is fair and we hope to improve matters in those particulars. I think there is an improvement in their temperance.

REPORT OF A. D. McNABB, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBE BAND OF
LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

There are three bands included in this agency: Garden River band, residing on the Garden River reserve nine miles east of Sault Ste. Marie; Batchawana band, residing at Goulais Bay, Batchawana Bay, Gros Cap, Sault Ste. Marie, and Garden River; and the Michipicoten band, residing on its reserve at Little Gros Cap near Michipicoten Harbour, and a few families residing at Michipicoten River.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this agency have been enjoying fairly good health. There have been several deaths from tuberculosis. This winter there was an epidemic of gripe and whooping cough at the Garden River reserve, and a few cases of the same diseases at Goulais Bay and Batchawana. The Garden River and Batchawana bands have made improvements in the sanitation of their dwelling-houses, these are as a rule kept clean and tidy. They are learning the great benefit of fresh air.

Occupations.—The Garden River band has turned its attention to farming on a much larger scale than usual. These Indians take great interest in their work, and during the past season with the assistance of the department they had good crops of oats, peas and vegetables of all kinds. Potatoes grown at Garden River brought 25 cents a bag more on the market than those grown on clay land. These Indians also competed at the Central Algoma Agricultural Fall fair in horses and vegetables, and they took several prizes. In the coming season I am looking for far better results. The weather at harvest time was not at all favourable, and a quantity of grain was spoiled but with all the drawbacks, they threshed over 2,500 bushels of oats, besides other grain such as barley.

The Batchawana band residing at Goulais Bay and Batchawana Bay do not farm; their land is not suitable for farming. They have small gardens where they raise potatoes and a few vegetables. They make a living by fishing and working in the lumber woods, loading vessels at saw-mills, and a little hunting and trapping. The members of the Michipicoten band live chiefly by hunting and trapping.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Garden River band has a number of farm implements, and these are well taken care of by the different owners.

The band in common owns a plough, smoothing harrow, a disc harrow, seeder, and are two-thirds owner in a Sterling threshing machine, the other one-third being owned by the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Home. The machine is stored at the Shingwauk Home; the other articles are stored in a rented building at Garden River.

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The Batchawana band residing at Goulais Bay has a plough and harrow and the necessary garden tools. These are well looked after. The Michipicoten band has no implements excepting a few hoes and garden rakes.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency, excepting the Michipicoten band, have horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. All are well cared for: they have plenty of feed, and good warm stables.

The Garden River band purchased a thoroughbred Aberdeen Angus bull during the past summer, to improve their cattle; in addition they purchased through the department seven young mares mostly Clydes, to assist in farming and raising a better stock of horses on the reserve.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are log and frame, and are kept warm and clean. The barns are nearly all log buildings and are very comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians in this agency are industrious and good workers; there are a few who are shiftless and lazy.

The Batchawana and Goulais Bay Indians are expert fishermen, and they make a good living at this work.

The members of the Michipicoten band are good hunters and trappers; they do very little fishing.

Most of the members of the Garden River band are excellent workers. The younger men follow lumbering in its different branches; they are expert woodsmen and river-drivers, and they command the highest wages for this kind of work.

The middle-aged and old men are turning their attention to the land for their living. They are beginning to see that by a little perseverance they will soon be as well off as their white neighbors, and, if they carry out their present intentions, this will be a prosperous farming community in a very few years.

They have the best of farm-land; they are getting some stock and implements, and the men are bound to succeed, and I cannot see anything to keep them back.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had less trouble during the past year with intemperance than I have had since I took this agency in June, 1912. There have been very few cases of intoxication and more especially so since the appointment of Mr. Thomas Thibault as chief constable. The great majority of these Indians are moral and are good church-goers and citizens.

There are a few who are living immoral lives in spite of all the clergy and myself can do.

We are continually trying to put a stop to their way of living, but we cannot do much, as neither the Criminal Code nor the Indian Act applies, and moral persuasion does not succeed.

REPORT OF W. RUSSELL BROWN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency is one of the largest in the Dominion and comprises the following bands: Fort William, Lake Nipigon, Long Lake, Martin Falls, Pays Plat, Pic River, and Red Rock.

Occupations.—The Fort William Indians are located on the outskirts of Fort William and find odd jobs around the city. They also take out cord wood during the winter, and some are engaged in fishing during the open season. The Red Rock band is located on the famous Nipigon river. These people act as guides for the tourists and are expert canoemen. Most of the other bands live entirely by hunting and fishing.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians on most of the reserves have done no farming outside of growing a few potatoes.

Buildings.—Good frame and log houses are located on some of the reserves, but many of the Indians still follow the old bush life and live in teepees.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Some are industrious, while others are shiftless and lazy. Not more than two or three Indians in the agency have bank accounts. Some of them made money catching live foxes two years ago, but this was spent quickly and foolishly.

Health and Sanitation.—Deaths have been numerous during the year. Tuberculosis is responsible for fully eighty per cent.

On the Fort William reserve one boy died of diphtheria, but precautions were taken immediately and no other cases developed.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians drink to excess when liquor can be obtained. The families of the intemperate Indians are always half starved and insufficiently clothed. Some children have fainted in school through hunger.

The wiping out of the liquor traffic means a great stride forward for our Indians.

The War.—Some thirty-five of the young men from this agency are fighting the Empire's battles in Europe. They make splendid soldiers and are among the cleverest snipers on the firing line. Many more would enlist if a special effort were made to secure them.

REPORT OF ALEXANDER LOGAN, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR PARRY SOUND AGENCY, ONTARIO.

There are a lot of Christian Island Indians living on the reserve, also some half-breeds and non-treaty Indians from other reserves. They all belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

The health has been fairly good this past year, but a few have died of tuberculosis, which is rather prevalent among the Indians generally.

Occupations.—Their principal occupation is guiding for the tourists in summer, and many of them get work at Depot Harbour and Parry Sound, loading boats, etc.

In religion they are about equally divided between Methodists and Roman Catholics.

Temperance.—They are as a rule well-behaved, but some of the young fellows have been getting liquor lately and it is hard to induce them to tell where they get it.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Occupations.—The members of this band do not do very much farming. Some guide in the tourist season, others work at the Munition Plant at Nobel, and some in the lumber woods.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly well-behaved, except when they get whisky. They are not very industrious and do not take very well to farming.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

These Indians have a piece of ground near Byng Inlet where they grow considerable garden produce, which they sell to the people of Byng Inlet. Some of them work in the saw-mills at the Inlet and on the river.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

A number of these Indians live at Killarney.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, and berry-picking are their occupations. Some of the younger men find work in the saw-mills in the vicinity.

GIBSON BAND.

The Indians on this reserve belong to the Iroquois tribe.

Some of them have very fair farms and good stock.

The men have had plenty of work this last winter, taking out the burnt hemlock timber.

The general health of this band is good. A few of them have enlisted for active service.

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REPORT OF CHARLES MCGIBBON, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT FOR
THE SIX NATION INDIANS, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the average health was good. There were four or five cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever on the reserve. Only one death resulted from diphtheria. Tuberculosis is slightly on the decrease, and more care is taken in preventing contagion. All houses where any disease has been are always fumigated under the direction of the medical officer of the reserve.

An efficient board of health assists the medical officer in enforcing sanitary measures. The medical officer and the board of health have taken advantage of every opportunity to urge improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings, particular care in regard to drinking water, and the general observance of the laws of health.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were above the average, the hay crop being large and realizing good prices. Many of the younger members seek employment off the reserve as farm labourers and domestic help. All the contracts let on the reserve during the year have been done by the Indians. A large amount of small fruit, vegetables and dairy produce is weekly offered for sale by the Indians on the Brantford and Hagersville markets. The Indians are taking more interest in dairy, and creamery routes have been started on the reserve.

Buildings.—A steady improvement in buildings continues.

Stock.—A greater interest is taken in the raising of stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have all the implements that are generally used on the farm, and almost every farmer is well supplied with implements, and these are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious, progressive, and law-abiding. Quite a number obtain regular employment in Brantford, Hamilton and other cities and towns.

The Six Nations Agricultural fair, wholly under the management of Indians, had its usual three days' fair. It was most successful both in attendance and in the quality and quantity of its exhibits. In fact the entries were the largest in the history of the society.

The Farmers' Institute and the Women's Institute held their meetings in the council-house, and were largely attended. A great interest is taken by the Indians in these meetings. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural journals have a large circulation on the reserve.

The public roads and bridges are kept in good condition under the direction of the path-masters, who are appointed by the council at the January meeting.

Many Indians have bank deposits and transact business by cheques.

During the past year many Indians from the Six Nation Reserve have enlisted in the 114th Battalion, Brock's Rangers. The officers in charge of the battalion expect to have a full company of Indians by the time they go into camp. The officers and non-commissioned officers are mostly Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits and assist in the effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve. Several temperance societies assist and hold regular meetings.

The morality of the Indians is improving.

REPORT OF GEORGE P. COCKBURN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE
STURGEON FALLS AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Dokis, Matatchewan, Nipising and Timagami.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians in this agency follow the Indian mode of making a living by hunting and fishing and acting as guides to tourists and survey

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parties who frequent this district each season. They also worked in lumber camps during the past winter, owing to the stress of the fur market caused by the European war. The Indians are cutting pulp-wood for sale, for which they have a ready market at a good price. Others make canoes, snow-shoes and axe-handles, which they market in the adjoining towns and villages. A number of the men have enlisted for overseas service.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those who farm are well supplied with implements, and take good care of them.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the Dokis and Nipissing bands are exceptionally good, and a number compare favourably with buildings in the adjoining towns in the district. The majority of the Timagami Indians live in tents or teepees.

The Matatchewan Indians have a number of comfortable log dwellings upon their reserve.

On the whole the Indians are continually improving their buildings and are taking more interest in improving their out-buildings for the better protection of stock during the winter months.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good and free from any epidemic during the year. Tuberculosis, while still prevalent, is on the decrease. Indians are erecting better dwellings and learning the nature of the disease and taking necessary precaution to prevent it.

The health of the Nipissing and Dokis bands has been exceptionally good. They keep their premises clean, and isolate persons having contagious disease. They dress well and keep their dwellings comfortable.

The health of the Timagami and Matatchewan bands has not been as good as formerly. They are careless about sanitation owing to their manner of living, but are showing improvements in this respect.

During the year a large number were vaccinated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and are continually improving their conditions. This is very noticeable in their manner of living, in the care of their children, and the general effect upon the reserve. They are making good progress and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked improvement in regard to temperance, but there are always a few who will get liquor whenever an opportunity offers. During the year a number of persons have been convicted for supplying intoxicants; this has had a good effect.

Generally, these Indians are moral.

REPORT OF SAMUEL HAGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THESSALON AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Mississagi River, Serpent River, and Spanish River, First and Second Divisions, and Thessalon.

Tribes.—All the Indians in this agency are Ojibbewas.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been good during the past year.

Occupations.—They are chiefly employed in loading vessels and working at saw-mills.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fair and with a few exceptions are kept clean and in a good sanitary condition.

Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Stock.—They have some good cattle, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and are getting along better every year.

Temperance and Morality.—A great many of them are fond of liquor, and loose in their morals; others are quite respectable. On the whole they are improving each year.

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REPORT OF THOS. A. McCALLUM, INDIAN AGENT FOR WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises two bands, the Chippewas and the Pottawatomies. These bands get along harmoniously together and conduct council business in a way that would astonish some people.

Occupations.—The greater number of these Indians are engaged in farming, some of them quite successfully. A number of the young men work in factories and make a success of it. We have a number of our Indian girls working in the cities for white people, and doing well.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—A few of the Indians take good care of their implements, others are careless and do not look after them.

Buildings.—The Indians are building better houses and putting up more of them.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve is good. We have had none of the diseases or epidemics that have been prevalent in other years.

The sanitation is not good; our drainage is very bad and stagnant water stands in creeks till late in the summer until it evaporates.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are industrious, sober and law-abiding citizens. They are becoming richer.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little intemperance on this island. There are a few Indians who are addicted to drink, but there are many that are strictly total abstiners. As for the morality of the Indians, this reserve will compare favourably with other reserves.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE, ONTARIO.

The headquarters of this inspectorate is Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The area supervised embraces the Kenora, Savanne and Fort Frances agencies, all in the province of Ontario except Buffalo Bay reserve, at the southwestern extremity of the Lake of the Woods, which is in Manitoba.

The Kenora agency covers the Lake of the Woods, Shoal Lake, and a portion of the Winnipeg river as far as the Dalles and Islington.

The Savanne agency extends from Eagle Lake eastward along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway to Ignace and Lac des Mille Lacs, from Minaki along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway eastward to Sioux Lookout; thence northward to Frenchmans Head and Lac Seul; thence down the English river to Wabascaw and Grassy Narrows.

The Fort Frances agency includes the country along the Rainy river to Fort Frances, the Rainy lake, Seine river, Namakun lake, Lac le Croix and Sturgeon lake. One reserve is on the Lake of the Woods.

Both the Kenora agency and the Savanne agency are under the care of Mr. R. S. McKenzie, whose office is in the town of Kenora, Ontario.

The Fort Frances agency is superintended by Mr. J. P. Wright, who resides in the town of Fort Frances, Ontario.

It has been thought advisable to establish an agency at Sioux Lookout for the greater encouragement, better protection, and closer supervision of the Indians of the Savanne agency; because the great distance of this eastern section from the agent at Kenora renders it impracticable for him to give all the attention to this portion of work that circumstances seem to demand. No final action has yet been taken, but it is hoped that the department will be able to carry this project into effect in the near future.

KENORA AGENCY.

This agency has 11 bands of Indians, all of whom speak the language of the ancient Ojibways, from whom they have descended. These people are hunters and fishermen, who love the wild woods, and roam about a great deal, living in accordance with the practices, habits, and traditions of their pagan ancestors. In the summer-time they dwell in tents, for the most part, enjoying a care-free life in the sunlight and fresh air of their earthly heritage. In winter they live in log houses on their reserves, or in temporary shacks adjacent to their hunting grounds or fishing stations. They usually form themselves into groups of four or five families, more or less nearly related, so as to enjoy social advantages. Location is decided by the shelter afforded from wintry winds, by the proximity of dry wood, by the important consideration of food-supplies, and by the near abundance of wild animals. In the average year these Indian groups live well and enjoy life. Very few distracting cares disturb the even tenor of their way. They live near to nature's heart.

The winter just past has been fairly favourable. The prices of fur have advanced to such an extent as to make the hunt profitable once more. Young men have done fairly well, but the old and the sick have felt the pinchings of poverty. Traders continue to be very cautious about making advances; and times are too hard with every one to warrant much liberality towards those who suffer. Some have been compelled to beg their bread; but as soon as this was known, assistance was given from our destitute supplies, to the limit of our ability. Some have been allowed to cut timber or cordwood so as to enable them to procure the necessities of life in this way. Some have been able to draw upon the interest of their capital account, and others have been helped through the trading companies whose accounts have been honoured by the department. At no time has help been given to the undeserving, and no deaths through starvation have occurred.

A number of the Indians have made good in gardening, and stock-raising, and such persons are in a prosperous condition. They have money and enjoy a good degree of comfort. They have good homes and their families are respectably dressed. One man raised 600 bushels of potatoes and found a market for them at fifty cents a bushel, last fall. Many others have succeeded in a less degree, and their thrift has been followed by much personal advantage. Officers are proud of such people, and are not slow to commend and encourage them and urge them to make even greater efforts to win wealth from the cultivated soil. Still the fact remains that comparatively few are disposed to throw aside gun and fish-net for the spade and hoe, because, forsooth, their fathers did not do so and yet enjoyed life well. This lack of love for the ways of the white man, this hesitation to work and win, is as unfortunate as it is hurtful. Let us hope that fuller light may bring greater advantage along industrial lines.

The winter just passed has been both severe and protracted. Snow has been very deep and travel has been difficult. It is not wonderful that influenza has found many victims, and that some have passed to the great beyond. Help has been given wherever it was possible to send medical aid. Many have suffered unaided, because the facts were not known until it was too late.

There has been considerable trouble this year with illicit liquor-dealing. Middlemen can always be found who do not scruple to minister to the depraved tastes of the poor Indian. There have been many arrests, and numerous fines; and in some cases a jail sentence has been imposed. This extreme measure usually works out in hardship to the family of the person imprisoned. Both the agent and magistrate McLennan of Kenora have done their utmost to correct existing wrongs; but the evil has not been wholly abolished. New cases appear in the most persistent manner, and in the most unexpected directions.

Associated with the question of intemperance is the kindred one of immorality. It is pretty generally supposed that the Indian is not richly gifted with the grace of

moral purity. While admitting that some reason may be found for this conclusion, I wish to say that I believe imagination has helped to make matters worse in report than they are in fact. Many Indians living close to our town and city centres, being tempted, fall; but this should not give rise to a general condemnation of native frailty. There are hundreds of them who lead clean lives, keep their marriage vows in all good conscience, and conduct themselves commendably. Where the contrary is true, it is largely attributable to the corrupting influences of the unprincipled portion of the white race.

I have visited the Indian agent's office four times during the year, and cannot but bear testimony to the faithful and efficient work done by him in the performance of his office duties. His long experience in dealing with the native people, and his skill in keeping accounts and records, qualify him in a pre-eminent degree for the position he holds. He is vigorous and energetic enough to do his full duty. The Indians appear to respect and honour him, and, though his manner is somewhat stern at times, his heart is always kind.

As directed by the department, I accompanied the paying agent on the treaty tour of last summer, and assisted him in the disbursement of the annuities. The time spent on the agency was one month. In this way I was able to meet all the Indians assembled at the various reserves visited, and to make observations on personal appearance, condition of their homes, nature of their industries, state of health, and the general habits of their lives. Although I cannot say that everything was pleasing, it is possible to report progress in essential conditions. Houses are better built and are kept cleaner. The refuse of the front yards is consumed as soon as the snow is gone. Birch canoes are giving place to Peterboroughs. Birch-bark wigwams are supplanted by canvas tents. Navy blue suits with collars and neckties to match are seen everywhere. More money is handled than ever before. The old open fireplace has been superseded by stoves and ranges. Sewing-machines are found in almost every village. Dietary reforms are most noticeable. Cleanliness is more than ever in evidence. These signs of the times inspire us with the hope for still greater advances in the Indian mode of living.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight bands. The people are known as Ojibways. The majority of them are pagans. Some favour the Roman Catholic religion. A very prosperous mission at Lac Seul is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The Indians of this part of the country are very migratory in their habits. Hunters and fishermen must needs go where the means of subsistence can best be secured. True they have houses on their reserves, but the forest is their ancestral home, the hillsides are their observation posts, the lakes are their playgrounds, and their places of worship are under the sheltering pine-trees.

The fur-catch of the year has been fair, and ruling prices somewhat in advance of last season. Profiting by advice given to them last year from the officers of the department, they wintered where food would at least be assured; and, in consequence, have suffered but little from the severity of the long and cruel winter.

The general health has been but fair. Pulmonary troubles have been rife in some sections, and a number of old people could not endure the strain. Children, too, have been taken, but we are hoping that the death-rate will not be unusual.

There is no separate agent for this section of the work, but the department will no doubt appoint a suitable person to take charge when the war disturbance has quieted and normal conditions prevail again.

It must be said to the credit of the Indians of the Savanne agency that they have very generously, and without any undue pressure, subscribed liberally to the Patriotic Fund, and have intimated to their agent that if needed, they will form a company for service at the front.

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I accompanied the agent over this agency when the yearly payments were being made, and met all the native people at the several reserves, or places of location. The Ignace band, most of whose members originally lived at Frenchmans Head or Lac Seul, but, becoming soured or entangled, drifted to Ignace, has become divided, and part of these Indians have found their way to Wako, on the G.T.P. branch line from Graham to Toronto. We paid there last summer for the first time, and found a goodly number who seemed to like the place and wished to settle there. It seems to be a pity that these people are allowed to drift as they have done. They are without chief or councillor. They have no reserve. They are like sheep without a shepherd. Mr. Dallas Gastmeier has taken a great interest in them, and they appreciate his kind attentions; and this is doubtless the reason why they have gathered where they now are.

One unfortunate circumstance has happened at Favel Station on the G.T.P. adjacent to Grassy Narrows in the Savanne agency. On January 8, James Pishk, No. 187 of the Lac Seul Band, committed suicide. This was duly investigated by Constable Hanson, and the facts showed that it was a case of self-destruction arising from protracted illness. It had been very deliberately planned and must have resulted from temporary insanity. This is the second case that I have known in forty years' experience where an Indian has taken his own life.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency was formerly composed of fourteen bands. They are Ojibways and speak the language in use over the Lake Superior country.

The occupations followed are cutting cord-wood, making ties for the railway, river-driving, saw-mill work, and boating. Besides these, much advantage is gained by berry-picking, rice-gathering, and gardening. Fort Frances is a good market for all that the Indians have to sell, and very fair prices usually prevail.

I had the pleasure of accompanying the agent on his last year's round of payments, which occupied about fourteen days. All points were visited except Sturgeon Lake. Indians from the last mentioned place drew their treaty at Seine River. Lac La Croix was visited by me for the first time, and I found the people belonged to the non-progressive type of Indians, representatives of patriarchal history.

It was a matter of congratulation that the natives of this agency were found to be in a healthy and prosperous condition at nearly every point. There was no complaint of want, and no cry for assistance. No doubt the winter had been a very trying one to some; but, if so, no mournful statements of the fact were rehearsed at the pay tables. Some cases of sickness were reported, but no epidemic had prevailed. To make this information very definite, the chiefs were asked to tell how they had wintered, and all the answers obtained were expressive of fair conditions. Fur had been down in value, but good wages had been earned. Game had been fairly plentiful, and market prices for berries and rice had been good. There was no disposition to look at the darker side of life. Hopefulness and contentment were evidenced in all that was heard and seen.

Intemperance in this agency has been materially checked of late years. I attribute this to the firmness and vigour of the agent, whose efforts to promote sobriety have been crowned with a large measure of success. While the appetite for liquor is inherent, the fear of detection and punishment has had, and is still having, a very deterrent influence upon the Indians; and liquor-dealers are far more cautious than they were about exposing themselves to the consequences of broken law. It would not be fair if I did not add that we owe much to Magistrate Hollands of Fort Frances, who has always given the agent his most valuable support in the endeavour to suppress illicit liquor-dealings with Indians.

I would not like to venture the statement that no cases of immoral living could be found in the agency, but I am free to say that no charges were brought before us,

and none were reported to us as having occurred during the past year. This led me to the conclusion that moral conditions in the district are kept within proper limits.

It afforded us pleasure to observe that a few of the Indians have made decided progress in the cultivation of the ground and in stock-raising. Certain of the chiefs gave us the assurance that it will be their aim for the future to excel all past records in this particular line, so that both by precept and example they might commend agricultural pursuits to their several bands. These resolutions were duly endorsed by the departments' officers as being both commendable and proper.

The notable event of the year in this agency was the concentration of the seven bands of the Rainy river at Manitou Rapids. For years the agent, Mr. J. P. Wright, had been working in this direction with the view of doing more for the Indians than could be done while they were scattered in small circles over a wide area. On March 16, 1915, the bands were assembled to discuss the question of surrendering Hungry Hall reserves 1 and 2, Long Sault reserves 1 and 2, and Little Forks reserve. After some delay, this was amicably arranged. For the first time in history the seven bands resident on the Rainy river were paid together on the Manitou Rapids reserve, June 1, 1915. The transfer of families to the new base was speedily effected, and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout. A combined school-house and teacher's residence was duly completed, a competent teacher was engaged, a farm instructor was installed, stables and storehouses were completed, and at the time of writing a well attended school has been organized.

This state of things reflects great credit upon the wisdom, prudence and business ability of the agent, and is a fitting climax to his long career of usefulness.

I am personally thankful that my work has afforded me the opportunity of helping the Indian, for whom I entertain increasing respect, and am glad to have been permitted to serve a department whose persistent purpose it is to educate and elevate our native people. There never was a time when they needed help more, and the men who are entrusted with the duty of caring for them may be counted upon to do their duty fearlessly, conscientiously, and economically.

REPORT OF DENIS HEBERT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. Sanitary conditions are improving every year; the Indians observe them fairly well. There have been no contagious diseases.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians work far away from the reserve in the shanties, they drive the logs; and they make baskets. A single Indian engages in the cultivation of the soil.

Farm Implements.—Some of the Indians engage in gardening for their own needs. They do not possess any farm implements, except the one man engaged in cultivation of the soil; he has good implements and all the vehicles for his industry. He takes great care of all the implements that he possesses.

Buildings.—Their houses are not very large, but fairly comfortable and well kept.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is making marked progress among the Indians of this reserve; there is, it is true, some weakness on the part of a few, but these are exceptions and they only break out at rare intervals; there is improvement in this respect.

The laws of morality are fairly well respected.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band seem to like to work; they appear to be content with the present conditions of their existence. The department supplies them with a little grain, which they use to advantage. They are adopting more and more the kind of life of the white people.

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Most of these Indians seem to be making the same progress as usual. The man that engages in farming is progressing fairly well and appears to derive profit therefrom, as he is economical and tries to attain a better condition of life.

General Remarks.—Very few of the Abenakis are of pure Indian origin. As a general rule the men marry white women and live in perfect harmony with their neighbours.

REPORT OF HENRI NIQUET, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—The Abenakis with ash and sweet grass make very pretty fancy baskets; the women, especially, are very skilful in this work. Several families go camping during the summer season in the neighbourhood of villages in order to sell these baskets to tourists.

Some of the men engage with tourists to guide them to hunting and fishing places in the province.

Some follow agriculture with fair success.

Farm Implements.—The Indians engaged in agriculture are fairly well provided with farm implements. They take care of what they have.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians have good and pretty houses and maintain them very well. Some of these houses are not inferior in any respect to those of white people in the surrounding villages. There are only very few old buildings, and the number is decreasing each year.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an attack of grippe last spring, the health of the Indians has been good during the year.

The Indians observe sanitary regulations well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The good education that they have received in the schools on their reserve has helped in great part to break the Abenakis of the tendency to indolence that characterizes Indians. They are industrious and live well.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are quite civilized and have good morals. There has been a marked change in regard to temperance due to the rigorous application of the law, and I have good reason to believe that the improvement will continue.

REPORT OF E. S. GAUTHIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ALGONQUINS OF MANIWAKI, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve make a living in various ways, such as farming, working in the lumber camps, floating timber, trapping fur-bearing animals, hunting moose and deer, fishing, and acting as guides for tourists. The women also make snow-shoes, moccasins and mitts.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The farm implements are very few on this reserve, and in most cases are not properly sheltered.

Buildings.—The buildings in general are not of great value, but are fairly well kept in repair.

Health and Sanitation.—Grippe has been prevalent among the Indians during the winter. This year two persons died of tuberculosis. Other deaths were mostly among old persons. All available means are taken to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases. The houses and surroundings are kept fairly clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—The lack of ambition of the Indians of this reserve is the cause of their not progressing very rapidly. With all the means of farming at their disposal, their financial situation does not improve very much.

Temperance and Morality.—I consider that spirituous liquor is the greatest evil among Indians; it is only by a constant watch that the agent can keep it in check. I regret to say that seven persons were convicted of having supplied liquor to Indians in the limits of my jurisdiction during the year.

The morality of these Indians is satisfactory.

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REPORT OF NARCISSE LEBEL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE AMALECITES
OF VIGER, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good and there have been no deaths during the year. Sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Occupations.—Quite a number of men go to the shanties during the winter, chiefly the young men. Only one Indian does a little cultivation of a piece of land that he bought himself, the Whitworth reserve being uncultivated. Quite a number of the women make baskets with ash and sweet grass, which they sell to tourists in the summer.

Buildings.—One house has been built on the Whitworth reserve during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are improvident, and no progress is noted.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality have been fairly well observed.

REPORT OF JOSEPH F. X. BOSSE, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR BERSIMIS
AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Bands.—This agency comprises two bands, that at Bersimis, and the one at Escoumains.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency is really satisfactory; we have not had an epidemic of any kind; tuberculosis in its various forms snow shoes, skin slippers, and little articles of needlework by the women complete the the year, and this year again we have had an increase in population.

Occupations.—Hunting is the occupation by choice of these Indians, with fishing during the summer. From these two sources they draw their chief means of existence. The making of pulp-wood during the year on the Bersimis reserve has enabled those who were in need and who could not do anything else to make a living. This industry continues with the good will of the department and accustoms our Indians to provide for themselves and at the same time inculcates in them a habit of work. At Bersimis the loading of vessels for the disposal of timber and the summer industries of making snow shoes, skin slippers, and little articles of needlework by the women complete the means of subsistence. At Escoumains some of the Indians work during the summer for the lumber company at that place.

Cultivation of the Soil.—No one does any cultivation on the Bersimis reserve except a few patches of potatoes; the soil and the climate are not very favourable to cultivation; at Escoumains all that is at present cultivable on this small reserve is worked by the population which succeeds more or less in this industry.

Buildings.—Building on these reserves has come to a standstill, as much on account of hard times as because the people are in absolute want. On neither one of these reserves has there been any progress in this respect this year.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although having a desire for intoxicating liquor that seems almost uncontrollable, the Indians of this agency appear to be improving, owing to the habit of enforced temperance that is imposed upon them by the severe punishment of contraventions. Taken all together our Indians observe the law. Naturally improvident they know how to be satisfied with a little at times, just as they also know how foolishly to exceed their income when they feel that they are prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—In spite of what has often been thought about them, the Indians enlightened by the Gospel are moral in their actions, and, left to their own inspirations, they practise the morality taught by the religion that they follow; also cases of immorality are rarely observed among them. In fact I have only once in this

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agency seen immorality accomplished without the assistance of a white person and at his instigation. Alcoholic stimulants are forced upon them by white men in most cases and, when the Indians themselves undertake this task at their own risk, it is because they have found a merchant with little conscience or without heart to sell them liquor obtained often at exorbitant prices.

As for morality, it is to be regretted that a certain class of individuals sometimes abuse their position, and in spite of the fact that the Indian Act applies to every person and is at the disposal of the agents, one does not see why the agents should be bound to take upon themselves the risk of a prosecution in the name of their irresponsible wards, any more than it is possible to see well why the causes of immorality cannot be repressed and the immorality not committed. A law permitting the agents to prevent would be as useful as or more so than the law that punishes.

REPORT OF A. O. BASTIEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE HURONS OF LORETTE, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is always the making of moccasins and snow-shoes. The demand for these articles has been much greater this year than during the last three years. The men in a position to do so engage as guides for the American tourists who come to their clubs to hunt and fish there. For the four Indians who have followed the hunt, returns have been good; but the prices of furs have been lower.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not own any farm implements, as they do not cultivate the soil at all.

Buildings.—The houses are kept neat, both inside and outside; as a rule they are well furnished and comfortable. No new building has been erected during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the Hurons are strong and enjoy good health. There has been no epidemic during the year. Sanitary regulations have been well observed in the dwellings and surroundings.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians like to live well, and do not live without anything that they can procure. Most of them are improvident and live from hand to mouth. They are industrious and good workers.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked change in favour of temperance, and the conduct of the Indians is improving visibly. The village is most peaceful in this respect.

The laws of morality are well observed.

REPORT OF J. M. BROUSSEAU, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—Most of our Indians are working in the shell factories of Lachine and Montreal. Many are employed at the erection of structural steel works, in other building work and in car shops, and make good wages. Many travel in order to sell their beadwork. The small number who are engaged in agriculture succeed fairly well.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Most of the Indians of this reserve engaged in agriculture are well equipped with modern machinery, of which they take good care.

Buildings.—In general, the houses are neat, well furnished and comfortable. The Indians have not sufficient barns and other farm buildings.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of our Indians has been good during the past year. No contagious disease appeared.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians of Caughnawaga are industrious; but the financial progress is slow, this being due to pride. However, some are lazy, relying on their wives for a living.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been improvement in the matter of sobriety on the reserve. Intemperance is decreasing every day, and progress in this respect is visible and considerable. The domestic relationships of the Indians are good.

REPORT OF C. F. BERTRAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS AND ALGONQUINS OF THE LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, QUEBEC.

This band comprises two nations, Iroquois and Algonquins. The Iroquois are in the majority.

Health and Sanitation.—In general these Indians are robust and enjoy good health; no contagious disease has appeared during the year, most of the deaths have been caused by apoplectic attacks.

Occupations.—These Indians follow a mixed occupation; some do farming, others work in shanties and at ice-houses or spend their time in making sledge handles. Some of them have enlisted.

Buildings.—In general houses are in good order. The new buildings are erected with great attention. There are not sufficient barns.

Farm Machinery.—The Indians engaged in farming have nearly all the necessary implements, but they do not take care of them.

Stock.—Their stock in general looks well enough while in pasture, but this spring some of the animals were looking very poor.

Characteristics and Progress.—Financial progress is rather slow for the Indians are a little too extravagant in their dressing. However, some of them are advancing a little.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are practically temperate. Those most addicted to strong drink are the young people. Otherwise their morality is fairly good.

REPORT OF F. E. TAILLON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—These Indians have various ways of earning their livelihood, chief amongst them are, farming, hunting, fishing, basket and snow-shoe making, the manufacture of lacrosse-sticks, working in cotton and woollen mills, while many are engaged in railroading and the lumber camps.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those engaged in farming have nearly all the necessary machinery, and invariably they are properly housed.

Buildings.—The buildings on the whole are in good condition. During the past year some new buildings have been erected, and they compare with any in the country.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this reserve have enjoyed excellent health during the past year, and there have not been any contagious diseases.

The majority of the Indians take considerable pride in keeping their premises clean. In contagious diseases the patients are isolated and the houses quarantined. From time to time these Indians are vaccinated.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding; while their advancement is not rapid, still there is a very noticeable improvement.

The experiment being tried out in a small way by lending money, on the real estate of individual Indians, is a move in the right direction, and I am positive that ere long the benefits will be appreciated by the entire band.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians compare very favourably with those of white people of the same environments. As a whole they are fairly temperate, although there are some who like strong drink.

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REPORT OF REV. J. D. MORIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MICMACS OF MARIA, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of Maria have been in good health during the whole year with the exception of the last two months, during which several have been ill with grippé.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency earn their living in various ways: they engage in hunting and fishing, and do a little farming. In summer several of them are employed by American tourists as guides and canoe-men on the Grand Cascapédia river. Many of them work in the shanties and drive the logs in spring. Finally, others remain in the house, where they make snow shoes, shovels, and baskets. They also make axe-handles. Then some of them tan green skins, with which they make soft slipper moccasins.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are fairly comfortable, although small for the most part. However, four or five are fairly large and well finished inside. There are also two good barns.

Characteristics.—The Micmacs of Maria are good workers when they work, and earn good wages; but they are very indifferent: they like to remain too long in the house. They are generally poor on account of their lack of economy and their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of the Maria reserve have a pronounced taste for strong drink, but thanks to good supervision, they cannot procure easily what they like so much.

Their morals are generally good and they observe well the laws of morality when they are sober.

REPORT OF J. A. PITRE, INDIAN AGENT FOR RESTIGOUCHÉ AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band, for the past year, has been fairly good. A mild epidemic of grippé was prevalent in the course of the winter, but no serious trouble resulted therefrom. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians have many ways of making a living: they do some farming, work in mills and at ship-loading in summer; several of them act as canoe-men for the American tourists. They work in the lumber wood in winter; the old men make peevie-stocks axe-handles, snow shoes and moccasins; a few women make baskets and fancy work.

Buildings.—Their houses are fairly comfortable and are well kept.

Stocks.—They have some good horses and other animals, of which they take good care.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many of these Indians are still addicted to strong drink, which they get too easily in spite of our efforts. Otherwise their morality is fairly good.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. The majority of them are striving to better their circumstances.

REPORT OF FRANK DOYLE, INDIAN AGENT FOR MINGAN AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good, like that of all the Indians on the north shore. They suffer from troubles of respiration, and bronchitis, and tuberculosis. Under the care of Dr. McDuff the disease does not spread.

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Occupations.—As in the preceeding year, they have hunted for fur-bearing animals during the winter season. Most of them are good hunters. The hunt this year has not brought them much returns; all the same, prices are good. The rival companies on the north shore are paying reasonable prices, especially for the beaver and the marten; but the Indians are not making a great deal by hunting. Some of them have fished for cod; this has provided them with food. Two families from Rivière Chaloupe are fishing as white men do, and this assists them a great deal. The Indians of Mingan hunt the hair seal in the months of June and July. This hunt is fairly good. They eat the flesh and the fat, which is fairly good; the skin is sold; \$2 is got for them, but the price varies often. Also the Indians use the skin to make moccasins.

Buildings.—Many of these Indians occupy houses that are fairly comfortable and fairly well kept.

Many prefer to live in their cotton tents. I believe that their houses are harmful to their health.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals have been fairly good for some years. They no longer drink; the fines paid in 1913 stopped them and especially the liquor sellers.

General Remarks.—These Indians are not making progress; on the contrary they are always becoming poorer; the low price of furs has made them careless. This year again the hunt has not amounted to anything with these Indians. In the month of January they all came out of the woods with the exception of four families who left in the month of August, 1915, to come back in the month of June, 1916, and they returned to the woods after receiving some assistance from the department.

I believe that this year they will have more trouble than usual in making a living, because they cannot get any credit from merchants as in past years. I believe that the department will again be obliged to give them a little assistance this year.

I have not yet the results of the spring hunt, because the Indians have not yet come out.

REPORT OF A. TESSIER, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN, QUEBEC.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Pointe Bleue, Lake Mistassini, Kiskisink and Ste. Anne.

Occupations.—Hunting and farming are the chief occupations of the Indians of Pointe Bleue. The hunt has been mediocre, and to crown the misfortune the Indians have been obliged to sell their furs at low prices. Those engaged in agriculture have fared better than the hunters: their work has been rewarded by a magnificent harvest.

Farm Implements.—The members of the band that are farmers are well provided with the implements necessary for their work, and they take great care of them.

Buildings.—The houses on the reserve are comfortable, and generally well kept up.

Health and Sanitation.—Grippe was severe among the Indians from last fall until the spring; but without any fatal results.

Sanitary regulations are observed in a satisfactory manner.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent and apply themselves well. Their material condition is not as good as in previous years, because the effects of the European war, are being felt up to the present time.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians are still addicted to the bottle; but their number is decreasing.

No serious crime has been committed during the course of the year.

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REPORT OF C. A. MACDOUGAL, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF SEVEN ISLANDS AND MOISIE, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping fur-bearing animals is the only way our Indians have of earning their livelihood. There are no other resources open to them.

Buildings.—Most of the houses the Indian reside in (there are no other buildings—excepting a Roman Catholic church) are in very poor condition and are gradually going to ruin, including the church edifice above mentioned. Seven houses occupied by destitute Indians were repaired last fall (1915) and made comfortable at the department's expense.

Health and Sanitation.—All the Indians are in a very poor state of health. Respiratory troubles and tuberculosis prevail constantly. While living in the woods they enjoy better health than when at the sea shore. An epidemic of grippe broke out in December 1915. All the Indians on the reserve are more or less affected thereby. Those coming in from the hunt catch the disease as soon as they arrive on the reserve. The Indians are fairly clean about their person, but neglect taking any sanitary precautions about their premises.

Characteristics and Progress.—All our Indians are law-abiding. They are, generally speaking, industrious; but some depend altogether too much upon aid from the department, owing to the generous assistance given them by the department in equipping them for the hunt (when the fur catch failed) in 1912-13 and 1913-14, and which assistance was not repaid to the department by the Indians as had been promised. They are consequently becoming indolent and poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—Intoxicants have disappeared altogether from among the Indians since 1913.

There has been only one case of immorality during the past year.

REPORT OF J. A. RENAUD, INDIAN AGENT FOR TIMISKAMING AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—The majority of the members of this band are engaged in farming, but only a few make a success of it; although the soil is good, the returns are not satisfactory. The young men have no interest in farming, because they do not derive an immediate benefit from it. In the summer-time, instead of clearing land for cultivation, they hire on the drive or as guides for the tourists and prospectors. In the winter some members take out stove-wood, which they sell in town, others still do some trapping and hunting; but, as the country is pretty well filled with settlers, the fur-bearing animals are scarce and not much money is made by these pursuits.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those engaged in farming have not all the machinery necessary for the working of their farms; but what little they have, they take good care of.

Buildings.—Not much improvement was done to buildings during the past year, but in general they are comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemics nor contagious diseases during the past year. The health of the Indians, in general, seems to be becoming poorer, and consequently there have been many cases of sickness during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of my agency are in general law-abiding and of good morals. A few are making fair progress but the majority are poor and have not the opportunity of making much progress, for the chief industry of the Indians of my agency is farming and really they have not the means to clear their farms and work them in such a manner as to get the greatest returns out of them.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of my agency are temperate in their habits. There has been no serious case of immorality during the past year, although a few young men have succeeded in getting liquor.

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REPORT OF COL. JOHN SHERIDAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Miemac tribe.

Bands.—This agency includes the following bands: Buctouche, Big Cove, Indian Island, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Eel River, Bathurst, and Fort Folly.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable illness among the Indians during the winter, mostly grippé, but there were a few cases of pneumónia. There were a few deaths from the latter disease and one death from consumption. I have pointed out to the Indians the necessity of keeping their dwellings clean and well ventilated.

Occupations.—The Indians residing near the fishing grounds engage in fishing; those further inland work during winter in the lumberwoods and at stream-driving in the spring. Some engage in farming. A few act as guides for sportsmen. All make baskets and other Indian wares.

Buildings.—All those living on the reserve occupy small frame houses, quite a number of which are well built while others are poorly built affording poor protection against the cold. Their dwellings are kept fairly clean and tidy, and some of them are quite well furnished. The Indians who move away for the winter occupy small shanties, which are generally not very clean.

Those keeping stock have small frame barns, which are poorly built. Nearly all the reserves have a church and a school-house.

Stock.—A few of the bands keep some stock, which does well in summer, but is only poorly housed and fed in winter.

Farm Implements.—A few in each band have implements, which are fairly well taken care of.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few in this agency who manage to get liquor when about the towns, but it is becoming more difficult for them to do so, on account of the close watch on the hotels by the police.

The morality of the Indians is very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are industrious; those so inclined are making a very good living, while others are indolent and are very poor, requiring assistance in the winter. Very few try to save any money. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

REPORT OF B. J. GRIFFITHS, INDIAN AGENT FOR SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Woodstock, Kingsclear, St. Mary's and Oromocto.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this division has been fairly good, excepting a few cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The Indians derive their living from the sale of Indian wares; a few work in lumber woods and in the mills and for farmers. Some farm a little for themselves.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—What machinery the Indians have belongs to the Government and the Indians take good care of it.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly small frame structures.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are mostly industrious and law-abiding. They appear to be improving.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are sober and law-abiding, and with few exceptions they are well behaved.

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General Remarks.—There are a number of Indians located at Upper Gagetown during the summer months. In addition to the above, there are a number of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Indians of the Miemac tribe, that come to Kings and Queens counties during the summer months. Some of them are good workers and do fairly well; others there are who will not work, if they can exist without it.

REPORT OF GEORGE S. HOYT, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—The Indians in this county are all Miemaes.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good for the past year. There was some light sickness among the children.

Occupations.—Their occupations are basket-making, working as labourers and working in the lumber woods.

Buildings.—They have very good frame buildings, most of which are in good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all temperate with some few exceptions. Their moral character is good.

REPORT OF JOHN CAMERON, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Miemac tribe.

Health.—The health of the Indians during the past year was generally good, there being no epidemic during the year. There were five deaths from pulmonary consumption, but I am glad to be able to report that this dread disease is now pretty well under control, thanks to the active measures taken by the department during the recent years towards its banishment.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency follow a mixed occupation of farming, fishing, hunting, and coopering. Many of the young men, during the summer months, seek and obtain work at the industrial centres. Others get employment from the neighbouring farmers, especially during seeding and harvesting time.

Progress.—There is but little progress to report. I regret to say that the Indians are not inclined very much towards progress, and seem quite satisfied with the existing condition of affairs. Many of them would not be able to live were it not for the assistance afforded them by the department.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency have improved in temperance very materially, but there is still considerable drinking among the young men. Liquor-dealers are being closely watched. With but very few exceptions, the morals of the Indians are very good.

REPORT OF REV. A. R. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ESKASONI AGENCY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Miemaes.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in various works, such as farming, fishing, coopering and trapping. During the winter months, they make pit-timber, and in the summer many of the young men hire out as labourers in the Sydneys and around the mines.

Farm Implements.—They take fairly good care of the machinery they have.

Buildings.—All the buildings are frame. They are small, but are well kept and most of them fairly comfortable.

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Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of gripe, during the winter months, the general health of the Indians has been good. They suffered from no contagious disease, and tuberculosis, once so prevalent among them, is rapidly decreasing. There were three deaths in the agency during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and intelligent. Progress, however, is very slow and many of them are very poor and have to be helped by the government.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few, the Indians of this band are temperate and their morals excellent.

REPORT OF ROBERT H. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR COLCHESTER COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Occupations.—The Indians follow various occupations. Those able to do so engage as choppers in the lumber woods, and at stream-driving on the rivers, in summer, and as farm labourers and railway navvies; the hunting season also calls for their attention. Others follow the Indian trades,—coopering, basket-making and beadwork; while many go to New Brunswick in the late summer, picking blueberries.

Buildings.—They have very good frame buildings, nearly all in good repair, and quite comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year was generally good. Tuberculosis still seems to follow in some families. Early last year one case of small-pox was brought to the reserve; but by prompt quarantine measures there was no spread of the disease.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians have for the most part been profitably employed, it being a more favourable year in that respect than the preceding one. At the present time no Indian able to work has any excuse for idleness.

Inquiries for the product of the women—fancy baskets and beadwork,—have come from the United States dealers, anxious to secure supplies.

The enlistment of some seven or eight of the young men in the overseas forces, is a detrimental factor for the reserve, although from a patriotic standpoint no complaint can be made.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little intoxication is in evidence among the Indians. Recent repressive temperance laws will probably tend still further to decrease the traffic.

With few exceptions their morals are good.

REPORT OF J. A. JOHNSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians in this agency has not been very good this year, especially during the winter months, when there seemed to be an epidemic of gripe, which was of a most severe type. The sanitation of their houses and surroundings has been looked after by their chief as well as their Indian agent so that there has been no disease from that source.

Occupations.—It cannot be said that they have any particular calling or trade, but work at anything they find to do. There are a few who during the lawful season fish, trap and shoot big game.

Characteristics and Progress.—They naturally are a quiet law-abiding class of Indians, giving little trouble to the public or their agent. They are inclined to be a little lazy, but this applies to the few and not the many. Their progress during the past year was slow, they being contented to be and do as they did the year before; so to expect any great progress would be out of the question.

Temperance and Moral Reform.—The strict enforcement of our liquor law as applied to Indians and their great devotion to their church has had much to do with the keeping up of their morals.

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REPORT OF R. A. HARRIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR DIGBY COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, during the past year, has been generally good. At the present time there are three cases of tuberculosis. The active measures taken by the department, it is to be hoped, will have a beneficial result. Sanitary measures are generally well observed. There has been no epidemic during the past year.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency follow a mixed occupation. Nearly all of them do some farming. They also make axe-handles and canoes and all kinds of fancy-work. During the hunting season a good many go as guides to sportsmen. I am proud to say that so far six of the young men have enlisted for overseas service.

Buildings.—All the buildings are of frame and in fairly good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and intelligent, although they do not appear to make much progress. The past year has been very hard on the Indians, as it has been hard to find employment; while a good many are very old and would not be able to subsist without assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—The older Indians are temperate and moral. The younger class are more given to drink when they can procure it; but there has been a marked improvement during the year. Their morals are good.

REPORT OF DANIEL CHISHOLM, INDIAN AGENT FOR HALIFAX COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good, except that those advanced in years require constant medical attendance as well as government assistance in the way of food, clothing, etc.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, lumbering, stream driving, making small wares, etc., are the chief sources of revenue.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame, except that the roving Indians adhere to the camp.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Characteristics.—All the Indians are law-abiding.

Temperance.—Many of the Indians will drink liquor; yet they are very rarely seen under the influence of liquor.

REPORT OF ALONZO WALLACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR SHUBENACADIE AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been fairly good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, fishing, small coopering, basket making, making hockey sticks, oars, etc., also many of the Indians work in the woods and mills.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have little opportunity to procure intoxicants; they are fairly temperate. They are morally and religiously inclined, being very attentive at all their religious assemblies.

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REPORT OF J. W. STEPHENS, INDIAN AGENT FOR WINDSOR AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this district are Miamaes.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good with two or three exceptions. There is one case of tuberculosis. Sanitation is fair.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are principally coopering, making baskets, also axe-handles and hockey-sticks. One or two work in quarries, and at the present time two or three are employed in a hay-press.

Buildings.—The buildings are small frame or shacks, which are fairly comfortable except in extreme cold weather.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, law-abiding and respected as a rule.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are quite good.

REPORT OF REV. J. N. McLENNAN, ACTING INDIAN AGENT FOR INVERNESS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Bands.—There are two bands in this agency, one at Whycomagh, and the other at Malagawatch.

Occupations.—The Indians of these reserves live practically by farming, coopering and fishing. Those of them who have horses haul pit-props during the winter months. Very few of them show the right interest in farming, although most of the cleared land on the Whycomagh reserve is well adapted for cultivation.

Farm Implements.—They take fair care of their farming implements.

Buildings.—Nearly all the families of these reserves live in small, but comfortable dwellings. The department has done much to help them in this respect. The school buildings and the teacher's residence are in good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this agency during the past year was very good indeed. Measles broke out on the Whycomagh reserve; but the disease was confined to a few families. Two adults and one child died on this reserve during the year. Tubercular trouble to-day, as in the past, seems to be the great plague of the Indian people. Some precautions are being taken by the people to prevent the spread of the dread disease. Their houses and surroundings are generally clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians of this agency are very industrious indeed; while many of them are very indolent, or indifferent about bettering their condition in life. Many of them seem contented with the bite for to-day, and let the morrow provide for itself. There is no doubt, however, that they are becoming more independent and self-supporting year by year. As law-abiding citizens, the Indian people of these reserves are good. They are kind and inoffensive.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the people of these reserves are total abstainers; while, with very few exceptions, they are all temperate people, and their moral character is good.

REPORT OF C. E. BECKWITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KINGS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations of the Indians in this agency: as labourers, guides, fishing, hunting, basket-making, and coopering.

Buildings.—Their buildings are frame and are comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians as a rule is good. Their dwellings are kept clean and no refuse allowed to accumulate.

Characteristics.—They are law-abiding and are fairly industrious but are inclined to spend their earnings as fast as they get them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

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REPORT OF N. P. FREEMAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR LUNENBURG COUNTY,
NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good, there having been no epidemics. Greater care is being taken in keeping their premises clean.

Occupation.—These Indians get their living by farming, fresh-water fishing, cooking, engaging as laborers, making baskets, making mast-hoops, and stream-driving.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows, hoes and some other small articles are possessed by them, and are well cared for.

Buildings.—The houses and other buildings are all frame buildings.

Stock.—Their stock consists of oxen and young cattle, cows and poultry, and two or three of them have a horse. The stock is well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are with few exceptions, very industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions, the inhabitants of this agency are moral and temperate.

REPORT OF REV. J. D. MACLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR PICTOU COUNTY,
NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, making baskets and pick-handles, and hiring as labourers. Not a few work at the steel works at New Glasgow. Many during the past summer found employment loading steamers at Pictou and Pictou Landing with lumber, and products of Nova Scotia Steel Company. The smelt-fishing was not a success during the past season. The Indians have no boats or nets for sea fishing. This, it is thought, would be a profitable source of employment if they had the means.

The women help in making baskets and moccasins.

Farm Implements.—The Indians take good care of their farm implements such as ploughs, harrows, wagons, and cultivators.

Buildings.—All the houses with few exceptions are frame buildings of small size and fairly comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good. Precautions are taken in avoiding infection in cases of tuberculosis.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious with few exceptions. The younger men show a more progressive spirit and are anxious to secure more permanent and lucrative occupations at nearby industries to build better dwellings and to live up to a higher standard of life.

Temperance, and Morality.—The large majority of the Indians are temperate. There are but few exceptions. Their morals with rare exceptions are very good.

REPORT OF CHARLES HARLOW, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEENS COUNTY,
NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been good except for gripe. They observe sanitary regulations about their buildings fairly well.

Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve make their living by farming, hunting, fishing, basket-making, and working in the lumber woods.

Characteristics.—The Indians in this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

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REPORT OF REV. R. L. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, fishing, coopering of all kinds, hire as labourers, and do a little trapping. Although greater attention is given each year to farming, there is still great room for improvement.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—More of these have been purchased during the year. Good care is taken of them.

Buildings.—Nearly all are framed, they are comfortable and fairly well furnished.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. There were no epidemics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very law-abiding. Very few indeed are indolent. Given an opportunity, they are industrious and strive to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. They are nearly all total abstainers from intoxicants.

REPORT OF JOHN HIPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR SHELburne COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. They observe the sanitary regulations.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in fishing, hunting, making baskets, and hiring as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of frame. They are comfortable and kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding and industrious, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate. Their moral character is good.

REPORT OF JOHN E. CAMPBELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR VICTORIA COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are: farming, fishing, timbering, hunting, coopering, basket-making and hiring out as labourers.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They take fairly good care of machinery and implements.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings are in fairly good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been fairly good; however, the nomadic habits of one family brought scarletina to the reserve, which caused the death of two children and the discomfiture of many others; two others died of consumption. They try to conceal the presence of any contagious disease.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of them are industrious and law-abiding, more of them are so on the principle of "making a virtue of necessity." They are becoming more independent and self-sustaining each succeeding year.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few, if any, of the heads of families drink any liquor or at least spend any money in buying it, but very few of them also would refuse it from another man. There is no liquor drunk on the reserve, but there are three or four who drink all they earn when they get to where it is to be had.

Their morals are fairly good.

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REPORT OF W. H. WIALEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR YARMOUTH COUNTY,
NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—There are five families on the reserve, 16 in number, the rest of the Indians are scattered all over the county.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very poor.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in the making of baskets, mast hoops and axe-handles, also in trapping. Some go as guides in the fishing and shooting season and berry-picking.

Progress.—Very little progress is being made by these Indians.

Temperance and morality.—With few exceptions they are very temperate.

REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR EASTERN
NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Tribe or Nation.—Indian tribes inhabiting the territory over which my supervision extends at present, are the Micmac in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Northeastern New Brunswick, and the Amalecite in Northern and Southwestern New Brunswick.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of measles, which was prevalent in many sections of the Maritime Provinces within the year, visited most of our Indian reserves and caused the deaths of several children. Consumption also, the Indian's insidious physical foe, exacted its toll of lives as usual. Yet, the death-rate was not abnormal.

Close personal observation inclines me to the belief that consumption is not as common among Indians as it was formerly, and, if so, the happy change is no doubt due to improved sanitary conditions, whose principles are becoming better understood by these people from day to day, and as the direct result of persistent education on that point by school teachers, agents, and medical officers.

Buildings.—Several dwelling-houses and other buildings were erected within the year, some of which are not yet completed, but no doubt will receive the finishing touches during the approaching summer months. I note that most of the buildings erected in recent years are well and substantially constructed. The dwellings, although small comparatively speaking, are modern in style and planned with the object of obtaining the most accommodation from the smallest space; facts which surely denote advancement in the scale of civilization.

Stock.—The stock raised by Indians includes horses, cattle, and pigs, but no sheep. They keep too many vicious worthless dogs to make sheep-raising either for themselves or their neighbours a profitable undertaking. Some steps must be taken to compel the owners of such dogs to destroy them.

It seems to be an ambition among Indians to own a horse, and, as a consequence, more horses may be found on some reserves than prudence would suggest or circumstances justify. As a rule they are kind to domestic animals and take good care of those they own. Occasionally some of them undertake to winter more stock than their means would properly afford, but they are resourceful and manage to tide over difficulties arising from a shortage of fodder that would dismay people considered more worldly-wise.

Farm Implements.—Indians who till the soil to any extent are well equipped with farm implements, which are owned also in some cases by those who have very little use for them, and which in the latter circumstances represent money not judiciously spent. These utilities are generally well cared for.

Progress.—Evidences of progress to a greater or less extent may be seen on every reserve. In some places they are quite marked, as one would think on seeing a well dressed Indian with a gold watch chain dangling from his fob pocket, enjoying a ride

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in his up-to-date rig. Further evidences are the erection of dwelling-houses and other buildings as mentioned above, the cultivation of the land, and other forms of improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—The large majority of the Indians make no use of intoxicating liquor; but yet too many of them are much addicted to it, especially in particular sections of the country, where, however, officials are exerting themselves to suppress the liquor traffic with these unfortunates, and it is to be hoped that their efforts may be completely successful in due time.

While there is considerable room for improvement in the moral character of both Miamaes and Amalecites, I would say that they bear favourable comparison in that respect with other classes of the population.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN A. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this province are Miamaes.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great improvement in the health of the Indians, especially for the latter part of the year. The new water-supply and other sanitary precautions undertaken by the department at Rocky Point have been followed so far by beneficial results. The Indians are generally careful to destroy all refuse about their places.

Occupations.—They do not make a great success of farming. Some of them, however, are persevering, notwithstanding the very unfavourable season last year. Some are engaged in fishing, but the greater number still depend largely on the making of Indian wares.

Buildings.—A few new houses have been erected of a better type than formerly by some of the Indians, and as a consequence others are trying to follow along the same lines. They keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—The Indians look after their stock well enough, but the trouble is, they have too little. Only a few will take the trouble to keep cows. Those they have are excellent. I have tried to impress on them the need of keeping cows so as to have milk for the children.

Farm implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making slow progress, but generally are advancing and bettering their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—While they may be classed as temperate and moral, there seem to be periodical relapses. They are much the same as their white neighbours.

REPORT OF G. H. WHEATLEY, INDIAN AGENT FOR BIRTLE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61; Waywayscecapo's, No. 62; Gambler's No. 63; Rolling River, No. 67; Clear Water Lake, No. 61A; and Bird Tail Sioux, No. 57.

Occupations and Resources.—The Indians of the Bird Tail Sioux band, No. 57, are practically all farmers, although a few hunt and trap. They earn their living by growing wheat, oats, barley, and corn; and raise some cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. All work small gardens and raise potatoes, beans, onions, turnips and other garden truck. Other resources are fallen dry wood gathered and sold, also a quantity of big willows for fencing purposes.

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The women make willow baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds for sale. The band also earns considerable money in the sale of senaga-root and wild fruits.

The Indians of the Keeseekoowenin's band earn their living principally by farming, growing wheat, oats and barley. They raise some cattle, horses and some pigs, and a number raise poultry. The band sells its surplus hay and dry fire-wood. All have gardens and raise potatoes and other garden truck. A number hunt and trap and do some fishing, and make a good living from the sale of their fur catch.

The women make willow baskets, rag and straw mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds, they also sell wild fruits and senaga-root, during the season. Some of the young women are excellent needle women and earn good wages at dressmaking and other needlework. Other young women are employed as domestic servants in the homes of good reliable people, and on the whole give fairly good satisfaction to their employers.

Of the Indians of the Waywayseeppo's band, a number farm and grow wheat, oats and barley, raise some cattle and horses and a few poultry. A number hunt and trap, the principal catch being, muskrat, mink and wolf. All have small gardens and raise potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips and other garden truck. The band receives quite a revenue from the sale of the fallen timber on the reserve, and the surplus hay. A number of the younger men work out as farm labourers and earn good wages.

The women make willow baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds. Some of the young women, ex-pupils, work out as domestic servants, and give fairly good satisfaction to their employers.

The Indians of the Gambler's reserve, No. 63, earn their living from the farm. They are up-to-date farmers and have all the necessary implements required on a well equipped farm. They grow on the farm, wheat, oats and barley, raise cattle, horses, pigs and poultry, are well-to-do, and getting better off each year.

The members of the Rolling River band, No. 67, earn their living by farming and raising cattle, some horses, and poultry. A number hunt and trap and fish. They sell the dry fallen timber and their surplus hay. A number of the younger men work out as farm labourers during the seeding and harvest, and make very good wages.

The women make willow baskets, rag and straw mats, moccasins, and do beadwork of all kinds, also tan hides. During the wild fruit season large quantities are gathered and sold at good prices. Senega-root is also gathered in very large quantities during the summer months, it is then dried and sold, netting the Indians a good return during the summer months.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—As the Indians purchase nearly all their own farm implements, good care, on the whole, is taken of them.

Buildings.—Improvements in dwelling-houses are steadily going on. It is now the ambition of each head of a family to deny himself and save up sufficient moneys to enable him to purchase lumber and shingles to improve his log house and make it more comfortable for his wife and family.

There are a number of good stables, storehouses and granaries on each reserve, all in fairly good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been satisfactory. There were no serious epidemics. Measles were prevalent on the Rolling River reserve, and the cases developed were kept well in hand by the medical officer, Dr. Montague.

There have been the usual cases of tuberculosis, tubercular glands, pneumonia, bronchitis, and other minor ills, which were attended to by the medical officers appointed for each reserve. There were a few deaths from these diseases. Every precaution is taken by the medical officers when treating tubercular cases, premises are kept clean as possible and the building thoroughly disinfected. During the

summer months the Indians move into their tents, and their houses are then lime-washed inside and out, and the premises cleaned up and all refuse burned.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the whole are making progress slowly. Those who are steady and persevere on the farm and raise stock are making fair progress. A number, however, seem to have no ambition, energy or foresight, to make their living by cultivating the land, or raising cattle, preferring to follow the old nomadic life of hunting and trapping.

The ex-pupils who have received a good training in the schools, and who have started farming for themselves, are making steady progress. These pupils are assisted by the department when they leave school, in the way of work oxen, harness, ploughs, harrows and other necessary implements. They are allotted quarter sections in their reserves, and every encouragement is given to the young men to make good on their land.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are law-abiding, and are very rarely implicated in any very serious crimes. Their morals, under the condition in which they live, are very good. The liquor traffic affects them seriously, as there are a number who are addicted to its use. There are a number of unscrupulous persons who will purchase intoxicants for them for the profit in it and who act as a go-between for the licensed hotel and the Indian, and it is very rarely that sufficient evidence can be obtained to secure a conviction. There is a special constable detailed for the suppression of the liquor traffic; but, owing to the distance apart of the reserves in the agency, constant supervision cannot be done by the constable.

There were four convictions during the year for selling intoxicants to Indians.

Stock.—Notwithstanding the long hard winter, cattle and horses wintered well. There was sufficient feed and the animals came through in pretty fair condition, with a very light per cent of loss.

The improvement in the class of horses now used on all the reserves, was brought about by the Indians taking a greater interest in cultivating the land, and the result is a better class of work horse, on all the reserves, than formerly was the case.

A number of the Indians take an interest in raising cattle, but the majority do not, preferring to have no responsibility in the care of them during the winter months.

General Remarks.—A number of young men from this agency, ex-pupils of industrial and boarding schools, have enlisted for active service and are now in training in Winnipeg and other points in Manitoba. Their physiques are good, and they should make good soldiers.

REPORT OF F. W. R. COLCLEUGH, INDIAN AGENT FOR CLANDEBOYE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Tribes.—The Indians in this agency are principally Ojibbewas or Saulteaux, with more or less of an admixture of Swampy Cree, and quite a number of French half-breeds belong to the Fort Alexander reserve.

Bands.—This agency is composed of the following bands: old St. Peters, Broken-head, Fort Alexander, Black River and Hollow Water River.

Health and Sanitation.—On all the reserves of this agency an epidemic of whooping cough and measles broke out during the winter, and quite a number of deaths occurred, the Fort Alexander band suffering the most in this respect. The deaths were mostly among the children from the age of three years and under. The Black River band escaped without having one death.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of all the Indians in this agency. Some of the members of the bands also raise some stock, but the members of the Fort Alexander band engage more extensively in stock-raising than any of the other bands. All the members of the different reserves occasionally engage in any kind of employment they can get. During the past winter quite a number of

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the Black River and Hollow Water River Indians have been working at the mines in the Rice Lake mining district.

Stock.—All the bands have some horses and cattle, while the Fort Alexander band has quite a number of horses, cattle and pigs. One Indian of the Brokenhead band has started to raise sheep.

Farm Implements.—Some of the bands in this agency have farm implements, but the majority have not. The Fort Alexander band raises oats, wheat, and barley on a small scale. The other bands do not engage in agriculture; they have only small gardens.

Buildings.—Nearly all the houses in this agency are built of logs and have shingled or thatched roofs. There are some frame dwellings, but very few. The houses are generally comfortable and clean in the inside and nicely whitewashed on the outside. Most of the Indians of the Brokenhead band live in tents during the summer months.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the Hollow Water band are much given to roaming around, but they seem to be contented. Very few of them reside on their own reserve during the summer. The members of the Brokenhead band are mostly pagan and not very prosperous. The Black River Indians are industrious, and quite frequently work in the lumber and wood camps, and at any other work whenever they get an opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians belonging to this agency are quite temperate; but their morality is not of a very high standard.

REPORT OF T. H. CARTER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE FISHER RIVER AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—There are 10 bands in this agency: Peguis, Fisher River, Bloodyvein, Jackhead, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangikum, and Deer Lake. The people of these bands are a mixture of Cree and Saulteaux.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians obtain a living by hunting and fishing, with the exception of those of the Peguis and Fisher River bands, many of whom raise stock, do a little cultivation, and work for white people at various callings.

Farm Implements and Machinery.—The Indians of the Fisher River agency have a sufficient supply of implements and tools, which are used and cared for in a fair manner.

Buildings.—These are in fair condition and are being added to in most reserves.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the Indians are fairly healthy, but a severe attack of grippe during the past winter proved fatal in several cases.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are fairly temperate and moral. With the curtailment of the white man's privilege in regard to the obtaining of intoxicants, a greater improvement in temperance among Indians may be expected.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians character is good, and, if properly cultivated, should result in the Indian becoming a good citizen; but his progress is necessarily slow.

REPORT OF JAMES McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE GRISWOLD AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—This agency comprises two bands, Oak River, No. 58, and Oak Lake, No. 59.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, and they are cultivating their land much better than formerly; consequently they are raising a better grade of wheat. Quite a number of the Indians go hunting and trapping in season. The women do beadwork, make baskets, mats, and moccasins for sale.

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Stock.—Their stock is increasing in number, and a better class of horses is being bred on the reserves.

Farm Machinery and Implement.—The farm machinery and implements in this agency are some of the best that can be bought; it is mostly modern machinery, and the Indians have purchased a new traction threshing outfit, which after a few lessons and supervision they seem quite capable of handling. Practically all the new machinery is kept under cover; the Indians find that it pays to protect it.

Buildings.—They are not only improving the houses they live in, but they are improving the housing of their stock. There have been several new stables built this year, larger and better ventilated than formerly with hay lofts above and gable roofs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been satisfactory. There was quite an epidemic of whooping cough last spring, followed by a number of cases of measles. A few cases of tuberculosis in the first stages have been cured by the doctor.

The Indians have improved very much in the cleanliness of themselves and their houses. Where deaths have occurred from tuberculosis, the houses have been disinfected. They are also taking better care of their children's health.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and are getting more self-reliant every year. Quite a number of them have wheat to sell all the year round; whereas they used to sell it all at once and waste their money. Now they put in a good stock of flour and other necessities in the fall. They are showing improvement and making progress. The corn crop was a partial failure owing to the frost last June.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians in this agency are temperate; there have been a few cases of intemperance, but these have been off the reserves and not more than could be expected owing to the condition of things at present.

The standard of morality is fairly good.

REPORT OF J. JONES, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—In this agency we have seven bands, namely, Norway House, Cross Lake, Split Lake, Nelson House, Oxford House, God's Lake, and Island Lake.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are: hunting, trapping, fishing, tripping, cutting cord-wood, making fishnets and snowshoes, and building skiffs. The women are skilful in silk work, such as in making moccasins, gloves, and skin coats. Some of the Indians raise stock; but this is only in a small way, as the country is not adapted to stock-raising. Potatoes are grown by a few of the more progressive Indians. The resources of the districts are fish, fur and game.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—No farm machinery is used in this agency, as the land is not adapted for agriculture. The implements used are the hoe, pitsaw, and axe, and these are well cared for.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all of log construction with shingle roofs; they are neat in appearance, but too small to be healthy. Efforts are being made to induce the Indians to build larger houses and better ventilated. Three of the houses have been covered with drop siding, and dormer windows added to the upper story.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been a few cases of dysentery among the children. Influenza has been prevalent among all classes; a few of these cases have developed into pneumonia.

Sanitary rules are being observed by most of the people, and yet there is great room for improvement.

Characteristics and Progress.—The transition process is so slow that it is almost imperceptible. The old habits are still in evidence. They are a people who live in the present, spending their all as they earn it. Of course there are a few exceptions, but

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speaking generally, they live without thought of future needs. The majority are industrious, and prefer to work near home. As a people, they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This territory is under prohibition, therefore the temptation to indulge in intoxicants is not placed before the people. Sometimes some unscrupulous white man smuggles in liquor, but I have not heard of any treaty Indian indulging in drink this year.

The morals of the people are of a very low standard; there is room for improvement.

REPORT OF W. R. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PAS AGENCY, MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The Pas agency comprises the following bands: Chemawawin, Cumberland, The Pas, Moose Lake, Red Earth, and Shoal Lake.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the chief occupation of the Indians in this agency. The country not being adapted for extensive farming, without tremendous expense, and as the Indians cannot afford the outlay to farm extensively, they do no more than raise potatoes and a few other vegetables, for their own use, selling what surplus they have. A little is done in stock-raising; but this is discouraging, as at any season we may get high water, which floods the hay lands, as it did last summer, then hay is very hard to get. Several of the Indians are trading for themselves, and are doing fairly well. Some of the younger educated ones are clerking for merchants in The Pas, while a few fish for commercial purposes, and all for their own use.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Very little farm machinery is used in this agency, what machinery and implements the Indians have are fairly well taken care of. I am encouraging and advising them to build sheds in which they can keep their implements and machinery.

Buildings.—These are mostly built of logs, and roofed with shingles or paroid roofing. They are finished with matched lumber inside. Several frame buildings have been erected, and, being painted, are of pleasing appearance beside the log houses.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year, generally speaking, the health of the Indians has been good. While many minor cases of sickness have been treated by the medical officer and medical dispensers, there has been no serious outbreak of any contagious disease on any of the reserves. A light outbreak of fever occurred among the pupils at the McKay boarding school; but by isolating each case to the hospital as it was discovered, and fumigating the school, the disease was brought under control and stamped out, without a single fatality. Refuse from around houses is diligently gathered and burnt. While some are careless in matters of sanitation, the majority keep their houses and surroundings clean.

Stock.—There has been a slight increase in live stock during the past year, the increase amounting to forty-three head in cattle and native horses. No poultry is raised on account of the difficulty in protecting them from dogs. It has been tried without success. Cattle wintered well and had sufficient feed.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and have great respect for any one in authority. Little can be said regarding progress. They have earned more this year owing to advance in prices of furs, and, while they may not be advancing as rapidly as could be wished, they are not going backwards. While there are a few indolent ones among them, the majority are fairly industrious, and are willing to work.

Temperance and Morality.—Speaking generally, the Indians in this agency are temperate. Since the hotel opened, opportunities have been better for procuring liquor, had they looked for it; but I am pleased to say that we have had no more trouble than before. The cases of drunkenness that have come before the authorities have been younger Indians. The elder ones do not have any desire for intoxicants. The police

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are very alert in matters of this kind, and this may have a restraining effect on the Indians, as they respect law greatly; but I consider great credit is due to the Indians of this agency for the way they keep themselves from this curse of mankind, intoxicating liquor.

Root Crop.—Last year with the exception of Red Earth and Shoal Lake, the crop was very light; at Moose Lake practically a failure. The two former reserves had good returns, as the soil is excellent for raising vegetables.

REPORT OF A. OGLETREE, INDIAN AGENT FOR PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES, MANITOBA.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Roseau River and Rapids, Swan Lake, Indian Gardens, Long Plain, and Portage la Prairie.

Occupations.—Grain-growing is the chief industry. The younger men are making good farmers, the older men do some hunting and trapping. Very little stock is raised.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with machinery. They buy most of it themselves, but do not take very good care of their implements.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are built of logs. They are generally comfortable and clean.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency, during the past year, has been fairly good. An epidemic of gripe or influenza visited all the reserves, but not many deaths have been reported.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious; they either farm themselves or work out with farmers in the summer-time. In the winter-time they chop wood.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are temperate; but their morality is not of the best.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live near the city of Portage la Prairie. They have good gardens, and during the harvest they work for the white farmers, and in the winter-time they chop wood.

Most of these Indians are very fond of liquor, but on account of this city being under Local Option, it is now very hard for them to get liquor.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Crane River, Waterhen, Pine Creek, and Shoal River.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Very little farming is done, as the land in this agency is not adapted for grain-growing. Some of the Indians raise a few cattle.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with the machinery they require, but are very careless about their implements when not in use.

Buildings.—Some of these Indians have very good houses; these are kept clean and are very comfortable; their stables are well built and warm.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of these Indians has been fairly good. A severe epidemic of gripe or influenza visited all these reserves;

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but a very few deaths resulted. During last summer small-pox broke out among the Indians of Lake Manitoba reserve, but by the prompt action of the doctor, with the assistance of the Sisters of St. Joseph, the epidemic was soon checked. The sanitary regulations are improving on some of these reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, with a few exceptions, are doing very well. Some of them are increasing their possessions, and their homes are improving in comfort.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are becoming more temperate, but their morality is not improving.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE, MANITOBA.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

I visited all the reserves in this agency at least once during the year 1915-16. The Swan Lake and Roseau reserves, I visited on several occasions. My first visit to the Swan Lake reserve was on April 26 and 27, when the band decided by a resolution, which was forwarded to the department, to expend \$8,000 out of its capital account, in breaking up 600 or 700 acres of the reserve, buying implements, horses, etc., etc. This amount, which was to come out of the capital funds of the band and was for improvements, was advanced to 22 members of the band who wished to go into farming or increase their present acreage. The amount expended in this reserve out of its capital fund, was in round figures \$7,400. This amount is to be repaid to the capital funds of the band by those Indians who benefited, in five annual payments, without interest.

I visited the Roseau reserve on May 24 to get a resolution signed by the band in connection with the breaking of 500 acres and the purchasing of the necessary farm implements, seed wheat, oxen, etc., necessary to farm this increased acreage. The amount of \$4,886 has been expended to date on these improvements, and this sum has been taken out of the capital fund of the band and is to be returned to the capital fund in five annual payments by 19 members of the band, who are to work the new land that was broken. Nearly all of the new land was disked last fall and will be all seeded in wheat within a month. The Indians of this agency had a fairly successful year in farming during the past season.

It is a very fortunate thing for the Swan Lake and Roseau bands that a large acreage of new land was broken up last year, as last fall, the season being a very bad one, hardly any fall ploughing was done in the province. At the time of writing, spring has not as yet opened up in the country, no seeding being done at this date anywhere in the vicinity of the reserves, and from present prospects it will be the first of May before seeding starts in most parts where the reserves are situated. This agency is at the present time almost altogether depending upon grain-raising for a living, as there are very few cattle kept on the reserves, 55 being the total number for the agency, and of this number 53 are owned by the Roseau and Swan Lake bands, leaving only two head of cattle as owned by the Long Plain band. The farm instructors on the Roseau and Swan Lake reserves are taking great interest now in the progress made during the past year in the breaking up of the land. During the year, the Indians as a whole on these reserves have made a fair living, and the war has made little, if any, difference as far as they are concerned.

We are still having more or less trouble with whisky on all of the reserves, all the bands being located in districts where there are licensed hotels in their immediate vicinity. A great many members of the three bands in this agency still lead a very roving life; just as soon as spring opens, they get out and travel around the

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country. A large number of them still take very little interest in the cultivation of the soil, but a number of the younger Indians are seeing that they will have to get to work on the land to make a living, and the experiment made this year in breaking the land will help the young men to see what they can do in the direction of farming. During last year, I bought a threshing-machine for the Swan Lake band, costing in round figures \$3,200. Over \$1,600 was paid by these Indians last fall out of their interest money on this account, and the next payment will be made the coming fall out of the same interest funds. It was a very fortunate thing for this band that the threshing-machine was bought this year, as on account of the very large crop in the country, threshers were very scarce, and, without this machine, none of their grain would have been threshed at the time of writing. A great number of the white farmers in that vicinity still have their threshing to do, but the band has finished all its threshing excepting a few oats.

A farm instructor was appointed for the Long Plain band during the past year. A good residence and out-buildings have been built, and the intention is to try to instruct the Indians in mixed farming. On this reserve they have been doing very little farming, when the quality of the soil and the amount of good land that they have on the reserve are taken into account, and it is hoped that the appointment of this new official on this reserve will have a good effect on these Indians.

The health of the Indians during the year has been good; there have been no serious sickness and just the ordinary deaths from old age, etc.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

I visited all the reserves in this agency during the month of June; Sandy Bay on June 2, Lake Manitoba on June 4, Ebb and Flow on the 7th, Lake St. Martin on the 10th, Little Saskatchewan on the 11th, Fairford on the 12th, Crane River on the 16th, Water Hen on the 17th, Pine Creek on the 26th, and Shoal River on the 28th. I also visited Sandy Bay reserve in March, and spent several weeks at Fairford during the fall of 1915, looking after the building of the new combined day school that was put up on that reserve by the department. The Indians of the Sandy Bay reserve have made a fair living during the year; they are raising a little grain on that reserve now. A number of the younger men in this band are commencing to farm a little. The land is good on the reserve, and they are commencing to see the benefits of doing some farming. They also put up 625 tons of hay during the season and on my recent visit in March they reported that the cattle and horses have been wintering fairly well.

There is no progress to report on the Lake Manitoba reserve. I found things at the time of my visit just about the same as usual. Quite a number of Indians from this reserve work out among the white farmers, and earn quite a bit of money that way. They made quite a sum of money this season in fishing as have nearly all the bands in this agency.

There is no progress to report on the Ebb and Flow reserve, things going just about the same as usual. The great bulk of the male members of this band are out working during the summer season, among the farmers in the Gladstone and Portage la Prairie districts, and make a great part of their living in this way. They also fish and are able to get plenty for their own use and always sell some in the fall and winter.

The Indians on the Lake St. Martin and Little Saskatchewan reserves are not making very much progress, and about all that we can get them to do is to put in a garden. Last year, all the gardens in that part of the country were practically ruined by the early August frosts, and none of the Indians have raised enough potatoes for their own use during the season. Both these bands are in a first-class district for fishing, but this last fall fishing was not as good as usual, and in consequence quite a number of the Indians have had hard work to make a living and keep their families in any sort of comfort. They have been able to get enough fish for their own use, but

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not very many for sale. Prices of fur this year have been better than last, and that has helped them out to some extent, in fact all of their living is made by hunting and fishing. A few of the Indians go out to work, but the bulk of them just stay at or near the reserve.

During the early summer of 1915, I sent in to this reserve, about 50 bushels of fresh seed potatoes, which were paid for at treaty-time. They were all planted, but unfortunately the early August frost killed all the tops, and the potatoes were of no use; so practically all of the potatoes the Indians used during last winter had to be brought in by the stores in that district, which supply the Indians with certain kinds of provisions in exchange for their furs and fish.

There is nothing new to report about the Crane River reserve, which was visited once during the year. The cows that were bought the year before are all doing well, and the members of the band were much pleased that they had invested \$600 in these cattle. At the time of my visit to this reserve, the potatoes were looking very well, but the crop was very poor last fall.

The Water Hen band has done very well during the past year. Fishing was good and a number of the band this winter have made as high as \$500 by the sale of fish. These Indians are very free spenders of money, and what they get for fish does not last very long. They buy all kinds of things, and as a rule when we get there at treaty-time, in June, there is none of their winter money left. They are in a district where there is a great supply of the very best of whitefish, and they also are able to get plenty of hay for their cattle.

There is no progress to report on the Pine Creek reserve. I visited this reserve twice during the year, and had band meetings on both occasions, and, though the Indians are making a fair living, hunting and fishing, there is not much actual progress discernible on the reserve. These Indians do a considerable amount of hunting for fur, and the prices being higher this year, will help them out. The fishing in the district was not very good, so many of the white and half-breed settlers fishing now hurts the Indian. The Indian boarding school on this reserve is quite a help to the Indians, work of one kind or another being available at certain times of the year, during the farming operations of the school.

At the time of my visit to Shoal River reserve, the Indians were just about in the same condition as in the preceding year, having lived very well, and the reports that have come in during the past winter say that the fishing is good and that the Indians had a successful year. This is a great district for the best whitefish, and the Indians are only about 30 miles from the railway, and the buyers come right on to the reserve to take their fish there for shipment. The price for fish this year was just about the same as last, and from reports I have received the Indians have made quite a bit of money during the fishing season.

General Remarks.

All the Indians of this agency depend for a large part of their living on the sale of fish and fur, and now that the railways are adjacent to quite a number of the reserves, they also sell quite a lot of wood as nearly all the reserves in this agency are largely wooded with white poplar and spruce. Sandy Bay, Ebb and Flow, Dog Creek and Crane River reserves are situated on Lake Manitoba. Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan and Fairford reserves adjoin Lake St. Martin. The Water Hen reserve is situated on the river of the same name, which connects Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba. The Pine Creek and Shoal River reserves are situated on Lake Winnipegosis, the latter on an arm of the lake called Dawson bay.

On account of the high prices of cattle during the last two or three years, the Indians on all the reserves have been induced to sell quite a large number of their stock. The number of cattle and horses on the reserve in June last was 1,169 as against

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1,585 in June 1914, a decrease of 476 during the year and the decrease is particularly in cattle. Cattle were high during the year and the Indians were tempted and induced by the buyers to sell. The agent and myself on every occasion have been telling the Indians not to sell their young animals; but when the buyer comes along and offers a good price, the cattle go.

The health of the Indians has been generally good during the year. There have been some slight epidemics like grippe, but nothing of a very serious nature.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

I inspected both reserves in this agency during the year, and found that the Indians were in very good condition and had made a good living off the land. The agency consists of two reserves, the Oak Lake and the Oak River. The Oak River reserve is situated about 6 miles north of the town of Griswold, which is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the Oak Lake reserve is close to the town of Pipestone, which is situated 182 miles from Winnipeg, on the Canadian Pacific railway, southwestern branch. The Indians on both of these reserves depend now to quite a large extent on the soil for a living. The Oak River band has a much larger population than the one at Pipestone and had quite a large crop during the past year. Fifty-three members of this band are farming at the present time.

On the Oak Lake reserve, thirteen members of the band are engaged in farming operations. The members of this band do a lot of travelling around in the spring, summer and fall seasons, and it is very difficult to get them to stick to their farming operations. They were assisted quite materially last year by the department with seed, but the crop was light in that district on the old lands that they had in crop, and the agent intends to see that quite a large amount of their old lands are summer-fallowed, as it is almost impossible to expect a crop by continuing to put in grain on these old fields. The members of these bands raised quite a lot of Indian corn and had in both reserves about 240 bushels. This corn is mostly sold to the seedsmen for general sale to the public for seed. On account of the orders given by the department last season, to see that every available acre was put in, almost all their acreage was in crop last year, and in consequence there was no land whatever summer-fallowed on the Oak Lake reserve. Fortunately, on the Oak River reserve there was about 600 acres summer-fallowed, which will be ready for wheat this spring.

The health of the bands has been good during the year, there having been no serious epidemic of any kind. A large number of the children of the Indians of this agency are put in the boarding and industrial schools, and Mr. James McDonald, the agent, informs me that when the male pupils are discharged, they take more interest in farming and he is sure the result of their education will have a good effect on the future of the reserves that he has in charge. There is a lady now living on the Oak River reserve who has the special duty intrusted to her by the department of visiting the Indian houses and instructing the women about the various duties of house-keeping and teaching them to keep their homes clean, and with a good result, as quite a number of the Indians on this reserve now have things very tidy around their premises. The agent's reports sent in from this agency, every month, are always entertaining and contain a lot of useful information regarding the reserves.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency comprises the following reserves: Waywayseecappo's, 25 miles north of Birtle; Gambler's, 5 miles southwest of Binscarth; Keeseekoowenin, 10 miles north of Strathclair; Rolling River, 8 miles north of Basswood; and the Bird Tail Sioux, 14 miles southwest of the town of Birtle. All these towns are on the Canadian Pacific railway, northwestern line.

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I visited most of the reserves in this agency with the agent during treaty payments of last May, and found that all the Indians had made a very fair living during the year. Most of the Indians in this agency are engaged in farming. The crop during the season of 1915 was just a fair one. It will be necessary for these Indians in the not distant future to break up some new land, as a great many of the old fields are at the present time very weedy and require to be summer-fallowed, badly. They have quite a lot of cattle on the greater number of the reserves, and have put up a large quantity of hay. These Indians do some hunting during the early spring and late fall, but depend upon this for a very small portion of their living, as white settlers surround these reserves, and it makes the prospect of their earning much from this source more difficult every year. The potato crop was poor in this agency, just the same as all over the province of Manitoba.

The general health of the Indians has been good and will compare quite favourably with that of the white settlers who adjoin the reserves. The hospital for the reserves, and boarding school, at the town of Birtle were visited during the year, and the doctor in charge informed me that everything was going as well as he could desire and very few patients from the reserves were in residence during the year.

THE PAS AGENCY.

I visited all the reserves in this agency during the month of July, and found that everything was just about in the same condition as the year before with the exception of the Pas reserve. Nearly all the reserves in the agency are practically at a standstill, showing very little improvement this year over the last one. The members of the Pas reserve, on account of the ease with which they can get lumber and with their own saw-mill, do quite a lot of improvement and one can always see some buildings erected between visits. I have been through the Pas reserve several times during the year, but inspected the other five reserves only during treaty payments. All the Indians in this agency do a large amount of hunting for fur, and, prices being good during this past season, a large part of their income has been derived from that source. They also can get a lot of fish in the lakes and rivers adjacent to their reserves, and we never hear in that district of any shortage in the food-supply for the Indians.

The Chemawawin reserve is situated on Cedar lake, where the Saskatchewan river enters that water and is about 100 miles southeast of the Pas town. The Indians of this band depend upon hunting and fishing for a living, and the progress of the band is slow. At the time of my visit in July, the potatoes were just nicely up and looked well.

The Moose Lake band is situated on Moose lake about 75 miles east by north from the Pas, and the Indians of this band are engaged in hunting for most of the year, and always manage to make a very fair living. The potato gardens were good as usual on this reserve. These Indians take great pleasure in having us go around and see their gardens. A tract of 320 acres of hay-land has recently been given to them, and they are going to make an effort to go more into the keeping of stock and have more cattle on their reserve. The Hudson Bay railway will make the access to this reserve easier in the future, as it is distant from the reserve about 20 miles, and, when it is in operation, there will be no difficulty in getting into or out of that reserve at any season of the year, and, when the railway is in operation, I have no doubt the Indians will earn a lot of money by catching fish for sale. At the present time the fish in their lakes are so far away from market that they are practically of no value outside of what the Indians use for their food-supply.

The Shoal Lake reserve in this agency is situated on the Carrot river about 100 miles west of the Pas, in the province of Saskatchewan. These Indians have quite a number of cattle and horses on their reserve, the cattle number 60 and the horses 15.

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but they depend almost altogether upon their hunting and trapping for a living. They get a great deal of moose meat during the year and are never short of provisions in this part of the country. They also had at the time of my visit some very nice gardens of potatoes and usually grow enough for their own supply.

The Red Earth reserve is also situated on the Carrot river, about 15 miles up the river from the Shoal Lake Indians. These Indians also live in much the same way as those on the other reserves, by hunting, trapping and shooting game. As well, they have a large number of cattle and horses, 108 head of cattle and 36 horses. They have quite a lot of hay-land and put up a lot of hay every year for food for their stock. The soil on this reserve is of a very fine quality and they have every year the best potatoes in the agency. As a rule, every year, the first potatoes we get will be from this reserve, and they are all of good quality. For several years these Indians have taken down to The Pas, in the spring of the year, a quantity of potatoes to sell, being the surplus they carry over from the winter. The Carrot river is now open from the Pas town to the reserve lately granted this band by the department. The first time that I ever went direct from The Pas to the Red Earth reserve by water, without portaging, was during the past year. We were able to take the boat right through and land at the reserve.

The Cumberland reserve is situated on Cumberland lake about 100 miles northwest of The Pas, by river. The members of this band make their living by hunting and fishing. A number of the band live about 30 miles from the main reserve on a small reserve lately granted this band by the department. At the date of my last visit to The Pas, prospectors had just come in from the district north of Cumberland about 50 miles, with reports of the discovery of the richest gold mines in Canada. If these reports prove correct, there will be a great influx into that district, and, as it is a water route, the Indians will be able to earn plenty of money in taking the prospectors in during the open season.

The health of the Indians, as a whole, in the agency, has been very good during the year. There was an epidemic of typhoid fever on The Pas reserve, but no deaths from this cause, all the Indians having recovered.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The agent, Mr. W. R. Taylor, has given close supervision to all the bands in his agency, during the past year, and has everything in the agency office in very good order. He visits the various bands two or three times a year, and his monthly reports are always of very great interest. The cattle in this agency have increased about 60 during the year, and the Indians have about the same number of horses as on the date of my last report.

The past winter was a very severe one in the north country, though there was not as much snow as we have had in the southern parts of Manitoba. The Saskatchewan river was very high during July and August of last year, which caused flooding of a great deal of hay-land through the agency, and all the bands had considerable trouble in getting hay; but from all the reports of the agent, they have been able to feed their cattle, although some members of The Pas band had to buy hay to bring their cattle through the winter.

REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE, MANITOBA.

The office of this inspectorate is located in the city of Winnipeg; its territory embraces the agencies of Clandeboye, Fisher River and Norway House.

Clandeboye agency has the agency office and head-quarters located in the town of Selkirk. The reserves included in this agency are all located on the eastern shore of

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Lake Winnipeg; they extend in a northerly direction about 100 miles from the agency office at Selkirk. There is also within the boundaries of this agency, a small portion of the surrendered reserve of St. Peter's, approximating 3,000 acres, that is held by special arrangement for the benefit of the people of St. Peter's band. The reserves on Lake Winnipeg are severally located as follow at the outflow into Lake Winnipeg, of the following streams: Brokenhead reserve, on Brokenhead river; Fort Alexander reserve, on Winnipeg river; Black River reserve, on Little Black river; Hollowwater reserve, on Winnipeg river; and Loon Creek reserve, on Loon creek. The territory of this agency lies wholly within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

Fisher River agency has the agency office and head-quarters on the Peguis reserve. On the agency site located on the Peguis reserve, and set aside by resolution of the band, for agency purposes, in 1913, there have been erected suitable buildings for a well equipped and well established agency, with ample accommodation for good service. During the past year a good well has been sunk for the use of the agency, and a plentiful supply of good water has been obtained. The territory of this agency is large, extending from Dog Head on Lake Winnipeg, northerly, along the whole eastern and part of the western shores of this lake, and reaching inland from the mouth of the Berens river, so as to include reserves at Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pikangikum, a distance inland of 300 miles approximately, in an easterly direction. Peguis reserve is located up the Fisher river, this stream runs through this reserve, from one end to the other. All the territory of this agency lies within the province of Manitoba with the exception of Deer Lake and Pikangikum, which are in New Ontario.

Norway House agency has the agency house, office and head-quarters established on the Indian reserve at Norway House, closely adjacent to the Methodist mission at Rossville. The area, within the limits of this agency, is very large, and extends north and northeasterly from the north end of Lake Winnipeg. Lying along the Nelson river are located Norway House and Split Lake reserves; in a westerly direction from Split Lake, up the Burntwood river, is Nelson House reserve, on Footprint lake; to the east on Oxford Lake is Oxford House; further east and south on God's lake is God's Lake reserve; and further south on Island lake is Island Lake reserve. All the territory of this agency lies within the province of Manitoba.

The Indians of the inspectorate are located by bands, in the following agencies:—

Clandeboyce Agency.. . . .	5	bands, F. W. R. Coleleugh, Agent.
Fisher River Agency.. . . .	10	" Thos H. Carter, Agent.
Norway House Agency.. . . .	7	" Joseph Jones, Agent.

Total.. . . . 22 "

The aggregate population continues to show some increase, and is very much scattered over the area embraced within the limits of the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate. The mode of travel, in part of the western portion of Norway House agency, will soon undergo some change, by the advent and completion of the Hudson Bay railway; this will, in a measure, reduce the hard-ship and danger of travel, and the expense of transportation, in this part of the inspectorate. As the mode of travel to reach the other parts of the inspectorate remains the same as formerly, it is expensive and dangerous, and is always operated with care, for safety and economy.

During the season of 1915, from June 4 to June 12, I was engaged in making the annuity payments for Agent Coleleugh, of Clandeboyce agency, who was confined to his home by a serious illness. I paid all the Indians at Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River and Hollowwater reserves, and returned to my office at Winnipeg on June 12, and completed and sent in reports on this work. On June 18, I went with Agent Carter, of Fisher River agency, and accompanied him to all the payments on

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the reserves at Bloodvein, Jackhead, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids, Little Grand Rapids and Deer Lake. After witnessing all the payments at the points mentioned, and visiting on the several reserves, I returned to my office at Winnipeg, and completed and sent all my reports on this work. On July 26, I left Winnipeg to join the late agent, J. G. Stewart, of Norway House, and then accompanied him and witnessed all the payments at Cross Lake, Split Lake and Nelson House, I also inspected these reserves. The whole treaty party returned to Cross Lake; here I parted with the agent; he went to Oxford House, God's Lake and Island Lake, accompanied by the doctor, and completed the payments at these points, and returned to Norway House on September 4. I visited and inspected the new boarding school building that was in course of erection at Cross Lake under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, also the day school under the auspices of the Methodist Church. I then returned to Norway House and inspected the boarding school operated under the auspices of the Methodist Church there, also the several day schools under Methodist and Anglican auspices there. I also made a thorough inspection of the hospital for Indians at Norway House. I remained at Norway House until Agent Stewart returned, and under instructions of the department I assisted him to complete his work. When this was all finished, I returned to Winnipeg, and was in my office on September 20. As soon as convenient, from time to time, I completed reports and sent them in, covering the matters that I had observed and inspected in this journey.

The journeys I have described afforded me ample opportunity to meet a large majority of the people, at the several points I visited, in the three agencies of Clandeboye, Fisher River and Norway House to talk with them about their mode of living and habits of life, and to inquire about their means of making a livelihood, to see a number of their homes and gardens, to note the condition of the resources of the reserves, and to suggest to them the wishes of the department as to how they could improve their conditions, and in this way become better trained to rely on their own exertions and to utilize their energy and resources to better advantage for their comfort and health. I was also able to observe the relations of the officers and wards of the department; I am pleased to bear witness to the feeling of confidence that exists in this work, and to testify that the business to be done in this work was handled in a satisfactory manner by the several agents, and to the satisfaction of the Indians generally. This convinced me that the agents were well fitted to discharge their duties in a capable manner as the official representatives of the department, and in this way to place the department in a satisfactory position with its wards, the Indians.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe principally, although some Swampy Cree have been introduced by admission and intermarriage; the language spoken is Ojibway, sometimes designated Saulteaux. Swampy Cree is quite commonly used; many of the people speak English fluently.

During the past year, the health conditions of these people have been fair and satisfactory, epidemics have not been prevalent in any general way; locally there have been some outbreaks of grippe, at varying periods, during the past winter, also some whooping cough appeared in one or two localities, limited, however, to only a few cases. We have had the usual troubles from tuberculosis and swollen glands, but not in any particularly excessive degree, as compared with other years. The provision of medical supplies furnished by the department to the several dispensers throughout the agency have been used with good effect in relieving the sick. Dr. J. R. Steep is the medical officer of this agency. His own health, for a time, was not robust; for the time he was unable to travel, but he furnished a good substitute. The doctor visits all points in the agency periodically, and he gives prompt and ready attention to all calls.

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The hospital, established for many years, at Dynevor, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England, in the old reserve at St. Peter's is an institution utilized and operated entirely for the benefit of Indians. The management, during the past year, have added a new wing to the hospital building. This will add twelve beds to the capacity of the institution, when completed. It is a wooden frame building, on a concrete foundation; it is well plastered, and substantial in finish. This new addition will be used for tubercular patients, principally. It is fitted out and planned and equipped to provide the latest and most up-to-date treatment for such cases. The management have also installed a steam-heating plant, which adds to the comfort of the institution greatly. During the coming season, this work will be fully completed. When this is done, the Dynevor hospital should be a very useful institution, ready to meet and provide good service. The management have become well acquainted with the peculiar needs of this work, so that efficient and practical assistance is afforded to many who are sick and suffering from disease, and to many aged, infirm and destitute people—men, women and children—who, on account of their misfortune and condition, require the care and treatment they receive in this institution. The department grants very generous assistance to this work, and I am able to bear testimony to the fact that this institution affords most valuable relief and care to many Indians in a most practical manner.

The movement of Indians from St. Peter's to the new reserve at Peguis, located on the Fisher river, has been going on steadily, but not rapidly, during the past year. The Indians have been fully advised, with reference to this matter, of the wishes of the department, and that it would mean quite a serious loss to them, if they should by delay fail to get the full advantage of the assistance promised, on certain conditions, for building and transportation, when they took residence in the new reserve.

The old and destitute people, widows and orphans, have always received prompt attention from the agent. The supplies furnished by the department for this service have been faithfully and well handled, to the best advantage for those deserving such assistance.

The past winter has been one of the most, if not the most, severe and trying winter seasons experienced in this country. From the beginning, in early November, up to the middle of March, with a very little exception, the temperature has been uniformly low, almost all the time. This has been accompanied by the heaviest snow-fall ever recorded by the government meteorological observatory since its establishment here some time in 1871. These conditions have contributed to make living very strenuous. The potato crops and garden operations, on account of an unfavourable season, were somewhat of a failure. However, under the trying conditions the Indians have been able to make a fair living; game, rabbits and fish were fairly plentiful. The proceeds of their fur hunting operations have been very much better, owing to the improved condition of the raw fur market prices.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe and the Swampy Cree tribe, in the proportion of about two-thirds Ojibway and one-third Swampy Cree. The languages spoken are Ojibway or Saulteaux and Swampy Cree. Many of the Indians speak English fluently.

The health conditions of the people of this agency for the past year, on the whole, have been fair. Up to the end of October last there was nothing to occasion any special mention; since then, there has been an outbreak of grippe passing among the people. This trouble has been more or less serious with young children and the old people; there have been a few deaths, but in proportion to the number affected, the death-roll cannot be specially marked as serious. Reports received from those reserves located at points long distant inland, have been favourable; the sources of

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information have been reliable. The medical dispensers have been well supplied with medicines, which they have used diligently with success. The travelling nurse who worked in and throughout the agency last summer and early spring, did good work. She was very industrious in caring for the sick, and in her endeavours to instruct the people in sanitation and cleanliness, by visiting their homes and speaking to them plainly about these important matters. Dr. Pålsson accompanied the treaty party. He reported the health of the Indians as satisfactory. The Indians of this agency, notwithstanding the very severe winter, have had a fairly successful hunting season. The prices of furs, for this season, have advanced, so that the revenue from this source was improved, and has proved to be a boon to the hunters and their families. Fish, game and rabbits have abounded, so there was a fair food supply from these. Owing to an unfavourable season, which was quite general, many of the Indian gardens did not result well. This was discouraging as well as unfortunate. No cases of severe destitution have been reported; there have been some hardships, but for such a severe winter they were comparatively light.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Swampy Cree tribe. There is a small proportion of Ojibway. The language spoken is principally Swampy Cree. A number of the Indians understand and speak English well.

From month to month during the past year I have received reports of the health conditions of the Indians of this agency. On the whole, these have been quite satisfactory. Dr. H. C. Norquay is the medical officer of this agency. He looks after this side of the work. He has associated with him a trained nurse. The hospital at Norway House has been in operation for some time, it is a good institution, well equipped, now well officered, and well supplied with all that goes to make it splendidly efficient to do good work. Dr. Norquay here treats many of the sick. He is ably seconded in this good work by the nurse, Mrs. Dent, a fine woman, well fitted by training and temperament to be most efficient in her duty. This organization, the institution and the staff, as now made up, meets the needs of the sick and suffering in this district and surrounding country in a satisfactory way. The appointment of field matrons at Cross Lake, Split Lake and Nelson House is another move for the benefit of the Indians that the department has sanctioned. Those who have been appointed are good women, who have for some years been accustomed to this work. The position is now more definitely organized, and will be of benefit to the Indians. Dr. Norquay accompanied the treaty party through the whole trip for the season of 1915. He reported that he found the health conditions of the Indians located on inland reserves generally satisfactory.

It would appear, from the reports that I have received from the more remote parts of this far distant district, that the Indians have been able to pass a fairly good winter, notwithstanding the undue severity of the conditions that have prevailed this winter throughout the district. Fur hunting has been quite successful, the fur-bearing animals have been quite plentiful, the prices that have obtained for their fur catch have ruled much higher than during the winter of 1914-1915. These enhanced prices have increased the incomes of the hunters, so that they have been able to make better provision for themselves and their families. Fish, rabbits and game have also been plentiful, so that this source of food supply has been good. No cases of severe destitution were reported. So far as I have been able to learn, the supplies furnished by the department for destitute calls have been available in a provident manner.

The building and partial operation of the Hudson's Bay railway has been of some benefit to the people who live near this great work; it has afforded some employ-

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ment to a number of them. It has also been a factor in reducing the cost of supplies that these people purchase. It has also given a better market for their furs indirectly, as the buyers can get in more easily. So far, therefore, the advent of this work has helped the Indians in a material way. The moral effect has not become apparent so far.

HUDSON BAY AGENCY.

Located in this agency there are two reserves, York Factory and Churchill; both lie along the west shore of Hudson bay.

At the time of writing, no regular agent has been appointed to look after this work. The supervision of the work is under the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The report of the work submitted by them will no doubt give full details covering all conditions in this district.

The Indians live exclusively by hunting and fishing, and they live under conditions that are not capable of much development.

No adverse reports of the health conditions of these people have been received.

The people of York Factory belong principally to the Swampy Cree tribe; the people of Churchill are of the Chipewyan tribe.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have not much to add under this head, as I have endeavoured to cover under the several heads all the information I could. I might, however, make the statement that the traffic in intoxicants with Indians has been the most prolific sources of any difficulties that arise in dealing with the problem of caring for the Indians. The wave of prohibitory action that seems to be now general throughout the country, will no doubt have a timely effect in the control of this traffic. The officers who have to deal with this matter have been active and energetic in following up and punishing any infractions of the regulations governing this traffic.

I have to report that a number of the Indians have enlisted under the colours, and have taken their places in the ranks for active service. Some are now on the firing line, and some on the way there, and more are training. This action is altogether voluntary, and is the outcome of the desire on the part of the Indians to defend their King and country; the spirit of loyalty is commendable.

The Indians have expressed appreciation of the treatment accorded to them by the department in the very apparent determination to keep faith with them, and a readiness to redeem all promises made in treaty, and to care for, protect, and watch over them.

REPORT OF THOS. WM. HARRIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT SIMPSON AGENCY, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the past year, and no epidemics have been prevalent. There have been eight deaths, of which three were caused by consumption, two by pneumonia, two by tumour and one by softening of the brain. The Indians who live in tents are careful to keep their tents clean, and to change place, when necessary, but those who have houses leave much to be desired in the way of sanitation.

Occupations.—All the Indians of this agency are hunters and trappers. The fall in the prices of all kinds of fur, consequent upon the European war, has greatly diminished their revenue, for the past two years. Moose seem to be getting scarce throughout the country, and rabbits have almost entirely disappeared. The fishing is poor, and in winter no fish can be caught in the small lakes within the section of coun-

try frequented by the Indians of this place. The Indians are willing to work at anything, when they can find anyone to employ them, but the demand for labour is small. Those who have houses have usually a small plot of land on which they raise a few potatoes; but, as they leave their houses in the winter to hunt, the potatoes freeze, and they are obliged to apply for seed each spring. The land along the banks of the Mackenzie river, is well adapted for the growth of potatoes and other vegetables, and the long hours of sunlight in summer hasten maturity.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians do not possess any machinery of any kind, except an occasional spade; nor do they require any at present, their farming operations being few and simple.

Buildings.—Nearly all the well-to-do Indians have small houses or shacks, in which they spend a portion of the winter. These shacks are built of logs, roofed with poles, covered with mud, or in some cases, pine bark, and form a good protection against the severity of the Northern winter. In summer they all live in tents, and move from place to place, as the exigencies of their search for food demand.

Characteristics and Progress.—A want of initiative and of energy seems to be the most noticeable characteristic of these people. When engaged to work by others, they give satisfaction; but they are very lazy in performing their every day duties, when left to themselves. They are law-abiding and amenable to reason, and have a great respect for the uniform of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. They have, unfortunately, certain old superstitions, which have a tendency to retard their progress; but these will be eradicated in time, as has been the case with the Indians of the prairies. As hunters, the young men now growing up do not seem to compare favourably with their fathers; but this may be due, at least in part, to the fact that game is becoming scarcer.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no intoxication among the Indians of this place. In former times, they made a kind of beer, but this habit has been entirely discontinued, as far as can be learned, since the advent of a detachment of police. Their morals are improving, and the former practice of changing wives is now unknown. For a number of years, these people have been strictly monogamous. While given to exaggeration, they are not fundamentally untruthful, and cases of theft are rare. There appears to be no reason why the Indians of this agency should not become as self-supporting and independent as those in other parts of Canada.

REPORT OF GERALD CARD, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT SMITH AGENCY, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Chipewyan, Fond du Lac (Lake Athabaska), Fort Chipewyan, Fort Fitzgerald, Fort Smith, and Great Slave Lake; Cree, Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan; Slave, Hay River and Great Slave Lake; Dogrib, Great Slave Lake; Yellowknife, Great Slave Lake.

Occupations.—Practically all the Indians in this agency live by hunting, trapping and fishing. The fishing is either for the Indian's maintenance or for the company for whom he is working. No fish are sold, as nobody ever catches enough. So far, the fur trade has been the only industry in this agency.

Stock.—Apart from a few Indians at Fort Smith, and at Fort Fitzgerald, the Indians in this agency own no stock, except dogs. At the above places there are a few horses.

As there is abundant grazing in the country west of Fort Smith, and transportation facilities are becoming improved, the Indians are beginning to ask for the stock that, they say, was promised them, when they made treaty with the Government.

Farm Implements.—As in the case of stock, only a few Indians at Fort Smith and Fort Fitzgerald own any farm implements. At these places a few own wagons.

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Buildings.—The majority of the Indians live in log houses. These are fairly warm in winter, and, in my opinion, are not unhealthy where they have fireplaces. Few new buildings have been erected during the year, as no lumber or shingles could be bought.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good. There has been the usual amount of sickness when they congregate at treaty-time, and at the New Year, but no more than formerly. No epidemic has been reported. The establishing of a hospital at Fort Smith, under the management of the Sisters of Charity, has supplied a long felt need, which, owing to the size of the district served, and the many infirmities of the various bands, is capable of considerable expansion. Two large tents, recently purchased by the department, will be used at this institution this spring for the treatment of consumptive patients. As in former years, Dr. McDonald, medical officer for the department, conducts, both in winter and summer, an extensive itinerary from Fort Smith. The placing of a physician at this place, together with the establishing of the above hospital, has been a great boon, not only to the Indians, but also to the half-breeds and the white residents.

Very little improvement can be reported on the subject of sanitation; but as the various bands are nomadic in their mode of living, conditions are not so unsanitary as might be expected.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the whole are temperate. No trouble has been caused during the past year by the attempted sale of intoxicants. As everybody is away from the Indians, there is, as far as this agency is concerned, no difficulty in the way of enforcing the law.

With regard to morality, the patient teaching of the missionaries, together with the correct example that they set the Indians, is year by year having a visible influence; were there no counteracting force at work, progress would be much more noticeable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are law-abiding, gentle and timid; but are not progressive. Destitution and starvation are always very near. Fur may be high or low in price, but the Indian is always poor; he believes in an over-ruling providence who will always provide him with moose, and he believes in a paternal government. The arrival of the railway at Fort McMurray, this spring, will bring civilization, so called, very near; conditions will change; but what changing conditions will do to change Indian character remains to be seen.

REPORT OF HENRY A. CONROY, CONCERNING FORT SIMPSON AND FORT SMITH AGENCIES, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FORT SMITH AGENCY.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. A. J. Bell in February, 1915, Dr. A. McDonald at Fort Smith was instructed to act as Indian agent until the arrival of Mr. G. Card in June, who had been appointed as Indian agent.

Buildings.—The buildings at the headquarters of this agency comprise agent's house, office, warehouse, stable and shed; and this year a house for the agency interpreter was completed.

A piece of ground about 1 acre in extent is cultivated as a garden, with good results, although the soil is light and sandy. Good fences are in evidence and the general appearance of the grounds is very neat and tidy. A well has recently been completed, which provides sufficient water for the requirements of the agency headquarters.

Experimental Farm.—Mr. R. Salmon, who occupied the position of clerk during the time when Mr. Bell was agent, also took an active interest in the experimental

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farm, which is distant from Fort Smith about 12 miles. He has, however, enlisted for overseas service with an Edmonton battalion, and, in consequence, at the present time, there is no one filling his place.

I am of the opinion that it would be in the interest of the Department of Agriculture to take over the administration of the experimental farm at this point, as has been done at Fort Vermilion. It is too far distant from the agency headquarters to be well looked after, and, if results are to be achieved from its operation, it would seem desirable to have a farmer resident thereon.

Saw-mill.—Since last year the saw-mill building has suffered some considerable damage due to the collapse of the roof, owing to the sinking of the foundation. The boiler is also showing a tendency to subside, as its situation was too close to a disused well, and, in consequence of the gradual caving in of the surrounding soil, the natural support is giving way.

It will be necessary to have the roof repaired so that the machinery will not be exposed to the weather, and the boiler will have to be shifted. I would suggest that when this work is to be performed, a new disposition of the mill machinery be made, so that logs can be handled more expeditiously than heretofore. Previously logs had to be hauled out on shore and drawn to the loading gangway by means of teams; but, under the proposed plan of constructing the main building, so that delivery of logs can be made direct from the river into the mill, by bull wheel and cable, it would seem to be a good opportunity to arrange for this during the reconstruction that has become necessary by reason of present damage and defects.

The staff of the agency consists of agent, clerk, and interpreter.

FORT SIMPSON AGENCY.

The present agency buildings consist of the agent's house and the barn or stable. The buildings are situated on land leased from the Hudson's Bay Company; but I would suggest that the necessary steps be taken to have a transfer made of lots Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24, comprising in all 115 acres, approximately, from the Interior Department to comprise an agency reserve. This would provide ample ground for farm and agency purposes.

The saw-mill has been in operation for some considerable time, and, besides filling the local want for lumber, it is also engaged in supplying lumber for Providence and Hay River settlements.

The farm work, which is now under the actual charge of the agent, Mr. T. W. Harris, is productive of very good results. The late farm instructor, Mr. Dinnies von der Osten, at one time lieutenant in the 74th Hussars, German army, left the scene of his duties in the winter of 1914, in order to rejoin the German army. In spite of obstacles placed in his way by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, it is understood that he has made his way to Germany. The vacancy created by his departure has not since been filled, and, in view of the very creditable manner in which Agent Harris is discharging his duties, without conflicting with his regular agency work, I am of the opinion that a farm instructor at Fort Simpson is not a necessity.

In lieu of appointing a farm instructor to supervise the farming experiment at Simpson, I would suggest that Agent Harris be authorized to hire temporary local assistance as occasion demands.

The staff consists at the present time of agent, engineer, and interpreter.

REPORT OF THOS. E. DONNELLY, INDIAN AGENT FOR ASSINIBOINE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The Assiniboine reserve is occupied by members of Carry-the-kettle's band, while the Moosejaw Sioux, who are situated at some distance, are under the supervision of this agency.

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Occupations.—The chief of these are farming, stock-raising, marketing hay, pickets and fire-wood. The occupation of supplying fire-wood could be greatly extended, since the amount of wood available is quite large. The wood that is sold is soon replaced by rapid up-growth of poplar, willow, and birch. The revenue from this source is always available, and one that some of these Indians could not afford to do without.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The majority of the Indians farming have a good supply of implements, with the exception of young farmers, who are just starting who borrow from the agency headquarters such machinery as they need, from time to time. These people own and operate jointly a threshing-machine, under the supervision of the farm instructor. Some of the farmers house their implements carefully, while others are very careless with their machinery, but in time when they realize the difficulty in purchasing these implements, they will doubtless take more care of them.

Buildings.—Each year there is a noticeable improvement in the buildings erected by the Indians. A few have good frame houses, on stone or concrete foundation, with vegetable cellars. A greater number have houses with log walls, and frame roofs thoroughly plastered, whitened with lime. The old log cabin, with a sod or mud roof, will soon be a thing of the past. The horse and cattle stables require improvement, and subsequently better results will be obtained, when these stables are made warmer, and the animals will be better able to withstand a severe winter, such as we have just gone through.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fair. In June there was an epidemic of scarlet fever and measles in combination, which attacked a number of children. Fortunately only one death resulted therefrom. The births exceeded the deaths during the year. The younger married women show improvement in the care of their children, exposing them less than the older generation. Tuberculosis is present in Indians in different forms, but, nevertheless, it is remarkable the number of years this disease can be kept in check. A few young people have scrofulous glands, which are being constantly treated by the medical attendant. This disease appears to be gradually decreasing. The Indians are observing the ventilation of their houses, with more precaution. Most of them keep their houses clean, by continuous scrubbing, and disinfecting at intervals. They whitewash their houses as a sanitary measure. These Indians are very particular, often more so than their white neighbours, about having their yards thoroughly raked, and all refuse burned, as soon as the snow disappears in the spring.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, and gradually year by year are improving their financial condition. The educated people are making better progress, since they care for their earnings, and provide more for future needs. I can notice a marked improvement along these lines, which no doubt will continue to improve as time goes on.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate. Their morals are good.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

These people are non-treaty Indians. Some live at Wood Mountain, others in the city of Moosejaw, while others live in the various small towns between these two places.

Occupations.—Many of these people work for farmers and ranchers. Others have settled on a small reserve at Wood Mountain and are raising horses. A few spend a portion of their time hunting.

Buildings.—They do not possess many buildings, but live mostly in tents.

Health and Sanitation.—They appear to be healthy, and do not require very much medical attention.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate in their habits. The R.N. W.M. Police stationed at Moosejaw and Wood Mountain keep a close watch over them. They inform me from time to time that they have no trouble with them.

Their morals are good.

REPORT OF J. A. ROWLAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR BATTLEFORD AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises eleven bands.—Stony, Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Littlepine, Meadow Lake, Moosomin, Thunderchild, Jackfish Lake Saulteaux, Witchehan Lake, and Waterhen. The last three mentioned are not in treaty.

Tribes.—The members of the Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Littlepine and Meadow Lake are Crees. The Jackfish Lake and Witchehan Lake are Saulteaux. The Moosomin, Thunderchild and Waterhen are mostly Crees with a mixture of Saulteaux among them. The Stony bands belong to the Assiniboine or Stonies.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of colds, there have been no epidemics of any kind during the year. The general health of the Indians has been excellent and the population of this agency has shown quite an increase. Due to better conditions of living, tuberculosis is on the decrease. The houses are now kept much cleaner and better ventilated, and those that were erected this year were built on more sanitary lines. One thing that is specially noted is that the mortality among young children has considerably decreased. Due to the efforts of the field matrons, the children attending school are kept clean and well clothed. Altogether the progress shown is very encouraging and shows good results for the efforts made.

Occupations.—All the bands in this agency, with the exception of the Saulteaux, are engaged in farming. During the past year a larger acreage than ever has been under crop, and splendid results were attained. The yield of grain was seven times as high as the previous year, and the grain marketed mostly graded number one and two. Owing to the dryness of the fall, little of the land was ploughed. Considerable new land was broken during the year and summer-fallowing was more general than heretofore. Many of the Indians are engaged in stock-raising. The other industries are hunting and trapping, fishing, and selling hay, wood and willow pickets. Many of them last autumn stacked their grain and went out threshing for the settlers, and by this means succeeded in earning good sums of money.

Stock.—All the reserves in the agency are suited for stock-raising, with excellent pasturage and an abundance of hay. The stock has shown a small increase during the year and has been well looked after. This in my opinion is the most important industry engaged in by the Indians, and the one that will eventually place them in an independent position. Stricter measures are being employed to prevent the unnecessary slaughtering and sale of cattle.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of the Meadow Lake band the Indians of this agency are well equipped with farming implements. They have been purchased by themselves and are as a general rule kept in good condition. The Thunderchild and Stony bands in particular have added to their stock of farm implements this past year, and they are paying for them from the proceeds of their interest payments.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings of this agency are of log construction with shingled or thatch roofs. Those that have been erected in recent years are much larger and better finished than the older ones. During the past year the Indians of the Stony bands have awakened to the necessity of better houses, and there have been four new ones built, which are a credit to their owners. Other members of these bands are now engaged in getting material to build during the coming summer. Most of the houses are supplied with comfortable furniture, which is being added to from time to time.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are for the most part quiet, law-abiding and patriotic. During the past year it was very gratifying to see the interest the Indians have taken in the progress of the war. They have shown this in a practical manner by subscribing over five hundred dollars to the Patriotic and other funds. They have also shown more desire to get on, which is demonstrated by the increased acreage farmed and the large increase in their crops. There is no excuse for any able-bodied Indian to be in want, for those who are industrious live in as much comfort as their white neighbours. Laziness is not encouraged and the thriftless ones are being shown that they must rely on their own efforts instead of continually looking for assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been very few cases of intemperance that have come to my notice, and with few exceptions the Indians are temperate. Their morality is improving and in most cases they are remaining faithful to their wives. I have discouraged them living together without a marriage ceremony, and during the past year all the young people that have taken wives have been married by the church. Although there is still much room for improvement, yet the results achieved in the past year or more are very encouraging.

REPORT OF S. A. MILLIGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR CARLTON AGENCY,
SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: William Twatt's, Pete-quake's, Mistawasis, Ahtahkakoop's, Kenemotayo, Pelican Lake, Montreal Lake, and Wahpaton Sioux.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of the Indians throughout this agency has been good for the past year. As usual, there were a number of cases of tuberculosis, bronchitis and pneumonia, and during December a rather severe outbreak of gripe incapacitated a number of Indians for three or four weeks. The usual precautions against small-pox and such contagious diseases were taken, with the result that epidemics of this description were conspicuous by their absence.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are farming, stock-raising, freighting, hunting, fishing, and trapping. Some of the most intelligent manage to make a comfortable living outside the boundaries of the agency,—for instance, one is an accountant, three or four are excellent carpenters, and two are holders of engineer's certificates.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings inhabited by the Indians of this agency are made of logs. They are, nevertheless, substantially built, and could without much trouble be made quite healthy, and serviceable. It is rather the rule, however, than the exception to find the interior of these buildings both dirty, and untidy. Naturally one finds exceptions, but these are so few and far between that one is apt to overlook the cases that come under this heading.

The barns and different outhouses built by the Indians are of the usual type, and these, like their houses, are mostly made of logs,—as a matter of fact it is difficult thing for one to make any comparison between the two.

Stock.—The stock industry shows an increase in both cattle and horses, and the Indians owners deserve some credit in the matter of caring for their animals during the past year, and especially through last winter, which was most severe.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Individually the Indians of this agency are splendidly equipped with all kinds of farming machinery necessary to carry on the work. Many have complete outfits, large enough in numerous cases to operate successfully farms of two or three hundred acres. While some of our Indians are indifferent in the matter of caring for their implements, the majority, I am pleased to say, take good care of those in their possession.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency are of law-abiding character.

Their progress, however, is slower than one would expect, considering the advantages they have at their command.

Those engaged in regular occupations generally manage to give satisfaction, but this cannot be said of those who only work spasmodically; invariably one finds that the latter class practically includes all ex-pupils or rather a great proportion of them. While it may appear a remarkable assertion, yet I have no hesitation in saying that those pupils who receive assistance immediately after they leave school hardly, if ever, make a success of farming until at least three or four years have passed.

What these young men need more than anything, is farming experience, and this can only be acquired by labouring out with some person capable of instructing them.

After having received such a course of instruction, they would be in such a position that the assistance usually given to ex-pupils by the department, if given then, would be appreciated to the full, and infinitely better results would be obtained all round.

Temperance and Morality.—There were no convictions of drunkenness during the year, neither were there any rumours that drinking was being indulged in upon the reserves. This, however, can be attributed to the fact that the liquor business throughout this province is now absolutely under the control of the Provincial Government.

With the exception of a few cases that are past redemption, the conduct and morals of these Indians cannot be considered below the average.

REPORT OF E. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises four bands known by the following names: Cowessess, Kakhewistahaw, Ochapowace, and Sakimay and Little Bone.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good throughout the year. Tuberculosis or scrofula is the worst disease against which many of these Indians have to contend. Quite a number are afflicted with eye trouble.

Sanitary regulations with some Indians, generally of the old type, are not well observed; but, taking the Indian families as a whole, the cleanliness of their persons and premises is deserving of praise.

Occupations.—Grain-growing and cattle-raising are the chief industries in this agency. Many Indians sell fire-wood, pickets for fencing, hay, and senega-root, in the neighbouring towns. The young and middle-aged men are taking to cultivation of the soil and to the raising of cattle with more zeal than formerly. During the busy seasons of the year under review, quite a number of the young men hired out to the white settlers as farm-hands, and good reports of them in the majority of cases have been heard.

Implements and Machinery.—The equipment in this line is very good. Fairly good care is taken of it.

Dwellings.—Many good dwelling-houses with shingled roofs are to be seen upon these reserves. The low log shack, with mudded walls and sod roofs, is in the majority; but the tendency now when Indians are contemplating building is to build good roomy dwellings with shingled roofs, and to plaster the walls with lime and sand, instead of mud. Every encouragement is given to build good dwellings.

Characteristics and Progress.—Lately many of these Indians are showing a desire to get on. The interest displayed by many in the cultivation of the soil, cattle-raising, comfort of their homes, etc., etc., is very pleasing. The good crop harvested

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and the money made therefrom by the farming Indians was noticed by those who chiefly derive their livelihood from the sale of fire-wood and senega-root, and it is expected that more will take to farming as their chief occupation.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few prosecutions for infractions of the Act in respect to liquor have taken place. If liquor is brought upon those reserves, it is done very quietly, as cause for suspicion of Indians drinking is not noticed by those who are among them daily. As a whole the Indians here are temperate and law-abiding. As regards their morality, if it were not for the bad actions of three or four, the best of reports upon the Indians' moral character could be given.

REPORT OF CHAS. P. SCHMIDT, INDIAN AGENT FOR DUCK LAKE
AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Nut Lake, No. 90; Kinistino, No. 91; One Arrow's, No. 95; Beardy's and Okemassis, Nos. 96 and 97; John Smith's, No. 90; and James Smith's, No. 100.

Tribes.—The Nut Lake and Kinistino bands are Saulteaux; Beardy's and Okemassis are Plain Crees, and John Smith's and James Smith's are Swampy Crees.

Occupations.—On One Arrow's, Beardy's and Okemassis, John Smith's and James Smith's farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations. These Indians also derive considerable revenue from the sale of hay, wood, and fence posts, and by freighting for traders in the North. Some of the older people hunt and trap, and dig senega-root. The younger women make gardens and are taking much interest in them.

During the past summer, the Indians of Beardy's and Okemassis bands put up 15 miles of fence. During the coming summer another 7 or 8 miles will be added thereto, which, when completed will inclose all that portion of their reserve lying south of the Carlton trail. The cost of this is paid out of the bands' funds.

The Indians of Nut Lake and Kinistino reserves depend mostly on trapping and hunting for a living. They do a little farming, but are very unsteady at this work. Like the other bands, they also dig senega-root, for which there is a steady demand, but the price paid during the past summer was rather low. During the past winter the Nut Lake Indians have taken out sufficient tamarac posts to fence in their reserve, which they intend doing during the coming summer.

Stock.—All the bands of this agency have fair herds of fine grade cattle, of which they take good care. During the summer, sales were conducted on the different reserves, when the surplus fat cattle were sold. Competition was keen, and the prices realized were satisfactory. The Indians are being encouraged and advised to increase their herds, which now show a slight increase. Many of the Indians own horses, and though the type they now raise is improving, due to the fact that they are using better sires, it is not altogether a success, as it is almost impossible to stop them from working the colts when they are only two years old. The Indian places very little importance on the size or type of a horse, but on the number he possesses.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The different bands have all the machinery they require to work with. The four bands that farm the most have threshing-machines of their own.

Buildings.—There is a general improvement in the class of houses now being built by the Indians of this agency. The mud-roofed shanties are being done away with, and good log houses, shingle roofed, with comfortable interiors, and large windows are being built.

Health and Sanitation.—With a few exceptions, the health of the Indians has been good. A few families are afflicted with scrofula, and there are a few cases of tuberculosis. During the month of January last, a large number of the older people were laid up with influenza, and five deaths were recorded among the old women. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. Improvement in this line is marked by the number of the women who keep their houses very neat and tidy.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency are law-abiding; they are showing improvement and are progressive; they show a desire to get on, and are taking more interest in their farming. Their stock is better attended to, and the new buildings they erect are more substantial, and comfortable; the layouts of the buildings, which in many cases are fenced in, show that interest is taken in the making of the home.

A number milk cows, and make butter. Cream-separators are in use on the different reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but now that the sale of these is restricted, it is much more difficult for them to procure. The standard of morality is good, and unchanged.

On September 22 and 23 the James Smith's Reserve Agricultural Society held their first annual fair on the Pahoonan Plains on the reserve. Several hundred exhibits were shown. These consisted of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens, geese, ducks, all kinds of field and garden produce, leather, silk and bead work, sewing, knitting, crocheting, cooking, bread and bannock, pastry, jam and preserves, the old stand-by food, pemican, etc., etc. The competitors were members of the society, who are members of the band, and the exhibits, with the exception of horses, were bona-fide property of the exhibitor, and either grown or made on the reserve.

The fair, managed by a committee of ex-pupils, under the supervision of the farm instructor, was a success. A large number of outsiders from the neighbouring country towns and cities were out, and all went home having a different opinion of an Indian reserve fair from that which they had before coming.

REPORT OF THOS. CORY, INDIAN AGENT FOR MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—There is only one band in this agency, the White Bear amalgamated band.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, trapping, and working out for white farmers are the chief occupations.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with all kinds of farm machinery and implements, and take fairly good care of them.

Buildings.—There is a great improvement in the buildings erected during the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a very heavy death-rate in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, all due to tuberculosis in some form. Everything has been done in the way of cleaning up around their houses and every effort has been made to get the women to keep their houses clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and are certainly doing much better from a material point of view.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate, and fairly moral.

REPORT OF CHARLES R. EAGLE, OVERSEER FOR MOOSE WOODS RESERVE, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribes.—These Indians are all Dakotas.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have had no epidemic. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, farming, hunting, and working for farmers constitute their chief means of support.

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Buildings.—The Indians of this band have comfortable log houses with shingled roofs, and some good warm stables for their stock. They keep their houses clean and tidy.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—There is a day school here, which is conducted by the Methodist

Church authorities. The attendance is very fair, and the progress passably good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

REPORT OF W. SIBBALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ONION LAKE AGENCY,
SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—There are seven bands in this agency, known by the following names: Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Kechewin's, Island Lake (Ministikwan), Joseph Bighead's (Lac des Isles), Loon Lake (Makwa Lake) and Chipewyan.

Occupations.—These bands all belong to the Cree nation with the exception of the one last mentioned, which, as the name denotes, belongs to the Chipewyan tribe. The three bands first mentioned follow very closely the same mode of living, their chief home industries being cattle-raising and farming; and, although they do not compare in largeness of herds and quantity of grain raised with the bands of some agencies, still it is gratifying to find that they are making some progress in both lines. During the past fiscal year the Indians of Kechewin's band were able for the first time to take their wheat to the mill to be gristed, yielding a supply of flour of which they are very proud. The feeling of independence evinced by those who had been wise enough to raise wheat and have their own flour, has had a good effect upon others, and we look for still further progress in this direction this year, if we are again fortunate enough to reap so good a harvest. The Onion Lake Indians have also been able to get more flour than in any other year from wheat of their own raising. The members of the Frog Lake band have done but little farming yet, but have more land ready for seed than they have ever had before.

The cattle owned by these bands are some of the finest stock in the country, but they are not increasing in number as we should like them to. These Indians also derive a good portion of their income and substance from hunting, trapping and fishing; and several of the younger men are readily employed by surveyors when they visit this district. The other three Cree bands earn their living almost entirely by hunting, trapping, and fishing; their reserves being well situated for these pursuits.

The Chipewyans are noticeably different from the Cree Indians, and there is no similarity between their languages. While many of the Chipewyans can speak Cree, but very few, Indians or whites, other than the Chipewyans themselves, speak the Chipewyan language. They are in a measure energetic, but at the same time stubborn, especially in prosperity. It is only of recent years that they have undertaken farming; they always have had some cattle which had become very inbred, but are now building up again owing to the introduction of purebred bulls by the department. These Indians have always been great hunters, a pursuit they still follow very profitably. The improvement in the price of furs this winter enabled some of them to be quite independent. Last year and the year before they cut a number of sawlogs, some of which were sawn into lumber last spring, and the work was commenced again in the last days of February this year, and will be continued until seeding-time.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The bands have farm machinery and implements sufficient for their present requirements.

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Buildings.—The Chipewyan, Keeleewin's and Frog Lake bands have mostly good log dwelling-houses with shingled roofs; there being three frame houses on these reserves. At Onion Lake there are several good log houses with shingled roofs, but the majority of the dwellings on that reserve are but shacks. At Island Lake, Loon Lake and Joseph Bighead's the buildings are chiefly pole and sod shacks.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands throughout the year has been fairly good. On the Chipewyan reserve throughout the winter there was a troublesome epidemic of typhoid fever; and to a lesser extent on Frog Lake reserve also. The deaths attributable to the disease were four only. Proper medical attention was supplied and the houses disinfected to prevent the further spread of the epidemic. The annual precaution of cleaning up around the houses in the spring is always done.

Characteristics and Progress.—The working bands are becoming more industrious, especially in regard to farming, and, as for the hunting Indians, they are most industrious in their particular pursuit. The bands are all law-abiding, and, whenever offences are committed, the cause is generally due to outside influence. In general circumstances they are better off now than they were a year ago.

Temperance and Morality.—With regard to the use of intoxicants, there are not many who will not take liquor if it is put in their way; but it cannot be said that any of them are habitual drinkers.

In some respects their morals are loose; but as regards honesty the majority of them are very scrupulous.

Surveys.—The two Cree bands known as Joseph Bighead's (Lac des Isles) and Loon Lake (Makwa) have each had a reserve surveyed for them during the past fiscal year.

REPORT OF M. CHRISTIANSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR PELLY AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Cote, Key, Keeseekoosse and Valley River.

Occupations.—A large percentage of these Indians are occupied in farming and stock-raising, while others earn their livelihood by selling hay and wood to the neighbouring towns. There are still a few who follow the old life of hunting and trapping, and the Indians of Valley River reserve are occupied in lumbering to a certain extent in winter seasons, which brings them a good revenue. The majority of the Indians who were farming this year were particularly successful in harvesting the best crop on record at this agency, having threshed 54,890 bushels of grain, the quality of which was of average standard. They also broke considerable new land. The motive power used in this work was principally oxen and the work performed was as good as that of their white neighbours. The herds of this agency have diminished in past years, but an increase has been effected this year on all the reserves, and by careful supervision the cattle industry should become a profitable source of revenue. In the majority of cases the stock is well attended to, but, of course, there are always a few who do not seem to realize that stock require attention, and they only attend to them as suits their convenience.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Some of the Indians have all the necessary machinery for general farming, while others have not sufficient for their own use and have to depend on assistance from their neighbours. Two of the bands own their threshing outfits, which are operated by the Indians themselves. Most of them are very careless with their implements, being inclined to leave them wherever they were last used and never attempt to repair them until occasion demands it.

Buildings.—A number of the dwelling-houses were improved this year by additions and repairs in general, but very few new houses were built. Although in some cases the buildings are small, most of them are comfortable.

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Health and Sanitation.—There has been no outbreak of any contagious disease this year. All the Indians enjoyed the best of health during the summer months; but, owing to the extreme cold weather during the winter, bronchitis, pneumonia and grippe were very much in evidence, but no fatalities occurred from these sources. There were the usual cases of old-standing tuberculosis and minor sicknesses, and all cases were carefully attended to by the medical officers. Most of the Indians keep their houses fairly clean, and are beginning to realize the necessity of sanitation.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are quite a number of the younger men in each band who are ambitious and are making good progress in agricultural pursuits, but the influence of the older people with their old-time superstitions and beliefs is very detrimental to the advancement of the progressive ones. All the Indians of this agency are of a law-abiding and peaceful nature, and their behaviour has been as good as could be expected. As the results of their efforts in farming will show, they have made very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Regarding intemperance, it is gratifying to note that this evil is on the decrease in this agency, only a few cases being brought up during the year, and these were not of a serious nature.

The morals of these Indians are, in some cases, not of the best; but there seems to be much improvement in this respect.

Indian Patriotism.—Since the outbreak of the present great war the Indians have taken a great interest in its progress, many of them being subscribers to the daily papers. The older people who are unable to read constantly inquire at the agency headquarters as to the progress of the war, and a branch of the Red Cross Society has been organized by them recently, and they all seem to be anxious to be of as much assistance as possible in this great struggle. Already twenty of our young men, all school graduates, have enlisted with the 188th Battalion, and several more have signified their intention of doing so in the near future.

REPORT OF H. NICHOL, INDIAN AGENT FOR QU'APPELLE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribes or Nations.—Four tribes are represented in this agency, namely, Sioux, Cree, Saulteaux, and Assiniboine.

Bands.—This agency is comprised of the following bands: Muscowpetung, No. 80; Pasqua, No. 79; Piapot, No. 75; and Standing Buffalo, No. 78.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged principally in farming and stock-raising. More interest is being taken in these industries from year to year. Each Indian has his own herd of cattle, and provides stable accommodation and feed for them. No difficulty is found in getting the Indians to care for their cattle. Owing to unfavourable seasons, high wages outside, low prices for grain, and a ready market for wood, hay and pickets, the Indians lost considerable interest in farming for a time. They are, however, again realizing the benefits to be derived from farming, and the past two seasons show a marked increase in these operations.

Piapot and Muscowpetung bands, particularly, have large hay meadows. Some of the Indians depend upon the sale of hay, wood, and pickets for a livelihood. The number of Indians gaining a livelihood in this manner is gradually decreasing.

Standing Buffalo band unfortunately has very little range for its cattle, and the hay-supply is limited. For these reasons these Indians do not go in for cattle very extensively.

The class of horses on the different reserves is improving from year to year. With few exceptions the stamp of horses varies from the heavy farm type to general purpose.

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Marked improvement is noted in the care taken of the horses. It is quite general to find them cared for properly during the winter, and in first-class condition for spring work.

A few Indians hunt fur-bearing animals during the open season, when prices are high. None of the Indians depend entirely on hunting for a livelihood.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians on the whole are well supplied with farm implements, Standing Buffalo more particularly in this respect. They take only fair care of their machinery and implements. A threshing outfit is owned by the four bands in common.

Buildings.—On Muscowpetung reserve all the dwellings are frame. On the other three reserves they are of log wall with lumber roof and shingle construction. There are very few of the old mud-roofed shacks left, and they are gradually disappearing.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the general health of the Indians has been very good. Apart from scrofula and consumption, there has been no sign of disease or epidemics of any kind. The visible signs of both scrofula and consumption seem to be decreasing from year to year, and I take it that the Indians are becoming more constitutionally fit and better able to throw off to a certain extent the effects of these diseases.

Less difficulty is met with in getting the Indians to keep the grounds around their houses clean. Their mode of housekeeping is gradually improving.

The Indians still adhere to the old log wall and pole roof type of stable. These are quite comfortable, and in most cases are kept very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are naturally of an indolent disposition, but the necessity of having to put forth more and more effort from year to year to provide themselves with the necessities of life, which are always increasing both in price and variety, and a desire to live better, is having the effect of making them more industrious. A marked improvement is noted in their mode of life, and there is no doubt they are becoming richer and more prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—There was only one case of intemperance during the year. It may be said this is not entirely due to the fact that they fear the legal consequences, although it is a big factor, but in a measure due to a knowledge of its evil effect, and a desire to overcome it.

The morals of the Indians are improving, and with very few exceptions no difficulty is encountered in such matters.

REPORT OF WILLIAM MURISON, INDIAN AGENT FOR TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Muscowekwan's, George Gordon's Day Star's, Poorman's, and Fishing Lake.

Occupations.—The Indians in this agency derive their living from farming, cattle-raising, hunting, trapping, sale of senega-root, fire-wood logs and willow posts, making rabbit skin robes, beadwork, tanning hides, and working for farmers and threshers.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required. The chief difficulty with the beginner is in obtaining adequate working stock for farming operations, but I have found that the man who has obtained his outfit through his own efforts takes better care of his equipment than those who have them given to them.

Buildings.—An improvement is noted each year in the increased comfort of their dwelling-houses on all the reserves with the exception of Muscowekwan's.

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Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the year throughout the agency. Cases of scrofula, which was once so common, are becoming fewer each year. This I attribute to better food and more cleanly habits. The rubbish that accumulates around the houses in the winter is raked up and burned in the spring.

Stock.—An ample supply of feed was secured for the stock, and a very few losses were sustained during the past winter. The cattle are in good healthy condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are law-abiding, and with a few exceptions are industrious at those pursuits that are congenial to them. They are in demand during the threshing season, and their earnings during that season amount to a considerable sum of money. They have not, generally speaking, taken a serious interest in farming, although there are a number who are doing very well. The manner in which they prepared their summerfallow and new breaking last year shows a very marked improvement, and a number of the fields of summerfallow are as well prepared as one will see anywhere. The crops on Muscowekwan's and Day Star's reserves were hauled out in July. On the three reserves the crops were fairly good and over 40,000 bushels of grain was threshed. The second growth crops on the fields that were hauled were cut and used as feed for the stock.

REPORT OF W. B. CROMBIE, INSPECTOR FOR NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

This inspectorate consists of the following agencies: Carlton, Duck Lake, Battleford, Onion Lake, and Isle à la Crosse agencies, and Moose Woods reserve.

The annuity payments for the Isle à la Crosse agency were made last summer under the supervision of Mr. William McKay, assisted by Mr. Holroyd as clerk, and Dr. Stuart Reid as medical attendant.

The party left Prince Albert on June 11, and returned via Le Pas towards the end of September. Considerable difficulty in travelling was experienced on account of low water. The officer in charge reported that notwithstanding the falling off in the demand for furs, the Indians were amply provided for, there being a plentiful supply of fish and big game. The medical officer found nothing of a serious nature to report.

The farming industry on the reserves in this inspectorate during the past year, in nearly every case, shews increased activity and extra large yields.

Some of the crops obtained by individual Indians on one or two of the reserves in Carlton agency were very gratifying indeed, and will compare favourably with crops got by white settlers in the immediate vicinity.

The past season ranks as a good one, and it is encouraging to note that the total crop harvested of wheat and oats, in quantity, quality, and average per acre, is far in excess of any previous year. There has also been an increase in the acreage of new land brought under cultivation.

In the Duck Lake agency the total crop got was much larger than formerly, and the average on some of the reserves for wheat was 26 bushels per acre, and for oats 36.75 per acre. On Beardy's and One Arrow's reserves the results obtained were not so good. In the early summer there was an exceptionally dry spell, which damaged the crops, and the yield was low. This condition also existed in the adjoining white settlement, where the yield was about the smallest in the west.

The reserves in the Battleford agency had a much increased acreage under cultivation over any previous year. The average for oats was about the same as formerly; while on one reserve the average of wheat was 33 bushels per acre. Most of the grain was of good quality and graded exceptionally high.

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On one or two of the Onion Lake agency reserves, where grain-raising has only of recent years been begun, the results are gratifying, and the bands, finding the raising of grain advantageous, are steadily increasing the acreage to be brought under cultivation.

On Moose Woods reserve farming operations are still limited, but the acreage of land farmed is increasing.

On many of the reserves the raising of vegetables and the keeping of gardens is encouraging, and in some instances provided a considerable source of revenue.

The cattle industry in most of the agencies is in a fairly good condition, and, with the exception of one or two reserves, an increase is shown in their herds.

As a result of the generosity of the department in supplying thoroughbred bulls, the grade of beef cattle continues to improve, and some of the herds are particularly fine. The result has been that the beef cattle, when marketed, have, in almost all cases, brought an exceptionally high figure.

Most of the reserves are suitable for stock-raising with a plentiful supply of good hay available. On many reserves a considerable revenue is derived from the sale of hay, and on almost all the reserves an ample supply of hay was put up for winter use, with the result that, notwithstanding the severity of the past winter, the cattle came through in fine condition, with a minimum of loss through neglect.

In the raising of horses, however, the same degree of success has not been attained, and, while many of the bands show an increase in the number of their horses, yet the increase is not as high as it might be.

It is worthy of note that there is evidence of a desire on the part of the Indians to improve their dwellings. While there is yet much to be desired by way of improvement, it is interesting to note that they are gradually getting away from the pole shack with the sod roof. On some of the reserves substantial lumber dwellings have been erected, where it was possible to obtain lumber as a result of their own sawing operations. These buildings are well constructed and, in many cases are suitably furnished with modern furniture. On most of the reserves the buildings are constructed of logs; but in many cases the upper part of the building is constructed of lumber with shingle roof.

It is pleasing to note that at least some of these dwellings are kept clean and tidy, and in many of the homes the work of the female ex-pupil is noticeable. In a few instances I noticed that some of the dwellings are not only well furnished, but the windows are kept clean and provided with curtains and window blinds.

The continued efforts of the agents in keeping the subject of cleanliness and ventilation before the various bands, together with the teaching of hygiene in the schools, is beginning to have a good effect, and it is noticeable that, in some instances at least, the buildings are properly ventilated as well as kept clean.

No epidemics of any kind have been reported on the various reserves during the past year, and the general health of all the bands, outside of chronic cases, has been good.

Most of the members of these bands are law-abiding and they are becoming more industrious, and the encouraging results obtained from their farming and cattle industries during the past year have, in many cases, been instrumental in spurring them on to greater efforts.

It is also worthy of note that many of the bands have contributed very liberally to the various funds for patriotic purposes.

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REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN
INSPECTORATE.

PELLY AGENCY.

A change was made in the management of this agency last May,—Mr. Blewett resigned, and Mr. M. Christianson has been appointed in his place.

The Indians of this agency had an exceptionally fine crop last year, in fact, I think it was by far the best they have ever had. As a result, they were very much encouraged. They worked well and prepared a nice lot of land during the summer.

This agency is well equipped with all the necessary farm machinery.

The cattle industry at Pelly has had a great setback from one cause and another. The herds were greatly reduced and, it will take some years to put them back to where they were years ago. In December last I purchased 80 head of young cows for Cote band, with funds of the band, and intend to buy 80 more next month.

I cannot say that I have noticed any marked advancement among these Indians during the last few years. They seem to make a living without much effort, and are content to lead a free and easy life.

The graduates of schools are capable of doing much more than they have done, with the exception of one or two cases, where really good progress has been made.

During the past summer I spent a good deal of time at this agency, instructing the new agent in his duties and supervising the erection of the new school on Cote reserve, which is still in course of construction. I visited the agency six times during the summer.

A large number of the young men from this agency have enlisted, and at the time of writing nineteen have gone, and I understand others are to follow.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

Under instructions from the department, I visited this agency for the purpose of making an inspection, between October 5 and 22.

I also made four trips there during the summer, for the purpose of supervising the construction of twenty-three new houses that were being erected on Muscowpetung reserve. These buildings were paid for out of band funds, and are all neat frame structures.

On Pasqua's reserve the Indians had a fine crop; but on the other reserves it was not so good.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency had an unusually good crop last year, and as a result they put in a very fair winter. There is steady improvement going on at this point, and the ex-pupils are making steady advancement, not only in the way they farm, but in the manner in which they live.

Many of the ex-pupils are accumulating property and are beginning to realize that it pays to give strict attention to farming. The old people, some twenty-five in number, receive destitute rations from the department regularly.

This band is well equipped for farming, having fine horses and good machinery and very few debts, I am pleased to say.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I visited this agency in August, and again in February, for the purpose of making a general inspection. These Indians had a splendid crop last year and have put in a good winter. This agency has made a good showing in the past year, and I think a step in the right direction has been made.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

This agency was inspected by me in March. There has been advancement here in the past year. The Indians are farming better and living in better houses. This band, like most others in this section of the province, had a splendid crop last year, and as a result these Indians were able to buy many comforts and articles necessary to carry on their work.

At this agency I found Indians who took the very best care of their stock, and then again there are others that require constant watching.

The Indians of this agency are comparatively free from debt.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I visited this agency in March, and found it most difficult to get about, owing to the bad roads; but I was able to inspect the two boarding schools, the day school, and three reserves.

I noticed improvement in the way the Indians of Gordon's band have been doing their farm work. This band had a good crop last year, which helped out considerably. Muscowekwan's and Day Star's reserves were badly hailed out and the loss was very great, and as a consequence the Indians of these two reserves were unable to pay their debts in full. However, they sold some cattle and this helped them out considerably. The stabling on Gordon's and Day Star's reserves is very good. On Muscowekwan's there is room for improvement in both houses and stables.

Six Indians from this agency have enlisted for overseas service up to the time of writing.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency had in crop the largest area they ever had, and up to July 22 there was every promise of a magnificent yield. On that date a terrific hail and wind storm completely mowed the crop to the ground, and the loss to these Indians would amount to between \$50,000 and \$60,000. All this land has been brought under summer-fallow, and the largest area in the history of this agency is being put in this spring. Fortunately these Indians have very few debts.

Nearly fifty per cent of the young men of the Colony have gone to war; at the time of writing 15 have enlisted.

REPORT OF J. H. GOODERHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLACKFOOT AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Blackfoot Indians are farming, stock-raising, hay-making, coal-mining, and working for wages for neighboring farmers. We have about 80 farms set apart, of one-quarter section each. These are inclosed by fences. We have also inclosed pastures, yards, and gardens. Road allowances are made round each section. These farms produced over 100,000 bushels of wheat and oats in the season of 1915. We are trying to hold the Indians to good farming. A large number of the band have cattle and horses, from which they derive a considerable income. There is plenty of hay on the reserve for the use of the Indians, and for sale. There are also good deposits of coal, and considerable money is earned by the Indians from the mining and sale of the same. The income of the band is very largely augmented by wages earned from white farmers, and at the same time the Indian is learning how the white farmer works and manages.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The members of this band are learning how to use their implements to better advantage each year, and as they learn their value, take better care of them. They are well supplied, and machinery is well housed and cared for.

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Buildings.—Very little change is being made in the old Indian homes, as the occupants are awaiting erection of new houses provided for under surrender conditions. On most of the farms are well built four-room frame cottages, on concrete foundations, with cellar, good ventilation, and a fireplace in each. There are also wood-shed, wagon-shed, stable for four horses, and hay mow. The majority of the farmers also have portable granaries. In addition there are for the Indian farmers two large storage granaries, one at each farm instructor's, and four large implement storage sheds. There have been a number of good two-room cottages built for the old people, who are also provided with wood-sheds, stables, buggy-sheds and hay mows. All of these, with the first cost of fencing, roads, breaking, etc., are paid for from band funds under surrender conditions.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been very good. There have been no epidemics. The houses, especially the new one, and premises, are kept clean and in good condition. There is no doubt that the regular ration of fresh beef and flour provided for under surrender conditions, contributes to the maintenance of good health.

Characteristics and Progress.—No great change can be observed, except among those who have commenced farming. The farmers are learning the importance of doing their work well and at the proper time. Of course there are some failures, which was to be expected. Many more of the men are now anxious to farm. The farmers bought many good work horses last fall from the proceeds of sale of grain, and are now in a better position than ever to farm well and to extend their cultivated areas. They are also learning to look ahead a little, and for the most part willingly leave funds from their sale of grain to draw upon during the winter, and more especially for expenses during the seeding season. Some of them take remarkably good care of their horses.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band secure considerable liquor, as is evidenced from the number of convictions of drunkenness, and of outsiders for supplying intoxicants during the year. They are probably as moral as the average band of Indians.

REPORT OF W. J. DILWORTH, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLOOD AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, hay-making, and agricultural labour off the reserve.

Farming.—This occupation, started some seven years ago, is now the most important one of the tribe, and last year reached its highest record. Owing to propitious weather conditions, and the well sustained and purposeful effort of the Indian farmers themselves, a large harvest was garnered in good season, and twice the acreage prepared for the coming year's crop as was seeded this year. Also 1,000 acres was broken from sod to allow fourteen new farmers to make a start.

Stock-raising.—The Blood Indians own one of the best beef-type herds in the Northwest. This herd supplies the rationing requirements of the reserve, some 350,000 pounds beef annually.

The horse herds have increased in numbers and improved in quality; dairies discovered amongst them two years ago having been practically obliterated.

Haymaking.—Haymaking, which last year reached record proportions, was this year curtailed owing to the abundance of feed in the district and consequent lack of demand. The Indians, however, in addition to supplying the requirements of the reserve, were able to sell their surplus at fair prices.

Agricultural Labour.—White settlers off the reserve having heavy crops, and labour being scarce, in the first week in August I sent every able-bodied Indian not required to perform the labour on the reserve, off the reserve for three months or

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until the harvesting operations were completed. Some 150 teams and 200 men availed themselves of the labour at remunerative wages and with satisfaction to their employers.

Implements.—These Indians take good care of implements purchased by their private earnings, but poor care of implements purchased for their use out of band funds.

Buildings.—Each passing year sees a marked improvement in the housing conditions. New houses are being built yearly, and all are more roomy, better ventilated and lighted. As a result of this last season's farming operations, a number of new frame houses and stables are in course of erection.

Health and Sanitation.—As there is yearly an improvement in the housing conditions, and as the Indians are yearly changing their diet from one wholly meat to one made up of vegetable and cereal foods, there is an improvement in the general health. Scrofulous cases are less and less prevalent amongst children. Tuberculosis is not so frequently met with. During the year the numbers of the band increased. While the old diseases are not so frequent or virulent in form, yet there have appeared for the first time cases of appendicitis, three patients having been operated upon successfully.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are naturally a pleasure-loving people, and so far in their development, old men especially, look upon the adventurous days of the past as the ideal life. These old men are boastful and vainglorious of their former exploits and adventures. These ideals are being rapidly changed. Each passing year sees them more content to keep up a sustained and purposeful effort at some industrious pursuit. The toil and the moil of a busy life is weaning them away from their former desires, it is encouraging them to make a home, individual and separate from their relations; is developing their physique, mentality and moral habits, and is giving them the stick-to-it-iveness that makes for lasting benefits, independent of help outside their own efforts.

Progress in the direction of applied efforts has been marked throughout the year, in that it has gone a long way towards obscuring the ideals of the past, and decisive in obliterating those acquired instincts that tend to make of these Indians public parasites and private mendicants.

Temperance and Morality.—As the year has been a busy one, there has been much less of intemperance and immorality than has been usual.

REPORT OF GEORGE H. RACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR EDMONTON AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency consists of five bands, the Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Paul's and Alexis'.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising form the principal occupations of the Indians of this agency. All of them do more or less hunting when furs are selling at a good price, and by this means provide themselves with a great many comforts during the winter when other means of income are cut off.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians of this agency are all well supplied with machinery and all kinds of implements, for the most part purchased with their own money, and fairly good care is taken of them.

Buildings.—Good buildings are general with all these Indians. These consist of log-walled houses, with shingle roofs, floored with good flooring. The farm buildings are similarly constructed. During the year Alexander of the Enoch band built himself a fine large horse-stable with a hip roof, planked floor, stalls for five teams of horses, and a harness-room. There is considerable improvement along this line.

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Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians for the year has been fairly good; but through the winter there was a considerable amount of grippe and pneumonia. There were few deaths, however. The usual sanitary precautions are always taken in the way of lime-washing the inside and outside of dwellings, and a careful regard that no refuse is allowed to accumulate around the houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taking all things into consideration, most of these Indians are industrious and make a good living for themselves and families; they are law-abiding and becoming better off every year.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is without doubt the greatest holdback for all Indians; and those of this agency are no better and no worse than Indians of other agencies. It may be said that during the year there has been less drinking going on than formerly; at any rate there have been many less convictions for drinking. The morals improve as the liquor is less used.

General Remarks.—For the first time, there was a considerable quantity of wheat grown by the Indians of this agency. The crop was good and prices realized were as high as, and in some cases higher, than those of our white neighbours. It is also pleasing to state that at all reserves the Indians have paid for all seed supplied them, and for the first time in the history of the agency they have their seed on hand ready for this year. There is not the slightest doubt that these Indians are progressing, as it has been remarked many times by outsiders who pass by and through the reserves.

REPORT OF J. BUTLIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR HOBBEMA AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Montana, and Samson's.

Occupations.—Mixed farming, stock-raising, hay-making for home use and for sale, working for neighbouring farmers, and hunting, are the principal industries followed by these Indians.

The farming area was increased last season, and the result of the crops was also satisfactory.

There are excellent hay meadows on these reserves, and considerable of the earnings are derived from the hay-making industry.

During the summer 156,540 feet of lumber was sawn at the agency mill for the different bands, and this lumber is being used by them in making improvements on their farms.

A large number of the Indians take advantage of the fishing at Pigeon lake, and during the past season the catch was very good.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians have a good supply of modern machinery, and many new articles were purchased during the year. In most cases they take care of their machinery.

Buildings.—Most of the dwellings are of logs, neatly constructed, and generally they have shingle roofs. With the lumber on hand, the Indians greatly improved some of their places. The houses, with a few exceptions, have a fair supply of furniture and are well kept.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good. While there was considerable sickness due to influenza and tuberculosis, no epidemics occurred amongst them. All sanitary precautions are carefully observed.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Their general condition is steadily improving, the farming operations are being followed with more success than formerly, and the herds are showing a small increase.

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Temperance and Morality.—There have been fewer cases of intemperance during the year as compared with previous years.

On the whole the moral standard of these Indians is fair, considering the conditions under which they live.

REPORT OF HAROLD LAIRD, ACTING INDIAN AGENT FOR LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Wabiskau, Whitefish Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Peace River Crossing, Little Red River, Sucker Creek, Drift-pile River, Swan River and Sawridge; Beaver at St. Johns and Dunvegan; Cree and Beaver at Fort Vermilion; and Slave at Upper Hay River.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of most of the bands in this agency has been excellent. There were no epidemics of any kind.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Very little farming is done, but most of the Indians who live on the reserve have fair gardens.

Buildings.—There are none but log buildings on any of the reserves, but larger and better buildings are gradually being erected.

Implements.—Most of the bands have implements for putting up hay, and have also gardening tools. It seems impossible to get the Indians to give the implements the care they should receive.

Stock.—These Indians keep quite a number of horses. On a few of the reserves they have cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in hunting and trapping; otherwise they are indolent. Owing to their manner of living, very little progress is made.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate. Only a few cases of intemperance were reported during the past year. They are fairly moral.

REPORT OF H. A. GUNN, INDIAN AGENT FOR PEIGAN AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Occupations.—The Indians have been engaged in stock-raising and farming. The stock is increasing in numbers and the class of cattle is improving owing to the quality of the bulls we have been getting each year, and the care during the winter months in the feeding of the young cows.

The Indian farmers were favoured with the most successful season since farming started here, thanks to favourable weather conditions and the manner in which they handled their land, by preparing good seed beds by deep ploughing, and the generous use of the disc and drag harrows.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The improvement in the care of their machinery and implements is very slight. Just as soon as the farmers own their implements, a greater improvement should be noticeable.

Buildings.—A few buildings were erected by the farmers from the proceeds of their crops, and a greater increase in building can be looked for as they get clear of debt and have the money to pay for the building materials.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good with the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis. The hospital where the tuberculin treatment is being used is certainly a success with the children.

Their premises are kept clean in winter, and all refuse is raked and burnt and houses disinfected just as early in spring as it is possible for them to move out to their farms or into their tents.

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There have been no epidemics and no particular disease prevalent this year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, and, as they had good returns for their labours last season, they are in good circumstances and getting free of debt.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few addicted to liquor, and, as they had a little more money to spend than usual, there were a few more cases of drunkenness; but the majority are temperate.

Their morality has not improved very much and is not of a very high standard.

REPORT OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, INDIAN AGENT FOR SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan and Beaver Lake.

Tribe.—With the exception of the Chipewyan band, all the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Occupations.—There has been considerable farming and stock-raising on the Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake reserves, the area under cultivation exceeding the acreage cropped last year. The Indians of these reserves also hunt and trap a good deal. On the Chipewyan and Beaver Lake reserves the Indians do little, if any farming, and depend altogether on hunting and trapping. Some of them have small gardens. The Indians of Beaver Lake reserve have some splendid land for farming, but so far it has been impossible to get them to farm. They also have some good hay meadows, but they do not put up much hay.

Farm Machinery.—Most of the Indians of the Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake reserves are fairly well supplied with machinery, but it is hard to get them to take proper care of it.

Buildings.—The buildings on the Whitefish Lake and Saddle Lake reserves are showing a good deal of improvement. On the Whitefish Lake reserve there have been quite a number of good barns built this season, and also several good dwelling-houses.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been very good this year. There have been no epidemics except a few cases of grippe. There have been the usual number of colds and one or two cases of tuberculosis. The prescribed regulations in regard to cleaning up and burning of rubbish have been observed.

Characteristics and Progress.—While there are quite a number among the Indians of this agency who are making some progress, the large majority are lazy and indolent and will not look to the future. So long as they can get enough to eat, they seem to be satisfied.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians are fairly temperate. Their morals are not very good.

REPORT OF T. J. FLEETHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE SARCEE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the whole has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula and consumption, and one death from typhoid fever. The medical officer and nurse attend regularly to all cases. All premises are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—The principal industries are farming, stock-raising, cutting, hauling and selling wood, hay, green feed, and working for neighboring farmers. They earn considerable amounts in these industries, and could earn more if they wished.

Buildings.—All the houses and stables are new, and every family is very comfortable. Their houses are well ventilated, with a fireplace in each, which gives good ventilation; and the bulk of them are kept very clean and many fairly well furnished.

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Stock.—Cattle and horses have done well during the winter on good feed, with a fair percentage of calves and foals. Although the winter has been long and hard on them, they are coming through with very small loss to date.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have not hitherto taken much care of implements, but are improving. They have built a large shed where most of their implements are stored away during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few who are fairly industrious; the rest are gradually improving, and, should we have a good crop this year, it will certainly stimulate them in the future.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of the reserve to the city of Calgary is a great inducement for the Sarcées to gratify their desire for drink obtained through half-breeds, and every effort is being made to abate this evil, which is decreasing. The morals of these Indians are fairly good.

REPORT OF E. H. YEOMANS, ACTING AGENT FOR STONY AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises three bands, as follows: Wesley, Bearspaw, and Chiniquay's.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands during the year has been good; there has been no epidemic or contagious disease. Buildings are whitewashed and premises kept clean. There is a tendency to overcrowd buildings during cold weather.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are: cutting cordwood, hunting, stock-raising, and hay-making.

Buildings.—The houses are usually small, and with few exceptions are of the one-room variety. The stables are merely sheds.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Stony is not indolent, but spends his earnings as he goes along.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and immorality is the exception. Intermarrying is a common custom.

REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES FOR THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

There are eight agencies and nineteen reserves within this inspectorate.

The agencies are known as: Blood, Peigan, Blackfoot, Sarcée, Stony, Hobbema, Edmonton, and Saddle Lake.

The season of 1915 proved to be the best one on record for the Indians who farm. The area under crop was the largest the Indians in this inspectorate ever harvested. Joe B. R. Medicine, a Blackfoot Indian, and Iron Shirt, a Peigan, had the greatest wheat-yields. Both of these Indians had over sixty bushels of high-grade wheat yields per acre. Mike Bear Hat, a Blackfoot, threshed 617 bushels of oats from 5 acres, or an average of 123 bushels per acre.

The good crop of last season has greatly stimulated the Indians at farming. A slightly greater area is likely to be put under crop in this inspectorate next season.

On the whole the cattle industry has been fairly satisfactory. The exceptions are at the Stony and Saddle Lake reserves and where it seems to be a difficult task to keep the Indian from illegally killing immature animals. Years ago the Stony Indians held approximately 1,000 head of cattle, and now 300 head would probably include all their holdings.

The use of intoxicating liquor by Indians has not decreased. The vending of such is to be prohibited within this province after June 30 next, and strong hopes are entertained that this will prove to be a great blessing to the Indians.

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REPORT OF HENRY A. CONROY, INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

I beg to submit my report on the affairs of Treaty No. 8 for the year 1915.

I arrived in Edmonton on May 5, accompanied by Mr. H. J. Bury, Acting Clerk to Treaty No. 8, and, after attending to such matters as the checking of drug and medical supplies for the northern missions, and the purchase of additional equipment for the schools, we proceeded to Athabaska Landing.

At this point we joined the transport flotilla of the Northern Trading Company under the management of Mr. Campbell Young, and left Athabaska Landing for the journey down the Athabaska river on May 19. Owing to the easy stage of water, an uneventful trip was made down the rapids on the river, and McMurray was reached on May 31.

Both the Cree and Chipewyan Indians at this place expressed great pleasure in regard to the arrival of the survey party under Mr. D. F. Robertson, of this department, who had been instructed to plot out the lands that the Indians wished to have set aside for reserves. The lands thus secured are in every way suitable for the needs of the Indians, and, now that the survey work is completed, there will be no further cause of annoyance from white settlers squatting on Indian locations.

When the Alberta and Great Waterways railway is completed to McMurray, there will doubtless be an influx of settlers into this district, and, in my opinion, encouragement should be given to the Indians to locate permanently on their reserves. The most effective manner of achieving this object would be to appoint a farm instructor to have direct supervision of these bands and to grant the Indians a certain measure of assistance in the nature of agricultural implements, seed-grain, etc. The tools sent in this year to these bands were greatly appreciated, and care was exercised that they were distributed only to those Indians who, in the opinion of the headmen, were willing and able to utilize them in a proper manner.

I am pleased to report that there was no unusual amount of destitution during the past winter at this point, and, speaking generally, the Indians of the northern country managed to pass the winter season without undue want or suffering. This state of affairs, I am convinced, is a direct result of the prompt action of the department in taking the necessary steps for relief in September of 1914, and is due also to the loyal manner in which the various officers and members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police discharged their duties in regard to the distribution of relief.

There were 5 births and 8 deaths reported at this point, representing a net decrease of 3, although several of the Indians who were absent last year returned for treaty this time.

Chipewyan was reached on June 7, and treaty paid to 235 Indians of the Cree band and to 348 Indians of the Chipewyan tribe. In the former instance 10 births were reported and 5 deaths, whilst in the case of the latter band there were 14 births and 10 deaths since last year.

There had been no unusual amount of destitution here, although it was reported that the Chipewyan band had not put forward any strenuous effort in the early winter to provide for themselves in a desirable manner; but the officer in charge of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at this place, Sergeant Mellor, managed through his own personal efforts to persuade them to exert themselves in a manner conducive to their own interest, and the danger of widespread destitution among this band was fortunately avoided.

A certain quantity of ammunition was given them under his supervision, and they were enjoined to move to a locality where game was more abundant.

The Holy Angels' boarding school was inspected and a report regarding this is submitted in the school report.

The journey to Fond du Lac, at the eastern extremity of Athabaska lake, was made without event, although, owing to the prevalence of high wind and correspondingly rough water, it took longer than usual.

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Payment was made at this point to 421 members of the Maurice's band, 22 births were reported and 12 deaths. A number of Indians who were absent last year returned for treaty on this occasion.

Caribou had been plentiful during the winter, and, in consequence, the Indians did not undergo any scarcity of food. No effort had been made on their part, however, to dry sufficient meat for their needs in the spring, and, in consequence, on my arrival there was some indication of a food shortage. When distributing the treaty rations I enjoined upon the Indians the necessity of laying aside supplies of meat and fish when these were plentiful, as a protection to them of a food-supply against the time when such would be scarce.

Fort Smith was reached on June 26, and payment made to 244 Indians of the Chipewyan band. Twelve births were reported and 4 deaths, representing a net increase of 8. Conditions at this point during the past winter season had been similar to those at the other posts. Prompt action by the police in the matter of the judicious distribution of the relief supplies left in their charge was sufficient to ward off destitution, and the result was that the band did not suffer any unusual hardship due to the depression in the fur trade.

Payment was made to 146 members of the Chipewyan tribe at Fort Resolution on July 2, to 196 Indians of the Yellowknife band and to 194 members of the Dogrib tribe.

An increase of 5 was noted in the Chipewyan tribe, as 12 births were registered and only 7 deaths. The Yellowknife band had decreased by one, as 5 births and 6 deaths were reported. An increase of 4 was evident in the Dogrib tribe, there having occurred 11 births and 7 deaths since last year.

The Chipewyans and Yellowknives had experienced no destitution during the winter, but one section of the Dogrib band had lived in some degree of want, until word had been sent in to the police at Resolution and provisions dispatched.

The Indians at this point were impressed with the necessity of hunting for game and food rather than trapping furs, for which they received only very low prices.

The boarding school was inspected and found to be in a very satisfactory condition.

At Hay River 96 members of the Slave band received payment, 6 births and 2 deaths being reported, although several members of the band were absent this year.

Many of the old, infirm Indians are in need of assistance in the form of blankets for protection during the winter, and I would suggest that a restricted quantity be sent to the various posts for distribution to deserving cases.

At some of the posts on the Lower Mackenzie a certain amount of destitution was reported as having occurred last winter, but there was none of a widespread character, as might have been expected from the fact of there being practically no market for furs. At Fort Rae caribou were killed in great abundance, in fact, to such an extent that a considerable quantity of dry meat was exported from this post to other less favoured situations.

The general health of the northern Indians was very fair, there being no evidence of serious illness or epidemic. Dr. McDonald also reports that throughout the winter season the Indians by reason of the improvement in their mode of life did not require medical assistance to the same extent as in previous years. It is hoped that this improvement will continue, and I have no doubt that when the various efforts of the resident doctors, missionaries and the department become co-ordinated to a better degree, the results will be very satisfactory.

Inspector C. Rheault, Officer Commanding the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Smith Landing, accompanied the treaty party to Fort Providence, and his services at the annuity payments at Smith, Resolution and Hay River were invaluable, whilst his intimate knowledge of the question of relief and general police administration at the northern posts was of great use to the paying official.

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The return journey was without incident, except for the wrecking of the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *McMurray* on the Rapide de Boyer, on the Peace river. This accident necessitated the requisitioning of the fire-patrol boat *Key* at Smith Landing under Engineer McLellan in order to proceed to the Vermilion Chutes, on the Peace river.

Upon our arrival at the upper end of the Chutes, we were compelled to remain in camp for three weeks, whilst awaiting the departure of the next steamer.

We reached Peace River Crossing on August 24, and, after crossing to the end of steel at Reno, arrived in Edmonton via the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway on August 31.

From this point Mr. Bury returned to Ottawa, whilst I awaited further orders in accordance with instructions received in telegram from Ottawa.

Matters relating to schools and agencies in Treaty 8 territory have been discussed under special reports.

SUMMARY.

There are several matters of special import that I should like to bring before the notice of the department in connection with the affairs of Treaty No. 8.

Necessity of appointing a doctor at Fort Simpson.

I would again strongly urge upon the department the necessity of arranging for additional medical assistance for the northern districts. Dr. McDonald has done great service by trying to cover the entire country for a lineal distance of 1,300 miles, but it is obvious that such an extensive district cannot properly be covered by one man. A local hospital has been established at Fort Simpson under the auspices of the Roman Catholic mission, and I am convinced that a doctor should be appointed at this point, in order to supplement a medical service which, up to the present time, has been insufficient for the needs of the Indians.

Desirability of permitting the resident Agents in Treaty 8 to pay annuities in 1916.

As there are at the present time two permanent officials of the Indian Department resident in Treaty No. 8 territory, I would suggest that in order to increase their effectiveness and add to their respect in the eyes of the habitant Indians, they be instructed to pay treaty in 1916.

Agent Card might be authorized to pay annuities at McMurray, Chipewyan, Fond du Lac, and Smith, whilst Agent Harris would attend at Resolution, Hay River and Fort Nelson.

I would suggest that they be instructed to meet the paying officer at McMurray and Resolution and be in personal attendance at all the treaty points, so as to familiarize themselves with the mode of procedure and method of transacting business. They would then be in a position to undertake this duty in the following year. It is at treaty-time that they would be best able to get an insight into any matters that closely affect the tribe, for on these occasions most of the members of the band are present.

Necessity of securing the adhesion to Treaty No. 8 of the Indians inhabiting the north shore of the Great Slave lake and the Mackenzie River valley as far as Fort Simpson.

I would again strongly suggest that the remainder of the Indians belonging to the Dogrib and Slave bands inhabiting the north shore of Great Slave lake and the upper Mackenzie river as far as Fort Simpson be allowed to tender their adhesions to Treaty No. 8. They have from year to year expressed a great desire to do this, and, as shown in my general report of last year, I am of the opinion that it would be a beneficial matter both to the Indians and the department. I would suggest that next year the paying official be empowered to open preliminary negotiations with the responsible chiefs and headmen, with a view to admitting these Indians to Treaty 8.

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Necessity of appointing a farm instructor at McMurray as a means of assistance to the several bands of Cree and Chipewyan Indians now allotted reserves in the vicinity.

The Cree and Chipewyan Indians of the McMurray band have now been allotted reserves, and, as their lands are in every way suitable for agriculture, I would suggest that they be given some encouragement in this pursuit. These reserves are too far distant from the agency at Saddle Lake to be intimately looked after from that point, and, in consequence, I would recommend that a farm instructor be appointed at McMurray to have general supervision of the agricultural efforts of the surrounding bands of Indians.

SURVEY REPORT OF DONALD F. ROBERTSON.

In accordance with instructions of April 27, last, I proceeded to Fort McMurray for the purpose of selecting and surveying the Indian reserves in that district.

I informed Inspector Conroy, who was paying treaty, that I should be in McMurray several days before treaty was to be paid. (The Indians of that district had been advised that treaty would be paid at McMurray on June 10) so that I could discuss the location of the reserves with the Indians themselves when they were all assembled for treaty. I had my assistant, Mr. H. W. Fairchild, leave Ottawa on May 3 to arrange for the assembling of outfit and party and shipping of supplies. On my arrival at Fort McMurray on June 5, I found that treaty had already been paid, and I did not have an opportunity of discussing the location of the reserves for the Fort McKay band with this band as a whole. However, I located their reserves according to the information I received from Chief Boucher, who accompanied me on this survey and who, Mr. Conroy informed me, was appointed by the band to show me the land they wished to have included in their reserve.

I should have much preferred to meet all these Indians as a band myself, as the method by which this reserve was selected, i.e., by the chief alone representing the wishes of the band, gives them too much opportunity to complain that their wishes have not been met.

On Sunday June 6, I proceeded to Fort McKay. Mr. Fairchild and party had arrived on June 3 and had commenced the work of locating the Indian houses in Fort McKay settlement. In connection with this settlement, the work here was considerably increased by my finding that the Indians desired land on the river at this point and that they had a number of houses in what is now known as McKay Settlement. This was at variance with the information I received before leaving Ottawa, and as a consequence I had not with me any information regarding the Department of Interior settlement survey at that point and lands adjoining same, as information on our files showed all lands desired by Indians in this district a considerable distance from the river.

After locating the Indian houses at Fort McKay and running such lines as would enable these to be cut out of the settlement if such arrangement can be made, I left McKay on June 9 for Namur river near Namur lake about 45 miles west of Fort McKay, arriving there on June 9. Along the expansions of this river a reserve of 5,490 acres was selected for the McKay band.

I then went to Namur lake and there surveyed a reserve of 7,715 acres. Namur lake is a very clear, cold lake, and lake trout and whitefish are plentiful, of good size and of excellent quality. The fish in Namur river, fronting the reserve, are mostly jackfish and a few whitefish. The Indians state that the country in the vicinity of these reserves is excellent for trapping. Situated as they are, back from the Athabaska river, and as the surrounding country is not such as to invite settlement for some

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time, it will be many years before their hunting will be damaged by settlement. These reserves are composed of rolling country mostly covered with poplar, spruce and jack-pine, and broken by muskegs. They are not suitable for farming, as indeed very little of the country in this district is.

After the completion of this work, the reserve for Paul Cree's band at the confluence of the Clearwater and Christina rivers was selected and surveyed.

The situation here was complicated by the occupancy of part of the land desired by these Indians by Geo. Golasky (or Gordon) and Harry Malcolm. These men had made statutory declarations to R. H. Knight, D.L.S., who had just previously to my arrival there, subdivided a portion of the land desired by this band. After considerable negotiation, I was able, however, to obtain a complete release of all claim from both these men, by allowing them to cut hay on this land.

This reserve is composed of 2,275 acres and includes a sufficient supply of hay, some excellent timber. An outcropping of asphalt occurs in Sec. 22 on the Christina river, and game is plentiful in this part. The soil on the timbered portion is good sandy loam, and that on the open part is also good, but more shallow.

When this was completed, I proceeded to Gregoire lake, and there located a reserve of 5,710 acres. About 400 acres of this is fine hay-land, and this reserve is excellent for stock-raising. Frequent burning has considerably impoverished the soil, but a shallow top of good soil remains. Fishing is good in Gregoire lake. Game is still plentiful in the vicinity, although the A. and G. W. railway which is being completed, is only about six miles east of this reserve and may affect the hunting to some extent. Alexan Boucher, a halfbreed, had been squatting on part of the prairie which these Indians wanted, but he had been on the prairie and appeared to me to be endeavouring to be a bona fide squatter; he had four or five buildings and considerable fencing, so that it would have been a very considerable expense to compensate him for his improvements if his land were included in the reserve. Also if the land he occupied had been included, the area to which these Indians were entitled would have made it necessary to omit part of the reserve to the south which was if anything finer land than that which Boucher occupied. As the $\frac{1}{4}$ section on which Boucher has his improvements included a piece of land that chief John Milton claimed as his, but on which he had no improvements, Milton was not altogether satisfied. Gregoire Hainault insisted on his land being on the east side of Gregoire lake, and as R. H. Knight, D.L.S., was going to subdivide on the east side of the lake, his assistant informed me that, if necessary to run a line through the centre of a section in order to cut out his land, he would do so, as it would only involve between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of extra cutting for them, while if I were to go in and cut out Hainault's land before subdivision was brought up, it might result in breaking up $\frac{1}{4}$ sections unnecessarily.

Towards the latter part of my work here I learned that the Janviers, a band numbering 22, wanted their land near what is shown on the map as Bohm and Cowpar lakes, about 50 miles south and east of Gregoire lake. One of the Janviers who came to Gregoire lake while I was working there, informed me that they had made this request of Inspector Conroy several years ago and that he had instructed them to put up notices to warn intending squatters.

As my supplies were just finished and almost half of my pack train unfit for work, I considered that the cost of attempting to go to this place over a muskeg trail which at that season had no frost in it, and survey this reserve, would be considerably greater than the importance of having it done this year would justify particularly as I was informed that it will only be between six to ten miles from the A.G.W. railway when completed, which will be next year, and the survey can then be made for very much less expenditure. In the meantime I gave them instructions to put up the notices which they already had warning squatters, and I also gave Janvier a letter, warning any squatters or intending homesteaders that these Indians would be given a reserve of about five square miles selected from the land in the vicinity of that posted by the

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Indians; I also instructed the Indians to show the letter to anyone who was looking for land there, and, if after that anyone commenced any improvements, to report to the nearest R.N.W.M.P. showing the police the letter and asking them to protect the Indian interests. I also informed Corporal Thorne, of McMurray, of this letter.

Work in this district being completed, I left Fort McMurray on August 7 and reached Edmonton August 12.

REPORT OF R. E. LORING, INDIAN AGENT FOR BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Andimaul, Fort Babine, Getanmax (Hazelton) Glen Vowell, Kisgegas, Kispiox, Kitselas, Kitsegukla, Kitwanga, Kitwankool, Kuldoe, Moricetown, Old Fort Babine and Rocher Deboulé (Hagwilget.)

Occupations.—The main occupation is fishing; and since the prices of pelts have latterly advanced, hunting and trapping receive more attention. During the season quite a number of the people work about the canneries of the coast. Some pack and team freight, and work in the section parties along the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line. Steadily more land is being broken up and fenced, and the area of gardening increased.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of some ploughs, mowers, harrows, horse rakes and wagons, only the common gardening tools are used. The Indians take good care of all their implements.

Buildings.—The old type of dwelling of split cedar is fast disappearing. In most of the villages great improvements are constantly under way. The houses, with out-houses and barns, are of good construction and well placed.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the Indians has been very good. With the exception of periodically occurring forms of influenza, the people were free from any sort of contagion.

Sanitary precautions are being taken in so far as they can successfully be applied. Yearly vaccination and re-vaccination after an interval of seven years, which practice has been followed for a considerable number of years, should largely secure immunity for the future.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally considered, the Indians are law-abiding, industrious and making steady progress along the lines of civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding besetting temptations, under both of these headings the Indians on the whole gave a remarkably good account of themselves in the year just past.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, it may be stated that a general improvement of conditions is everywhere noticeable, and will no doubt continue from year to year.

REPORT OF IVER FOUGNER, INDIAN AGENT FOR BELLA COOLA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Bella Bella, Bella Coola, China Hat, Hartley Bay, Kimsquit, Kitimat, Kitkatla, Kitlope, Rivers Inlet, and Ulkatcho.

Occupations.—With the exception of the Ulkatcho people, all the natives of this agency live close to salt water, and derive their principal sustenance from the sea. They also trap, hunt, and work as hand-loggers, carpenters, and ordinary labourers.

A little farming is done on some reserves, where conditions are favourable.

The Ulkatchos live inland, and are mainly occupied in trapping, hunting and packing.

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Farm Machinery and Implements.—Not much machinery is owned by these Indians; but what they have is well taken care of.

Boats and Fishing Implements.—The natives are discarding the old salt-water canoes, and many build, or buy, motor boats for themselves and in this sometimes go beyond their means. As a rule they learn to operate the engine well. They fish for home consumption with implements owned by themselves. When fishing for commercial purposes, the implements are, for the most part furnished by their employers.

Buildings.—The buildings will, as far as size and outward appearance go, compare favourably with those of white labourers and small farmers. The furniture is generally scant, and the rooms not orderly, judged by our standard.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good on the whole. The winter was severe, however, and many, particularly children, suffered from the minor diseases attributable to sudden changes of weather conditions.

Sanitary rules are not generally followed; but there seems to be some improvement from year to year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian in this agency is gradually becoming more like the white man in appearance and manner. He may be accused of being indolent, at times; but anyone who has seen him engaged in occupations in which he is interested would not stigmatize him as lazy.

Few accumulate money, but most of them acquire property, such as houses, boats and implements. They live extravagantly when they have money, and readily buy expensive food, such as canned goods.

In winter-time they congregate in their villages; while in summer-time they are scattered all along the coast at various employments.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, speaking generally, temperate in eating and drinking, and in this there has been improvement in late years. Their sexual relations are somewhat loose. They are as truthful and honest as can reasonably be expected.

REPORT OF W. R. ROBERTSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Beecher Bay (Cheerno), Comox, Cowichan district, Cowichan Lake, Esquimalt, Hellelt, Kulkets and Siceameen, Lyackson, Nanaimo, Qualicum, Nanoose (Snonowas), Penelakut, Saanich district, Songhees, and Sooke.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, in the canneries, at stevedore work and as day labourers.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Nearly all the bands are well equipped with the necessary farm implements. On the reserves where the most farming is done they have all the latest improved farm implements of every description.

Buildings.—The buildings on most of the reserves are of a very good class, many of the homes being lumber and frame dwellings, painted and well finished.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the majority of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been good. There was an epidemic of gripe during the winter months, and a number of the old and feeble Indians died.

The sanitary conditions are very good. The villages are nearly all situated on the salt water or bank of some river, thus affording good drainage.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians throughout this agency are fairly industrious. Some of them make good use of the land at their disposal, but the majority have not the staying powers to stick to any one job they should have, the Indian wants quick returns.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians of this agency are on the whole temperate and moral; but there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

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REPORT OF JOHN F. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KAMLOOPS AGENCY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation and are called the Chinook Indians; they compose three different tribes, each speaking a different language.

The Adams Lake, Niskainlith, or Halaut, Kamloops, Little Shuswap Lake, North Thompson, or Chuckqualk, Deadman Creek, and the Bonaparte bands are of the Shuswap tribe.

Ashcroft, Oregon Jack, Cook's Ferry, Nicomin, Lower Nicola, and Coldwater bands are of the Thompson tribe. The band occupying the Upper Nicola belongs to the Okanagan tribe.

THE SHUSWAP TRIBE.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Indians of this tribe is mixed farming and stock-raising. They hunt, and sometimes trap on a small scale. Some team and act as freighters, and occasionally as labourers. The majority have in the past few years occupied themselves principally with the cultivation of the land.

Stock.—Every band of Indians of this tribe owns horses and some fairly large herds of cattle, and the indications point to an effort to increase their herds both of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—Nearly all the Indians of this tribe in the agency who are giving special attention to the cultivation of their allotments on their reserves, are fairly well supplied with the necessary tools for their work.

Temperance and Morality.—The pernicious illicit liquor traffic among a certain number of the Indians of each band, still continues its baneful influence. However, only a small percentage of the Indians of this tribe are addicted to liquor. The majority are temperate, and are of good morals. Those inclined to be intemperate are usually found to be of loose morals.

Dwellings.—A large portion of the dwelling-houses of the Indians of this tribe are of logs, but in a few of the villages neat frame buildings will occasionally be found. Some of the log houses are neatly put up, and tidily kept, while others are not only unsightly on the outside, but decidedly unsanitary on the inside.

Health and Sanitation.—Except for an epidemic of grippe which showed itself in a virulent form among the Indians of the North Thompson band, and in a milder form in other villages of the Shuswap tribe, a normal health condition prevailed. The cases of grippe received prompt medical attention, and no fatality is reported in consequence.

Characteristics and Progress.—The great majority of the Indians of the Shuswap tribe are industrious. Those who are devoting themselves to the cultivation of their land are fast becoming skilful farmers, they are handling their land intelligently and are getting good results in the growing of cereals, such as wheat, oats, barley and corn, as well as successfully growing all kinds of vegetables, pease, beans and melons. A number of them have young orchards and are taking excellent care of their trees. A few of the reserves such as Kamloops, Adams Lake and the Niskainlith, have now under cultivation nearly every inch of cultivable land for which water can be secured for irrigation.

THE THOMPSON AND OKANAGAN TRIBES.

Tribes.—These tribes consist of the Ashcroft, Oregon Jack, Cook's Ferry, Nicomin, Lower Nicola, Coldwater, and the Upper Nicola bands.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is mixed farming and stock-raising, hunting game for food, and sometimes hop-picking.

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Stock.—Every band of Indians of this tribe owns and raises horses, some large herds both of horses and cattle. In this particular special mention may be made of the Upper Nicola band of the Okanagan tribe, which occupies both the Douglas Lake and the Nicola Lake reserves; notably of the chief, among whose herds are to be found some of the finest bred horses in the province, as well as a well-selected grade of beef cattle and milch cows.

Farm Implements.—All of these Indians are fairly well supplied with the necessary farming appliances, some are exceptionally well provided with the latest improved farming equipment of every description. This is particularly noticeable among the Indians of the Douglas Lake and Nicola Lake reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—A good proportion of the Indians of the Thompson and Okanagan tribes in this agency are temperate as far as liquor-drinking is concerned, and their morals are good. The facilities, however, for illicit liquor traffic among these Indians still have their demoralizing effects, and this is particularly noticeable among the Indians of the Lower Nicola, and has called for strict police vigilance during the past summer, resulting in several arrests and convictions of suppliers, which in a measure has done much to check the traffic for the time being. The utter disregard for the marriage tie among the Indians of the Lower Nicola band continues to have its deteriorating effect on their morals. I find it very difficult to combat this phase of their morals.

Dwellings.—The dwelling-houses of these Indians are mostly of logs, some of which present a neat appearance on the outside. There are also a fair proportion of frame dwellings, notably the Cook's Ferry Village, which is composed altogether of frame buildings, also on the Nicola Mameet No. 1, or Shulus, as well as the Douglas Lake and Nicola Lake reserves on which are a superior class of both log and frame dwellings, a number of which are neatly painted on the outside, and some are neat and tidily kept inside.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the Thompson tribe taken as a whole are fairly industrious. In some localities exceedingly satisfactory results are being obtained in the cultivation of their land, notably the Indians occupying the Pemynoo reserve No. 9, of the Cook's Ferry band, who are supplied with an abundance of water for irrigation, and are most successful in raising their crops of hay, grain, beans, pease, and all kinds of vegetables, as well as fruits, both large and small. On the Nicola Mameet (Shulus) reserve gratifyingly large crops of hay, grain and vegetables were grown during the past summer; while the Upper Nicola, of the Okanagan tribe, can be classed as practical farmers and stock-raisers. The great majority of them are industrious and interested in their work. Being well equipped with farm implements, they raise large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, particularly hay, and are devoting themselves exclusively to agricultural pursuits.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency as a whole are law-abiding. They are all, with an exceptional few, making satisfactory advance in their methods of soil-cultivation for the best results. It is, therefore, safe to say that they are gradually realizing the security afforded in the dignity of self-reliance, as well as the importance and value of their own efforts in that direction. Some are doing remarkably well, keener interest is being taken in each succeeding year in the quality and quantity of each individual production. And every effort is being put forth to keep up that spirit, and to foster and encourage them in keeping up the interest they are taking in improving their allotments by careful cultivation, care of their growing plants, and the harvesting of their crops.

The majority of the Indians of the agency are neat in their dress and appearance, and, as nearly all are owners of horses and some cattle, some of them have fine turnouts and equipments, and live well. The young men as a rule take great interest in all forms of athletic sports, and are usually in evidence at agricultural fairs, participating in all their athletic sports and games.

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REPORT OF R. L. T. GALBRAITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KOOTENAY AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Arrow Lake, Lower Columbia Lake, Lower Kootenay, Shuswap or Kinbasket's, St. Mary's and Tobacco Plains.

Occupation.—The principal occupations followed by the Indians in this agency are farming, stock raising, freighting, hunting, fishing and trapping. A number find employment as farm labourers in the several sections of the agency. The Lower Kootenay Indians are employed around the Kootenay lake and at Creston, picking and crating fruit for the markets of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and are considered proficient at their work.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians are fairly well supplied with these, and, as a rule, place them under cover when not in use.

Buildings.—Frame structures are taking the place of the old log buildings that were first erected. These are fairly well ventilated and lighted.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians has been very good. Every precaution has been taken to keep their dwellings in a sanitary condition, and they are beginning to realize that this is important in order to keep away disease. The only serious illness consisted of three cases of diphtheria at the Kootenay industrial school; and prompt measures were taken to prevent the disease spreading, and only in one case was it fatal.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the agency are most industrious and law-abiding, and are cultivating their several holdings with intelligence, and are becoming in many cases proficient farmers, and I consider that they have made a fairly good showing for the past few years.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are moral, law-abiding, and temperate, and keep up their reputation as such. Every effort has been made to stop the use of intoxicants amongst the young men, and a marked improvement is noticed.

General Remarks.—The winter of 1915-16 has been one of the coldest that we have experienced in the agency for many years, with the result that the loss both in cattle and horses has been very great, and will be a great setback and a hardship to these Indians for many years to come. Although the prices of furs have improved, the Indians were unable to do much trapping, owing to the very great snowfall, and were constantly employed during the winter feeding and caring for their stock. An improvement is noted in the lumbering industry, which it is hoped will continue and which will benefit the Indians to a very great extent, as some of them find employment in connection with logging.

REPORT OF W. M. HALLIDAY, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Kwawkewlth and Lackwiltack or Yucaltaw nations, but the language is the same throughout the entire agency.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Koskemo, Klaskino, Klawatsis, Mutilpi, Kwatsino, Kwashela, Kwawkewlth, Kwiahkah, Mamalillikulla, Nakwakto, Nimkish, Nuwitti, Tanakteuk or Knight Inlet, Tsawataineux or Kingcome Inlet, Wawlitsum or Salmon River, Wewayakay or Cape Mudge, and Wewayakum or Campbell River. These all live in fifteen principal villages.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year while there was no epidemic, the deaths exceeded the births by seventeen. The majority of the deaths were confined to old people. Amongst the children or younger people tuberculosis claimed several victims.

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The Indians naturally are careless and indifferent about sanitary arrangements, although quite clean in their own persons. On the occasion of visits from the agent, each village is inspected and the Indians are advised to clean up their premises, and particularly warned to throw all offal into the sea. The water-supply for all the villages is pure and wholesome.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of all the Indians in this agency is fishing. During the canning season the larger majority go to the various canneries. Their earnings during the past year, owing to the length of the season, were above the average. In the spring, commencing about April 10, the oulachon fish run in the rivers at Kingcome Inlet and Knight Inlet, and large quantities are caught; but at present the only use made of them is for the oil, which is extracted and boiled, and forms an article of commerce amongst themselves.

During the past year, owing to the depression in the lumber market, very little logging was done. One camp was run by the Indians at Port Neville, but, owing to the poor state of the log market, they made very poor wages over and above expenses.

Buildings.—Only a small percentage of the buildings in this agency are modern or comfortable. Most of the houses are large barn-like shacks, built of split cedar boards, and heated and lighted by a large bon-fire in the centre. These buildings have only earth for the floor, the smoke finds its way out partly through a hole left in the centre of the roof, and partly through the crevices. A noticeable percentage of the Indians after reaching about fifty years of age have eye troubles, seriously affecting the sight, and it is thought that the continued living in this smoke while wholesome in other ways affects the eyes.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a class the Indians in this agency are indolent, and lack all desire for steady employment. They commence any operation with great zest, but the interest soon flags, and after a short time it is difficult to get them to do anything. This is one reason assigned by employers of labour for not engaging Indians excepting for short jobs.

On the whole they are peaceful and law-abiding. They have wordy quarrels over their own tribal customs, but very rarely do they resort to blows. The work amongst them is not encouraging, owing to the lack of progress and advancement, but, there are occasional glimpses of a desire to do better which keep one from altogether becoming a pessimist.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to the liquor evil it may be confidently stated that it is almost eradicated. There have been very few convictions during the past year against Indians for having intoxicants or against other people for supplying. During the canning season the Chinese at the various canneries require to be watched, but, at many of the canneries, the managers have a penalty clause in their contracts with the Chinamen, which has done a great deal to eliminate this evil.

With regard to morality, it may be stated that the code of ethics amongst the Indians is quite different from that of the whites. Their marriage laws are very lax, and they never wait for the formality of a legal divorce, before marrying again, if it can be called marriage at all. In some of the villages the younger men are beginning to realize the necessity of purity and virtue, and improvement can be noticed in these villages.

REPORT OF H. GRAHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR LYTTON AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SALISH TRIBE OR NATION.

Bands.—The following bands belong to this tribe: Cheam, Squawmits, Ohamil, Popeum, Union Bar, Skawahlook, Hope, Yale, and Seabird or Maria Island.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing, hop-picking, a small amount of trapping, lumbering and a little labouring.

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In farming they are improving year by year; but as for labouring, there is very little of this, as it becomes scarcer every year.

During the past year very few Indians worked in the canneries owing to two reasons: firstly, the smaller run of fish, and secondly, the great influx of Japanese, who have altogether superseded the Indians.

Many of the Indian women go in a great deal for basket-making, and have been in the habit of deriving a considerable income from this source.

On some of the reserves market gardening is followed, and of this they are making a fairly good success.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—On the whole, the members of these bands are not too well supplied with implements, but they are fast collecting more and more, some of which are well taken care of, being kept under cover when not in use.

On a few of the reserves they are provided with the very latest improved farm implements, which are made good use of.

Buildings.—On the whole, the buildings belonging to these bands may be considered fairly good, some of them having very nice, modern houses built on more up-to-date plans, the majority of which are frame buildings consisting of several rooms.

The older type of Indian dwellings is becoming practically extinct in this part of the agency.

Barns, stables and outhouses are in most cases sufficient for the requirements, some of the Indians having nice, large barns, which they require in this wet climate.

Health and Sanitation.—I think that I can say that the health of the Indians this year has been very good, there having been no contagious diseases of any description outside of consumption, which is prevalent amongst all these Indians.

Sanitary arrangements are gradually becoming improved and the Indians are beginning to realize the great advantage it is to them to look after these.

I notice where there are ex-pupils from the different schools they are having a great effect upon these conditions on the different reserves.

During the past season hop-picking the health of the Indians was very satisfactory, and with strict police supervision the sanitary arrangements were well carried out.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the whole have been working more industriously and are showing the result of this on their farms, but the amount earned by outside labour has been less, owing to the scarcity of work this past season, and the Indian has not as yet learned to look ahead and prepare for a rainy day. The consequence is that there has been a great deal of hardship this past winter on this account owing to the exceptionally severe weather.

There are the variable Indians to be found, of course, those who work by fits and starts; but on the whole they can be classed as industrious and progressive. They are also most peaceable and law-abiding when left alone and not incited by the usual sort of white agitators.

Temperance and Morals.—Although many of the Indians are striving very hard to suppress the liquor traffic, there are always a few to be found who will drink liquor when they can get it, still on the whole I think these Indians can be termed fairly temperate and moral. Amongst them are a few half-breeds who invariably tend to lead others astray in the whisky line and also carry a few of the women away to other reserves.

THOMPSON, LILLOOET AND SHUSWAP TRIBES OR NATIONS.

Bands.—These tribes are comprised of the following bands: Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Boothroyds, Kanaka Bar, Siska, Skuppah, Lytton, Anderson Lake, Seton Lake, Cayoose Creek No. 1, Cayoose Creek No. 2, Lillooet, Bridge River, Fountain, Pavilion, High Bar, and Clinton.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians of these tribes is farming, with a little stock-raising and trapping.

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On the whole there has been a very considerable improvement shown in the farming during the past year; there being practically no outside work to be had, the Indians have had to put all their energies onto the land and I am glad here to be able to report that the prize offered by the department for the best farm in the agency was won by Frank Mitchell, an Indian of the Bridge River band, who obtained the highest number of marks obtained by any Indian in British Columbia.

This past year was an exceptionally good one for beans, and the Indians alone raised no less than ten earloads, for which they obtained a very good price.

Trapping has been resorted to with very fair results this past winter.

Fishing for their own consumption was very much restricted last season owing to the stringent regulations placed upon Indians and the small run of fish in the river. The result of this was that a great number of Indians obtained very small catches, consequently their winter supply ran out very early, causing great hardship amongst them, which became doubly hard owing to the great severity of the weather.

Besides the scarcity of salmon, a great number of Indians had their potatoes frozen.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians of these bands are very well supplied with farm implements, of which they take very good care, though of course there are some occasional instances where tools have not the care taken of them that they should have.

Each year sees better and more improved up-to-date farm implements being brought in amongst them, as they are realizing the great benefit these are to them. They are also using more implements worked by horses, doing work that up to the last few years was always done by hand.

Buildings.—The buildings of the Indians in these districts mostly consist of the old frame dwellings of the one and two room type, but this past year has seen several modern frame buildings built, which the Indians take an interest in keeping painted and clean.

Barns and stables, of a better type, are on the increase.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, I think the health of the Indians has been up to the average this past year.

There was a small outbreak of typhoid fever in the Lillooet district, but by strict supervision on the part of the doctor, it did not spread very far.

The majority of the bands are taking a much keener interest in the appearance and cleanliness of their premises, which has a great deal to do with the health of the Indians on the whole; but I regret to have to report that the very severe weather experienced this past winter seemed to have a very bad effect on the older Indians, as quite a number of them have passed away.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are intelligent and industrious and are making very good progress along the lines of civilization.

Great improvement is shown in mixed farming and fruit-growing. They are realizing more fully the importance of cultivating their land properly. In many instances they are working at a great disadvantage owing to the fact that there is no access to their reserves excepting by horse trail; everything must be packed on horseback a great number of miles and then canoed across the Fraser river.

Taking these bands as a whole, they may be classed as very industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate.

A few of the younger generation have shown an inclination for drink, but since the easy means of obtaining liquor, through the foreign element brought into this country by railway-building, has gone, the number of cases of intoxication has diminished and the morality of the Indians generally has gone up.

General Remarks.—The summer of 1915 showed a decided improvement in the general progress of the Indians throughout the agency; but the winter of 1915 and 1916 has been one of the coldest and worst on record. Horses and cattle have suffered

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very much in consequence and in very many cases the Indians have lost potatoes and other roots, owing to the fact that the frost got into their root-houses and cellars.

The fur industry has picked up somewhat this past winter, and the prices received have been a little above the average; but, owing to the depth of the snow, the Indians in many instances have had great difficulty and hardship in visiting their traps.

Industries in the district have been very limited, but at the present time a large number of the Indians are employed on the railway, which employment however will not last more than a very short time.

REPORT OF CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY, INDIAN AGENT FOR NASS AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following groups of bands: the Nishga group, which comprehends the Gitlakdamiks, Aiyansh, Kitwilluchsilt (or Gwinoha), Lak-kalzap and Kincolith bands, of the Nass River; and the Tsimpshean group, which is composed of the Port Simpson, Metlakatla, Port Essington and Kitsumkalum bands, whose reserves are in the neighbourhood of and on the Skeena river.

Occupations.—These Indians are handymen, and are nomadic. They seem to be able to adapt themselves to almost any kind of manual employment. Essentially, they are fishermen, hunters and trappers; but when they are not following their more common pursuits, they engage in boat-building, carpentry, marine engineering, freighting, net, basket and souvenir making. Some are good artists, and others are store-keepers and preachers. They are enthusiasts as evangelists.

Usually they are very industrious, but are not adepts at keeping alive industries such as business partnerships, saw-mill or fish-packing enterprises.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—With the exception of a few ploughs, these Indians do not make use of these.

Buildings.—These continue to improve from year to year, and there is great competition in the matter of home-building. The houses in use by the greater part of the Indian population are of modern design. There is usually a lack of completeness about them, however, which suggests a promise of a comfortable home when circumstances will admit. The nomadic pursuits of the Indians forbid the home touches of lawns and flower beds, such as grace the homes of the white people under favourable conditions. For this reason it is common to find a modernly built home surrounded with weeds and wild growth of many kinds.

Some of the Indians take considerable pride and care in the growth of flowers, and beauty of their premises, but these are not in the majority.

The Indian settlements, as a rule, appear quite modern and are pleasing to look at. The old style of Indian house is fast disappearing, in fact, there are very few left—I believe, only four in the whole agency.

Health and Sanitation.—While the agency has been free from epidemics, a case of measles is under quarantine in Metlakatla at the time of this writing. So far seven days have elapsed since the rash appeared. No new cases have developed. The neighbouring city of Prince Rupert is at present emerging from an epidemic of two hundred cases of measles. It is surprising that the Indian villages have not all been affected. Efforts have been successfully made to keep as many Indians as possible away from the city during the epidemic.

Numerous cases of tubercular disease have been under treatment at the hospitals. I have lectured with the aid of a lantern and slides on the subjects of tuberculosis and venereal diseases in all the villages of the agency during the year. The medical officers of the department have presided where possible at the lectures, and it is believed that good results will follow.

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The Indians of the agency are, generally, well served with medical attention and treatment by the department. In addition to the medical officers in the work three field matrons now minister to the Indians' needs; their influence is far-reaching and helpful.

It is pleasing to find on every hand evidences of the realisation by the Indians of the effectiveness of reasonable measures and precautions for the prevention of disease and the acquisition of better conditions of sanitation. Indian mothers take better care of their children at childbirth, and eye troubles are less numerous. Many Indians burn rubbish that would otherwise become the habitat of fly pests. Attention is given to the open window and lighter homes as safeguards against the spread of tuberculosis. Some shopkeepers forbid spitting on the floors of their shops. Many homes are kept beautifully clean by frequent cleanings.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of the Great War has been instrumental in bringing about an era of economical resourcefulness on the part of Indians as well as on the part of the white people. The cost of living being higher, and the fur trade bad, has given them a better sense of the value of money, so that they no longer throw their money away on unnecessary things. I find the Indians very industrious and law-abiding, and they are, generally, self-supporting. They have passed the hardest winter known to any of the Indians here with the least assistance in the way of relief supplies.

The Great War has also afforded an opportunity to the Indians to express their loyalty. It is with considerable pleasure that I am able to inform the department of the manner in which the Indians have responded to the appeals of the Canadian Patriotic and Red Cross funds. The Tsimpsheans, in particular, have contributed most liberally to these funds. A Port Simpson Indian woman made thirty pairs of socks to aid the Red Cross movement. The band also contributed several small sums of money as well as gifts of socks and comforts for the soldiers.

The Metlakatla band, in addition to a gift of \$140 in cash to aid the Canadian Patriotic Fund, has contributed \$1,000 from its trust account to the Canadian Red Cross. In addition to this, some of the most useful and pretty basketry, doilies, table centres, etc., have been made and given for the Red Cross movement.

From other parts of the agency I expect to receive shortly boxes of gifts, such as basketry, mats, socks, etc., as contributions to a sale of work to be held at Prince Rupert during Easter week in aid of the Canadian Red Cross. No better expressions of loyalty and fealty can be expected than have already been manifested by these Indians.

Half-breed Indians to the number of seven, connected with the reserves of the agency, have joined the overseas forces and are at present in England, en route to the front.

The usual difficulties of the Indians in the matter of obtaining employment obtain in the agency. Many of them are carpenters, but there is very little work for them and they are thrown back upon the reserve life.

Temperance and Morality.—The year has passed with but little drinking amongst the Indians on record. They have been exceptionally temperate. As to their morals, they make good showing side by side with an equal number of the white race.

General Remarks.—I have visited all the reserves of the agency during the year, and have held meetings with and otherwise interviewed the Indians in their reserves and homes. I am pleased to be able to report that the Indians are making splendid progress in the ways of civilisation, their interest in which becomes more intelligent year by year.

The Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of British Columbia visited all the principal reserves and met the Indians, gave them a full and patient hearing in all matters appertaining to their affairs, and was received graciously by the Indians everywhere.

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REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, INDIAN AGENT FOR NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation. The majority of them speak English and Chinook, as well as their own particular dialect.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: those in Chilliwack district, on Howe sound, Burrard inlet, and Squamish river; Chehalis and Scowlit, Coquitlam, Douglas, and Skookumchuck, Samahquam and Pemberton Meadows; Homaleo and Klahoose, Katzie, Langley and Whonnoc; Musqueam, Matsqui, New Westminster, Nicomen and Skweaham, Semiamu, Sechelt, Sumas, Sliammon, and T-sawwassen.

Health and Sanitation.—With few exceptions, the health of these Indians has been good. Many of them, however, were laid up with grippe in the winter; but with the advent of spring the disease disappeared. One case of small-pox broke out in St. Mary's Mission boarding school. The patient was promptly isolated and all the pupils in attendance were vaccinated. The building was quarantined, and the disease stamped out before it had time to spread. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hop-picking, farming, and gardening. A great many of them also work in the canneries during the fish-canning season, and others work for their white neighbours as farm-hands. Many of the women are expert basket-makers, and derive a considerable income from this source.

Dwellings.—The Indians in this agency, generally speaking, take a pride in their houses, nearly all of which are good frame structures, and kept clean and neat.

Stock.—The majority of the Indians raise stock, which as a rule is well cared for; but, owing to the long cold winter, for which they were not prepared, some of their animals suffered from want of food, and others died from exposure.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this agency are well supplied with the necessary farm implements, which are well taken care of, and kept under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are intelligent and industrious and making good progress along the lines of civilization. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are both temperate and moral, with a few exceptions. Generally speaking, they give material assistance in the suppression of the liquor traffic; but there are a few who will get whisky whenever they possibly can do so.

General Remarks.—Through the influence of education the Indians are making steady progress along the lines of civilization. They are adapting themselves to the white man's methods of cultivating the soil, and raising stock. A number of them are excellent farmers, and their crops in many instances compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Of late years the Indians seem to take a decided interest in fruit-growing, and the fruit-trees supplied by the department are a great incentive to them to continue along this line.

REPORT OF J. ROBERT BROWN, INDIAN AGENT FOR OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Salish tribe or nation. They are called Chinook Indians, speaking natively two distinct dialects,—Shuswap and Okanagan.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Spallumcheen, Okanagan or N'Kamaplix, Penticton, Osoyoos, Skemeequankin, Ashnola, and ChuChu Wayha.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been good during the past year. There are, however, cases of blindness and consumption. The sanitary conditions are not all that could be desired, but the Indians are improving in this respect, and love to live in tents during the summer months.

Occupations.—General farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations of the Indians, with hunting, fishing and fruit-growing as side issues.

Farm Implements.—Almost all the bands are supplied with the requisite farm implements.

Buildings.—Considerable improvement has taken place in recent years in the houses of the Indians in all the bands, some very fine frame and one cement house having been erected. There is also improvement in the outbuildings.

Stock.—The majority of the Indians raise stock. Some very fine horses and cattle are found on the reserves, the sires being pedigreed.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are intelligent and industrious and are making steady progress, especially in stock raising. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Although there is some drinking among the Indians, particularly around the towns, on the whole they can be classed as temperate.

General Remarks.—The Indians, in spite of good crops last year, found that the price of grain and roots in the fall was less than half the amount they paid for their seed in the spring, and were inclined to be discouraged thereby, for they found they were barely able to pay off their indebtedness; but, owing to lack of demand for outside help, they are beginning to realize that they must depend more and more on their land and the necessity of having stock, for most of them have plenty of unused pasture-land, which only needs fencing. They also have some of the finest arable land in the province of British Columbia, and all it needs is thorough cultivation and manure to raise enormous crops. Mixed farming ought to be the mainstay of the Indians in these valleys, for cattle and pigs at the present time are in great demand, and prices for beef and pork are exceptionally high. The Indians are beginning to realize as never before the value of their meadows for hay and winter feed, and are on the lookout for summer pasture for their cattle, especially in the Similkameen valley.

I am glad to be able to state that the Indians in spite of inherent weaknesses and many temptations are making an honest effort to better their conditions, and in some cases are competing successfully with white men.

REPORT OF THOMAS DEASY, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The two large bands of Indians on Queen Charlotte islands are known as the Massetts and Skidegates, and are located on Graham island, the largest of the group of islands on the shores of Hecate straits. Before the location of the boundary line between the United States and Canada, the Hydah Indians crossed over to Prince of Wales island, and a number of the same tribe located there. We had a visit, last year, from fifty-five of the American Hydahs now permanently located at Hydaburg, Alaska, and had the opportunity to meet with Indians who live under another form of government, and an opportunity to compare the Indians of the same nation who have been granted the privileges of citizenship, and who are, practically, independent of government control. They remained, at Massett, almost a month, and my experience with them proved that they are no further advanced than the Indians of this agency. A number of them read, write and speak the English language, and they were met by Indians who addressed them in the same tongue. They brought three large launches, flying the American flags. Our Indians met them with a uniformed brass band, and the Union Jack was flying before the houses of our prominent Indians, in places where, a short time ago, the "totem" poles of the hereditary chiefs stood.

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The former, so-called, "Head Hunters of the Pacific" met, as they did last year, their former enemies, the Tsimpshean band, and showed the marked improvement since Confederation. The chief councillor addressed them in English, and there was little to show that it was not a gathering of whites, welcoming to a town, modern in all its surroundings, in place of the small villages, where they formerly met, to sail out to raids on their neighbouring Indians. Fifty years ago these Indians were the "terrors of the North"; to-day they are the most advanced on the whole coast of North America. The change can only be comprehended by those who have associated with these Indians for half a century. It is the most remarkable circumstance in the history of British Columbia.

There is much still for the Indian to learn before he will take his place as one of the equals of our race; but there is no doubt that the Hydah nation is ambitious to become a part of the British nation, freed from wardship, and capable of exercising the franchise, on this side of the line, as their brethren are on United States territory. Individually, a large percentage of them read and write. They take a keen interest in everything that goes on around them. Their internal affairs are managed by councils, elected annually, and working under by-laws, approved by the department. They have their churches, town halls, good streets, presentable residences, wharves, brass bands, gasoline launches, row-boats, cattle, horses, and all modern improvements, including water-works. When at their home towns, the school-houses are filled with pupils, and they are asking for a boarding school, to which they guarantee to send every eligible girl and boy. They all dress well, and the able-bodied Indian asks for no relief, earning a living for himself and his family.

Health and Sanitation.—It is pleasing to state that there are indications of suppressing the dread disease, consumption, among the Indians. It has been asserted by medical men that tuberculosis will carry off the Indians, and there has been marked inroads made by consumption. Sanitary laws are hard to enforce in Indian settlements; but the death-rate is steadily falling off, which is proof that there is hope of saving the race. In past years, the Indians depended on the rain water, from the tops of building, for home consumption. Our Indians now have water-works, from which they obtain the very best water. An attack of chicken-pox, which was introduced through visitors from outside places, troubled a few of the children. A strict quarantine was imposed, and the disease was stayed. Fish offal is now buried, or thrown below high water mark. The towns are cleaned up, regularly, by the councils, and a large number of shacks were removed, the whole of the inhabitants, on one occasion, turning out and making firewood, not only of the old buildings, but also of their "totem" poles. The death-rate decreased almost one-half, from the returns of last year. Both the Massetts and Skidegates have an increasing birth-rate. Of course, tuberculosis cannot be eradicated in a day, a month, or a year; but there is a way, and when the Indian looks upon this disease as he does small-pox, and other dread diseases, the change will come. I have been advocating the removal of the young and healthy children to boarding schools. We must either remove the sick from the healthy or the healthy from the sick. A house full of children in which one is suffering from tuberculosis is a menace to all. I have seen Indians carrying their consumptives to entertainments some of them in the last stages. I understand that thirty per cent of the Indians die from consumption. The disease is, without doubt, doing a great deal of harm among the Massetts and Skidegates; but we are fighting it to the best of our ability, under conditions that are none too favourable.

Occupations.—The Massetts and Skidegates are fishermen. It is safe to state that they catch over \$100,000 worth of fish, annually, for shipment to the outside world. At the trolling grounds, and on the rivers, they work from April until August in each year. The remainder of the time, they do little or nothing, outside of gathering their own winter fish, obtaining wood, and building their own boats. Recently new industries have started, which will engage a number of men. A number have

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taken out logging licenses, and are cutting timber for the mills. It is difficult to obtain for them areas of timber-land. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of timber-lands on these islands; but when we applied for a few limits, for the Indians, we were met by the statement that the timber limits are too valuable for logging. It would be advisable for the department to obtain timber limits for the Indians. They have a very restricted area now as Indian reserves. On their reserves there is some timber; but the Indians will require this, in the future, for firewood, and for their own use as lumber. The Indians of Massett, and Skidegate are good boat builders. For the first time they have received an order to build boats for a cannery, on which several of the men are now working. Some Indians own gasoline launches, which are employed during the fishing season. An oilery, owned by an Indian company at Skidegate, has been leased for a term of five years. Indians will be employed there, catching dogfish, and extracting oil from the carcasses. The women are the principal gardeners. They prepare small gardens, before the fishing season, and grow vegetables for winter use. The women and children work in the canneries, for about two months, and the whole family make enough to carry them through the winter. It is to be hoped that there will be work for the Indians, during the winter months. What they make in the summer they spend during the winter. Few of them have any money when the spring opens up. They are willing to work at all seasons of the year; but the way of things in this agency is that there is little or nothing to do at certain seasons. The white workmen leave the island during the winter, seeking work outside. The Indian remains, and passes the time doing little or nothing. The last year was one in which a number of the men endeavoured to fish the year round; but weather conditions, and a few failures, disheartened them. We expect that a cannery on the island will commence operations shortly, which will give work to all. It has been a very hard winter, and the Indians felt it keenly; but there was no general destitution, and no able-bodied Indians applied for relief.

Buildings.—The Skidegates erected a number of new residences, and all of them are substantial buildings. They take a pride in erecting good cottages, and are learning to furnish them with modern furniture. In fact, the Skidegate Indians have homes that are models of cleanliness, and they deserve credit for many improvements that are seldom noticeable in towns inhabited by Indians. Many of them have musical instruments, carpeted floors, kitchen ranges, and all the conveniences of modern dwellings. The Massetts did not construct many new houses. They made an improvement as good, in tearing down all the old shacks, along the waterfront, formerly occupied as dwellings, and in removing the signs of former times, the "totem" poles. It was customary for the chiefs to have large cedar poles in front of their houses, on which were carved the figures of animals and birds. Since the introduction of the councils, the Indians are doing away with old ideas and customs. The former chiefs are no longer the official heads of the band. In place of the "totem" pole, they have erected flagstuffs, from which they float the British flag. If all Indians disposed of the "totem" poles, and the hereditary chiefs were eliminated, it would go a great way towards suppressing the "potlach" and the "feast". Usually, the chief assumed the position of head man of the village, which position he retained, whether he was the best, or the most non-progressive of the Indians. The annual election gives the Indians the opportunity to select their own chief councillor, and council, and the greatest step, among progressive Indians, has been the entire disposal of customs that never would be beneficial.

Stock.—The unprecedented winter, with snow and storms, has been the cause of a great deal of suffering to the animals. It caught the Indians unprepared, in a country where it has been the boast of Indians and whites that cattle can feed outside the year round. Many imported hay and grain; but the cattle will have a hard time, even yet. It was apparent that some of the Indians should not own cattle, and we endeavoured to bring those to task who neglected their animals. A number have been

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killed, and the meat sold. The Skidegates imported hay, and turned their boat-houses into shelters. A few of the Massetts fed their cattle; but the majority roamed, and they were difficult to find, in the snow, and hiding away in the bush. We are feeding all that we possibly can, and are endeavouring to show the Indians that there is a paying side, in supporting their stock, as well as treating the animals in a proper way. These islands are not suitable, at present, for raising fodder, and nearly all the settlers are importing food for their stock. The Indians are, usually, away during the harvest season, and made little provision; but they will take notice of the lesson of this winter.

Farm Implements.—The Massetts and Skidegates are not farmers. They have few farm implements, only those used in working small gardens. Before proceeding to the fishing grounds, they seed a small piece of land, and gather the vegetables after their return from fishing.

Characteristics and Progress.—The introduction of town councils, working under approved by-laws, appears to show improvement in many ways. The residents take an interest in the elections, and the proceedings, and the agent has an authorized body of men to consult, when business of local interest is to be transacted. It is noticeable that the Indians elect some of the best of their bands as councillors. Fortunately, they understand all that is said; they study the by-laws, and are in favour of improving things. They even want to go further than the by-laws allow. It is sometimes problematical whether the Indian should have the same liberty that is given the Hydahs of Alaska. We have men capable of exercising the franchise, who can read and write, and understand the affairs of the country as well, if not better, than many foreign voters, who have been naturalized. If the Department should consider the question of enfranchising the Indian, the Hydahs would be a model band to first prove the advancement of the aborigines. There is no doubt that they are not content with being wards of the Government. They are ambitious, and are looking ahead, and wondering why they have not the same privileges with men who have no interest in the country. They have all the qualifications necessary—not as a band—but individually, among the educated Indians. They feel that the Indian Act requires amendment, in many ways, and they should be privileged to take up pre-emptions, and give up community life. There is no disguising the fact that the Indian young man is willing to fall back, in many instances, to the life that means fishing in the summer, and doing little, or nothing in the winter. The girls look for a home, with the surroundings they have been brought up in. The eligible young men are few, and a great number have no homes of their own. There is a custom, among the Indians, of the friends and relatives selecting the bride and groom. In some cases, unhappy marriages are the result. If the girl does not marry, what is there for her to do but to return to the old home, where the elderly people talk the language of the tribe, and where she must again take her place as a helper. She is then taken to the cannery, where nothing good is learned, and many fall away. In many cases, the educated Indian girl is the prey of white men, who have, in many instances, only evil intentions. The girls come back home, with different ideas from those of the older people. They desire to show that they are out of the rut that the Indian of former days occupied. Education has been given them, to better their condition in life, and what is there for them in an Indian village? Some have married well; others have fallen,—and the older Indians wonder whether it is best to keep their children at home, and give them the ordinary day school education, where they will not absorb ideas and ideals above their station in life. It is but a step from the Indian life to the ways of the whites,—and back again. An Indian has all the racial proclivities that we have, and will always look for the freedom from mannerisms and customs that we exhibit. They are not dependents, and appear to have a great deal of freedom of speech and manner that we would consider unusual. Although the Indians are wards, they often show that they can go where they like, and say what they please. If they have employment, and feel aggrieved at anything, away they go, and care little about another

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position. In many cases, when you offend one, the whole band has a grievance. Year after year goes on, and we report on their condition; but it is improvement we desire. The Indians of this agency, we claim, are different from the large majority of Indians in the province. They are all under certain laws and restrictions, which some consider are only for what are called the "blanket Indians." Where bands of Indians build towns, have councils, speak English, and where they conduct their own affairs, as the whites do, they claim that some other form of government should be applied to them than that given to the ignorant Indians, living along the Coast, in shacks and making no efforts to improve. They ask: "Why are we educated? What are our prospects for the future?" They also say "Our American Hydahs, just across the boundary line, are no better able to care for themselves than we are; yet they have the franchise, and are not as children and wards." In my opinion, there are many Indians capable of caring for themselves, who should not be under the protection of the department. They associate with the whites: are as shrewd, in business dealings, as we are, and are well able to care for themselves. The older Indians are not fitted for self-government; but the Indians under forty years of age are all capable of caring for themselves, in this neighbourhood, and it is pleasing to note that the Deputy Superintendent-General, in his last annual report, states that the ultimate aim of the department is to enfranchise the Indian. With the population now in Canada, the Indian voter would not carry the influence that would have meant so much a few years ago. The educated Indian realizes the responsibilities of government; and the difference in tribes, and languages, makes one band independent of the other. The Indians of this agency have not offered themselves to take a place in the forces now under training or at the front. They have not shown any disloyalty, and are eager to hear of the success of the Allies; but no effort was made to induce them to leave their homes, and take up arms. They would be very useful, for home defence, and I feel sure that every able-bodied man would join the colours, in defence of Canada. The Indians of this agency have been isolated from the scenes of preparedness, and hardly realize the immensity of the struggle now in progress. Although they met many foreigners, at the fishing grounds, I have been assured that they, one and all, are loyal.

Temperance and Morality.—The fact that only one case of drunkenness appears on the court list, during the whole year, shows that the Massetts and Skidegates, on the islands, are a temperate people. When they visit the cities and towns, a few of them have been known to obtain intoxicants; but it is a fact that the constable, Mr. Hughes, who has been visiting the reserves, and who lives on the island, within a few miles of the largest band, did not arrest one seller of intoxicating liquor, or arrest one drunken man, during the year.

The question of morals is one that has given considerable difficulty. Some Indians do not look upon the moral code of the whites as applicable to them. Their old marriage customs were different, and they retain many of the characteristics of the ancient Indian, when it suits their purpose. Men leave their wives, and wives leave husbands, and they think nothing of cohabiting with other Indians. The better class of Indians, and the missionaries, are fighting this evil, which is the greatest difficulty we have to contend with. The history of our Indian tribes shows that each had a different law regarding marriage, which might have been acceptable before the advent of the Christian teachers; but, where we now have missionaries among the Indians, the same law regarding marriage that we have for the whites should be carried out.

In conclusion, permit me to thank the officials of the department in Ottawa, and also in this agency, for the assistance given during the year. I will not specialize; but can honestly state that all worked with one aim, the advancement of the people under our care. As well as they can, the Indians of this agency also appreciate the endeavours made for their benefit. There are times when the problem of managing bands of Indians seems trying; but the petty difficulties give place to a measure of

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satisfaction, when we consider that we are dealing with people that knew little of civilization, or Christianity, a few years ago. Their advancement has been phenomenal, and it is to be hoped that our efforts among them will also bear fruit, and tend to better their condition and those who will follow in their footsteps.

REPORT OF W. SCOTT, SIMPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR STIKINE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Tahltans, of Telegraph Creek and vicinity; Casca band, and Grahame Nomads, of McDames Creek; Liard band, and Nelson nomads, of Liard Post; Atlin and Teslin Lake band.

Occupations.—All these bands hunt and trap for their living. The Tahltans and a few of the Atlin band supplement this source of livelihood by engaging in other occupations such as guiding big game hunters, working in pack trains, hay and wood cutting, boating, mining, and freighting with dog teams; while a few are occasionally employed at house-building and rough carpenter work. A few of the Indians have horses, which as a rule are employed by the merchants owning large pack trains.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—There is no farming done in this agency.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings on the Tahltan reserve are old, but of late years a number of the band have purchased lots in the village of Telegraph Creek and have erected good dwelling-houses, mainly of logs, well furnished inside with lumber, and most of them are equipped with modern cook-stoves, sewing-machines, washing-machines and imported furniture.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands is good, there having been no outbreak of any serious disease or epidemic of any infectious nature.

Characteristics and Progress.—All the Indians throughout this agency are law-abiding. All are industrious with the exception of the Grahame and Nelson River nomads, and have greatly improved in the last decade. The younger members of the Tahltan, Teslin, Casca, and Liard bands speak English and as a rule are well dressed. The Nelsons and Grahames have not had many opportunities of coming in contact with the whites, and are consequently more backward than their more fortunate neighbours. All are extravagant and spend their money on all sorts of luxuries and expensive clothing.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of the Tahltan and Atlin bands are fond of liquor and will pay any price to get it. There is always a certain element in every floating population that is on the watch for such opportunities and the Indians have such a system of espionage in conjunction with these men as to defy all efforts of the constable to apprehend them. Once in a while they are caught, and the offenders are heavily fined or imprisoned. Many escape who are wise enough to take the liquor far away from the town before indulging in a carouse, but the fact remains that it is getting harder for them to secure a supply, and we have every reason to hope that this is the last year in which liquor can be purchased in this section of the province. There are no liquor licenses granted in the territory to the east of Telegraph Creek, consequently the interior Indians are unable to get a supply.

In the matter of morality, there is a marked change for the better, but there is still room for improvement, which example alone can remedy.

REPORT OF W. J. McALLAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR STUART LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are within the jurisdiction of this agency, namely: Blackwater, Burns Lake, Cheslatta, Decker Lake, Euchinico, Francois Lake, Fraser Lake, Fort George, Grand Rapids, Kluskus, Maxim Lake, Nazco, North Tacla Lake,

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Pintee, Stony Creek, Stella, Stuart Lake, Tatee, Tsislainli, Yautee, Fort Connelly, Fort Graham, McLeod Lake, and Naanee.

The twenty bands mentioned first may be said to be in the farming belt, and all to a more or less extent till the land. The majority have stock of some kind. The last four are semi-nomadic, living mostly by hunting. These have no stock of any sort. Small gardens are generally put in each spring; but, from want of attention during the growing season, results are not very encouraging except at McLeod Lake, where fair crops of potatoes are raised every year.

Occupations.—Trapping was undoubtedly the main support. Fur prices were good, and in the first part of the season animals were plentiful. Every Indian who could set a trap or a snare was out many big catches being made. Farming operations were again very important, the area under cultivation being materially increased. Stony Creek band in particular almost doubled its acreage under crop. These Indians easily hold first place as the most progressive in the agency. Stock-raising, particularly in the south is receiving more attention, and I expect to see this develop into a very important industry within the next few years.

It is really remarkable how suddenly has come the appreciation of cow's milk. In some instances butter is made for home use. These food products coming into more general use are having a beneficial effect on the health of children, among whom the mortality rate has been low.

A small start has been made with chickens and hogs, which is very satisfactory. Four years ago any one suggesting that these could be raised by Indians here would have been laughed at, and indeed at that time on account of so many dogs being kept it would have been impossible. However, the Indians are rapidly learning to appreciate the value of food-producing animals, and in the south at any rate the dog's day is over.

Odd jobs and outside labour were very hard to get, but indications are better for the future.

Fishing also received great attention. A few years ago fish was generally regarded as the chief food-supply; it is being gradually supplanted by the ordinary foodstuffs now readily procurable in the country.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—With the growth of agricultural pursuits, the need of more farming implements is a natural sequence. Indians as a rule are ready purchasers of farm implements. The commoner varieties are steadily coming into use and are generally well cared for. The Echinico band has a large shed where all the tools, wagons, sleighs, etc., are put when not in use. Other bands have smaller places where implements are cared for.

A very large number of garden tools also are used.

Buildings.—Dwellings are mostly of the one or two-room log cabin type of house. At Fort George, however, the houses are all story and a-half frame buildings of from three to five rooms. At Stony Creek an entire new village is in process of erection, the old houses being removed as the new ones are ready for occupation.

Outbuildings, cattle and horse stables could be improved upon in many cases in the matter of room and ventilation.

Health and Sanitation.—There were no epidemics of any kind, and health can be considered satisfactory. Tubercular diseases in different forms are the main causes of sickness.

The relation of sanitation to health is being better understood. Refuse and garbage are now generally burned. A certain degree of improvement in all-round personal and household cleanliness can be noticed, with still lots of room to progress along the same lines.

Whitewashing the insides of dwellings is being tried in some of the Stuart Lake villages, and results beneficial to health are expected.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Probably a greater degree of progress has been attained during the past year than in any other. This can be attributed largely to a general awakening. Six or eight years' contact with the white settlers has apparently convinced the Indian that the white man's methods are the best, and he is going to adopt them. He has discovered that there are a great many things he can do just as well as a white man if he tries.

One need only look at the farming activities of the Stony Creek band or the well kept fields, fences, implements and live stock of the Euchinico band to be convinced that they possess most of the qualities and a good deal of the ambition necessary to become successful farmers, and it is along these lines that their future efforts must be directed. The farmers are the "progressives" and are becoming more numerous from year to year. The condition of the Indians who simply hunt and trap remains more or less stationary—this year they have been fairly prosperous, but as a rule they get but a precarious existence.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of the Fort George band, whose behaviour is not creditable in either respect, all the bands have a good record.

So far as general observance of the law is concerned, conditions could hardly be better, as outside of liquor cases only two cases of petty theft came before the courts. Of serious crimes or offences there were none.

General Remarks.—The year's operations have been decidedly favourable. The best of crop conditions prevailed and fair yields all round were secured. Prices for farm products were low, but this removed the temptation to oversell stocks, ensuring sufficient supplies of potatoes for the house and fodder for the animals. The winter just ended will go on record as one of the severest ever experienced, yet live stock of all kinds has come through in good condition.

The destiny of these people lies in farming. I regret that I have so little time during the planting season to give practical instruction. The farm competition instituted last season is along right lines. The Indians took a great interest and there was quite a rivalry for first place.

The Indians are showing their adaptability for all branches of farming. No sooner do they realize that the high prices ruling for hay and grain during railway construction days are gone for good than they are turning their attention to stock-raising, for which the southern part of the agency is well adapted.

Through the operations of the Royal Indian Commission adequate land provision has been made for all the bands. This action has produced the greatest satisfaction in that it has removed entirely the Indian's greatest grievance. It concedes him an existence and furnishes a sure means of livelihood, of which I have no doubt he will fully avail himself.

REPORT OF CHAS. A. COX, INDIAN AGENT FOR WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Ahousaht, Clayoquot, Chaiclesaht, Ehattisaht, Hesquiaht, Howehucklesit, Kilemaht, Kyuquot, Matchilaht, Mouchaht, Nitinaht, Noochatlaht, Ohiaht, Opitcheaht, Pachenaht, Toquaht, Tseshaht, and Uchielat.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, and sealing off shore, and also working about the canneries, a few in the lumber mills, and others trapping. Many migrate annually to the United States to assist with the hop-picking; others go to the Chilliwack district on the mainland for the same employment.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—There are only two ploughs amongst all the bands.

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Buildings.—Many of the buildings are only shacks, but a few really good buildings are spread over each reserve. At Ahousait, Clayoquot and Nootka the Indians have lined up their residences, and the settlements are consequently much more symmetrical. The smoke houses in most cases have been removed to positions behind the settlements. A commencement along these lines has also been made at Hesquiat.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, with one or two exceptions—mostly old people—has been very good. An attack of chicken-pox on the Ahousait reserve was reported, but it was soon quelled. This was in February. On most of the reserves the sanitation is good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the bands are making some progress, and are peaceable and law-abiding; but some of the bands are stationary.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians in this agency are fairly temperate except when working at the canneries. The same remark may also be made in regard to the morality of the bands.

REPORT OF ISAAC OGDEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands comprised in my agency: Anaham, Alkali Lake, Alexandria, Canoe Creek, Canim Lake, Dog Creek, Nemiah Valley, Toosey, Red Stone, Stone, Soda Creek, Quesnel, and Sugar Cane.

Occupations.—The occupations of these bands are: farming, stock-raising, freighting, hunting and trapping; some work out for the whites, they are now mostly going into farming and stock-raising. Quite a few trapped this winter and secured much higher prices for their pelts than those of last season.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Nearly all these Indians take good care of their farm machinery and implements.

Buildings.—Their buildings are nearly all of log, but those that are going up now are much better.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair. The only epidemic prevalent during the year was whooping cough, and a few of them died of consumption.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming industrious. They are law-abiding, with the exception of very few. The Indians on one or two of the reserves are getting richer.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate compared to what they were a few years ago.

Their morality is good.

REPORT OF A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, FOR THE NORTHERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

The Bella Coola agency extends from Rivers Inlet on the south to the Nass and Babine agencies on the north, where it is bounded by the 54° north latitude. It includes about 200 miles of coast line and islands adjacent thereto, running inland and including the sources of the Bella Coola and Salmon rivers. It is under the supervision of Indian Agent Fougner, and comprises the following villages: Bella Coola, Bella Bella, Kimsquit, China Hat, Oweekayne, Hartley Bay, Kitkatla, Kitlope, Ulkatcho and Kitimat.

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Occupations.—Fishing is the principal industry, while during the canning season many of the Indians find employment at the various canneries. The Indians of this agency are also expert boat-builders, and own splendid gasoline launches, which are of much assistance in travelling between the different reserves located near the water. Trapping, hunting, and logging may also be included in the industries of this agency, although the Indians have not paid so much attention to trapping this year as formerly, owing to the poor condition of the fur trade. I am pleased to report, however, that these people are giving more of their attention to the cultivation of the soil, and there is this year a considerable increase in the number of gardens under cultivation, as well as a marked improvement in the condition of the same.

General Conditions.—Conditions at this agency have been much improved during the past year. The new water system installed at Bella Bella has proved a valuable acquisition to the people, and the completion of a new roadway and substantial sidewalk at Bella Coola has considerably benefited conditions in this village, especially during the wet weather. The new hospital, which was publicly opened last year, is in charge of Dr. (Mrs.) Sutherland, who has an efficient staff under her and is doing good work at Bella Coola. With few exceptions the fishing season has been particularly good, so that the Indians have provided themselves with ample dried fish, which, with a plentiful supply of garden produce, has enabled them to put up considerable food for winter consumption.

Health and Sanitation.—I am pleased to report that the Indians are giving more attention to sanitation both in the home and in the condition of their streets, as a result of which the general health has been much improved, so that there has been very little sickness among these people during the year.

The gasoline launch *Charles Todd* has been of great service to the Indian agent in enabling him to visit the different Indian villages.

The accommodation provided for the Indians at the different canneries is most satisfactory.

Constable Tucker's efforts to suppress the use of intoxicants by these people are meeting with considerable success, and with an active vigilance at all times, offenders in this regard are summarily brought to time.

The people of the Bella Coola agency are making steady progress in the right direction, and every year a marked improvement is noticed both in the people themselves and in their surroundings.

STIKINE AGENCY.

The Stikine agency is situate in the Cassiar district, being north of the Nass and Babine agencies, and is in charge of W. S. Simpson. The principal villages are Tahltan, Drytown, Casca and Atlin.

Occupations.—The people of this agency are for the most part engaged in hunting, trapping, fishing, and working on pack trains; while during the hunting season many find remunerative employment in acting as guides for the big game hunters, who on different occasions have expressed their appreciation of the valuable and efficient service rendered by the Indians in this capacity. On account of the poor condition of the fur trade, the Indians during the past year have given less of their time than usual to the trapping or killing of the fur-bearing animals. Owing to the poor condition of the soil, long winters and early frosts, this agency is not adapted for agriculture, so that we cannot expect that very much success will be met with in this direction.

General Conditions.—The Indians all have comfortable homes, which are both clean and sanitary. In some instances they have very fine buildings, and all are kept in a good state of repair. In person the people of this agency are neat and cleanly, and as a rule they are a moral and law-abiding class. As a good deal of dried salmon was put up for winter consumption, with this and their garden produce, they have been able to get through the winter without any severe suffering from want.

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Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions have been much improved in the different villages, and as a result the general health of the people has been very satisfactory during the past year.

Constable Cullen is keeping a sharp watch on the liquor traffic, and under his constant vigilance a marked improvement has taken place both in the moral conduct of the people and in general conditions in the agency.

The Royal Commission visited this agency during the past year, meetings being held at the different villages.

The Nass agency extends from the south bank of the Skeena river to the head waters of the Nass on the north and along the coast line to Port Essington on the Skeena river. It is comprised of the following principal villages: Essington, Metlakatla, Kineolith, Port Simpson, Gitladamiks, Gwinoha, Aiyansh, Kitsumkalum and Lakalsap. Mr. C. C. Perry is the Indian agent.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, trapping, logging and boat-building are the principal industries, while many of the Indians are employed at the various canneries during the canning season.

The soil of this agency is for the most part unsuitable for agriculture, although efforts are being put forth constantly to encourage the Indians in this pursuit, a result of which is that at Metlakatla, Aiyansh and Gitladamiks there are some very fine gardens, while at Aiyansh and Gitladamiks considerable stock has been raised.

General Conditions.—Conditions in this agency are very encouraging. Many new buildings have been erected, old ones repaired and repainted, and all are kept in a clean and sanitary condition. At Kineolith a new saw-mill has been built, which will give employment to quite a number of these people. They have also some splendid homes, which they are anxious to keep in good condition.

Health and Sanitation.—The streets in the different villages were much improved during the past year in regard to sanitation, and for the most part were clean and tidy. The people are also paying more attention to sanitation in the home, and I am pleased to report the health has been much improved, there being very little sickness among these people during the year.

General Remarks.—The moral conduct has been good and the people are industrious and anxious to improve themselves and their conditions wherever possible.

On account of the unsatisfactory condition of the fur trade, the Indians have put up an extra supply of dried fish, which forms the staple food during the winter months.

Constable Watkinson, with headquarters at Port Simpson, and Constable Philipson at Prince Rupert are both doing good work in this agency and keeping a sharp watch on the liquor traffic.

The Royal Commission paid a visit to this agency during the year and were courteously received by the people.

The Indians of the Nass river are becoming more reconciled to the white settlers of late. This is a marked advancement, as they formerly exhibited an unfriendly attitude.

BABINE AGENCY.

The Babine agency is located northeast of the Bella Coola agency and east of the Nass, and is in charge of Agent R. E. Loring, who is located at Hazelton. The principal villages are Hazelton, Kitselas (New Town) Kitwanga, Andimaul, Glen Vowel, Kispiox, Kitsegucla, Meanskinisht, Hagwilget, Morrice Town, Kitsegas, Kitwancool, Kuldoe and Babine.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are fishing, hunting, trapping and teaming, although perhaps agriculture is carried on to a greater extent here than in any other agency of the Northern inspectorate, many of the Indians having particularly fine gardens and considerable stock, which appears to be well cared for. The fruit-trees supplied to Glen Vowel by the department have been given careful attention by Mr.

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Jackson, the Salvation Army officer at this village, and are thriving well. We are looking forward to good results being obtained in the near future from an agricultural standpoint. Some of the Indians are taking an interest in mining, and have staked mining claims.

General Conditions.—Conditions in this agency are much improved since my last visit, both in respect to the people themselves, who are clean and neat in appearance, and the general condition of the villages. The people of this agency have some very nice buildings and homes, which are well looked after and kept in good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are much better than formerly; both in the home and the streets considerable improvement was noticed in this respect. The health during the past year has been very good, there having been very little sickness.

General Remarks.—Constable Hamblin has been very active in suppressing the liquor traffic, and through his efforts much has been accomplished in this regard.

The Royal Commission visited this agency during the year and held meetings at the different villages.

These people are progressing, and each year shows a wonderful improvement both in the people themselves and their general mode of living.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

This agency is located on the Queen Charlotte group of islands, and includes two villages, Massett and Skidegate, the agency being in charge of Mr. Thomas Deasy.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging and hunting form the principal industries of these people, though many of them are splendid boat-builders and carpenters, as is evidenced by the remarkable workmanship displayed in their gasoline launches and buildings. Efforts are being put forth to encourage these people to cultivate the soil to a greater extent, and as a result there are some fine gardens under cultivation.

Band Councils.—At Massett and Skidegate the Indians have exceptionally good councils, which look after affairs at the villages in a very efficient manner.

Liquor Traffic.—Constable Hughes is doing good work in this agency and keeping a sharp watch on the liquor traffic. Through his efforts much has been done in the way of improving the moral conduct of these people.

General Conditions.—I am pleased to report conditions at this agency exceptionally good. The Indians have many fine buildings, especially homes, which are kept in a good state of repair. These as well as the streets are kept clean and sanitary, and the people themselves are neatly clad and healthy in appearance.

At Massett the new wells recently installed have been a wonderful help to these people, and with the new water system at Skidegate, this agency is now provided with an ample supply of water.

At Skidegate and Massett new wharves of creosote piles have been built, and will doubtless prove a considerable improvement on the old ones.

Canneries are to be opened this year at Aliford Bay and Naden Harbour, which will give employment to a number of the Indians who have previously had to leave home during the fishing season.

Health and Sanitation.—The streets and homes have been improved in regard to sanitation, and the health of the people has been very good with the exception of an epidemic of chicken-pox, which visited the village of Massett. I am pleased to report that all traces of the epidemic have now disappeared and the people are enjoying good health.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There has been a great improvement in this inspectorate during the past year. The people are industrious and painstaking, and anxious to progress so that they may compare favourably with the white people whom the younger generation imitate in

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dress and customs. They treat newcomers with the greatest courtesy and evince the utmost loyalty to the Crown. Since the outbreak of the war these people have contributed a good deal to the war fund. In the many meetings held both with the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs and otherwise, their statements, requests and complaints were, with very few exceptions, brought forward in an orderly manner, and the meetings conducted in a business-like way.

Many of the Indians own very fine homes, which they keep in good condition both as regards sanitation and repair, many of them being particularly well furnished.

More interest is being taken in agriculture than formerly, and, as a result of this, the Indians are, for the most part, well supplied with garden produce. Efforts are being put forth constantly to encourage the Indians to devote even more of their time to agricultural pursuits, and it is expected that the future will show some splendid results in this direction.

The various constables are doing good work in the different agencies and doing much to suppress the liquor traffic, which has played so large a part as a detriment to advancement among these people.

As more attention is being paid to sanitation and ventilation, so is the health of the Indian people improving, and I am pleased to report that very little sickness has occurred among the people during the past year.

The field matrons stationed at the various villages in the different agencies have been a great help to these people, particularly to the Indian women, who are being taught to care for their sick, and otherwise instructed in the household arts.

The people of the Northern inspectorate are very musical and many of the villages have splendid brass bands, which, on the visit of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs, invariably turned out to welcome them.

I am pleased to report very little suffering among these people from want during the past year. The fishing season being for the most part successful, plenty of dried fish was put up for winter consumption, and this, together with their garden produce and other roots, enabled them to stand the winter with very little hardship.

REPORT OF A. MEGRAW, INSPECTOR FOR THE SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This inspectorate comprises six agencies: Kootenay, Lytton, Kamloops, Okanagan, Williams Lake, and Stuart Lake, and covers an area that includes not only the entire portion of the southern interior of British Columbia, but takes in as well much of the western slope of the Cascades, for it extends as far west as Agassiz, and runs northward to about the 57th parallel of latitude.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Kootenay agency was visited in June, July and October, on each of which occasions I was accompanied by the Indian agent, Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith.

The past year was more prosperous for the Indians of this agency. This increased prosperity was due principally to two causes, viz., revival of the lumber trade, which gave employment and put more money into circulation, and to better crops, owing to the generous rains of June and July. The gain in employment brought about by resumption of operation in the saw-mills was in a measure offset by completion of construction of the Kootenay Central railway, which passed over to the operating department in the early part of the year.

More attention is being paid to farming, especially among the Shuswaps of the Upper Columbia, but the land held by the Indians of Kootenay agency is not so well

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adapted for farming as is most of the land in other agencies. The Lower Kootenay band near Creston is the worst in this respect, as most of the land is submerged from April to October, and it is hoped that additional allotment may be obtained for those Indians, for they are sober and industrious. Were it not for the money they earn in berry-picking time from the white growers at Duck Lake, and the fish and wild-fowl that they obtain from Kootenay lake and Kootenay river, they would have a rather difficult task to subsist.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

During the past year there has been marked progress at the Kamloops agency. The Indian display at the Kamloops fair was most encouraging, and showed that the Indians are ambitious to improve their condition and obtain from agricultural pursuits more of the benefits that should be theirs. On some of the reserves are to be seen some very good orchards, from which the owners are making some money, and the attention that is being paid to the cultivation of clover augurs well for improved condition of the land.

The death of Chief Louis of Kamloops, who was for many years a prominent figure in the Indian life of the agency, was one of the notable events of the year. His influence was for improvement, and he lived to see substantial advancement among his people.

The agent, Mr. John F. Smith, is deserving of much credit for the spirit of emulation that is apparent among his Indians.

An important part of his work during the year also has been the punishment of a lawless element, at one or two centres in his agency, that was debauching the Indians. His hearty support of Dominion Constable Dallin, who has now gone on active service, resulted in the conviction of various culprits who had been in the habit of supplying the Indians with intoxicants.

In this agency many Indians volunteered for service abroad. In fact the agent complained that over-zeal on the part of recruiting officers made the recruiting too indiscriminate, and as a result some married men with families left their farms with none to look after the crops.

LYTTON AGENCY.

A successful year was experienced by the Indians of the Lytton agency. The crops were very satisfactory, because of the bountiful rains in June and July. Much of this agency is known as the dry belt, and an occasional season of greater rainfall during the growing months is worth much to agriculturists.

The land holdings as a rule are not very large in this agency, and cultivation of the little white bean has been a staple source of revenue in the past and is likely to continue. Irrigation and mixed farming are the two ideas that need to be kept constantly before the Indians, and more of them, year by year, are beginning to grasp this, as has been amply shown by the very favourable record made by the agency in the department's farm competition.

The central event of the year was the completion of the Botanie lake storage dam and construction of the Indians' new ditch to take advantage of it. In past years the salmon in the Fraser river was the great stand-by of the Indian for his food-supply. This has failed him during the past two or three years, owing, it is claimed, to obstruction in the Fraser at Hell Gate between Yale and North Bend; but, with more attention to mixed farming, they may become independent of deprivations of that kind.

Some of the Indians found a difficulty in marketing the produce of their gardens last year. This is a handicap which has occasioned loss to white growers as well as Indians, and it seems due to temporary break-down in the selling organization.

Less railway construction, and also vigilant constabulary work, have lessened the amount of drunkenness and crime in the agency.

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WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Although better crops were harvested in this agency during the past year than the average, the advantage therefrom that might otherwise accrue, has been offset by other drawbacks that have borne somewhat heavily upon the Indians. There has been depression consequent upon the cessation of construction work on the P.G.E. railway. The price of hay and oats has fallen because the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway permits produce of that kind to be brought in from the prairies and freighted down the Fraser to Soda Creek. Then the freighting industry itself, which enabled many Indians in the past to earn good wages teaming up the Cariboo road from Ashcroft, has been partially disorganized by the running of passenger and freight service on the P.G.E. to Lillooet. It is the period of re-adjustment necessitated by altered conditions, and it will take a few years to overcome present difficulties.

STUART LAKE AGENCY.

The visit to this agency was early in September, and harvesting operations at that time were still in progress, although most of the harvest had been gathered in. In much of this agency the Indians still depend for subsistence on trapping and hunting, and to the lakes and streams they look for a good deal of their food-supply. In fact one or two tribes are nomads pure and simple, and have no fixed place of abode. Even among those who are making the least effort at tilling the soil, the fish-supply taken from the streams forms a considerable portion of the food. In this connection a circumstance was observed that is worthy of note. It is that the Indians, instead of depleting the streams of fish, have shown a disposition to practise a degree of economy and self-denial for which scant credit has been given them. Among the hundreds of pounds of fish that were being dried for the winter supply were seen large numbers of suckers and other rough destructive fish that prey upon others of their species. It is a notable fact also that in the three agencies—Lytton, Williams Lake and Stuart Lake—where there has been the most marked increase in the amount expended for relief, the Indians all complain of the scarcity of salmon, which they claim is due to an obstruction in the Fraser river, and these agencies are all in the watershed of the Fraser and its tributaries.

Indian trappers did better last year than in the year previous. The fur-catch was somewhat better, and the prices obtained were better.

The advance in agriculture, especially among the Indians of Stony Creek, is most encouraging and marked. These Stonies are noted for their industry. They earn money for their own sustenance and the improvement of their holdings, by clearing land for the whites, and the crops they were harvesting on their own lands, looked very well. Important results are expected here, as elsewhere, from the Indian farm competition, in which these Stonies evinced a lively interest.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency harvested the largest crop last year that they have had for some time. The prices fell below their expectation, and some disappointment was felt in consequence; but the better yield per acre compensated in a measure for the lower price received. The hay crop was hard to save owing to the wet weather prevailing in June and July. Much of the Indian hay is grown on old meadows that require renewal and they have the fault of allowing it to get too ripe before cutting. This affects the quality adversely and makes it difficult for them at times to secure buyers; neither is it as good for their own stock. Effort is being made to induce them to get rid of their surplus horses, and keep more stock of other and more profitable kinds, and go in for rotation of crops so as to improve the condition of their land. In the southern part of

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the agency the Indians raise more cattle and are accordingly making more money; but there is the same tendency to neglect the land and allow the hay meadows to get too old before renewal.

Fruit-growing has received considerable attention, and there are some very fair Indian orchards.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The liquor traffic, which is the curse of mankind, is doubly so in the case of the Indian, and the excellent prospect, at present, of securing in this province effective prohibitory legislation must be welcomed by all who have to do with Indian administration, as it is welcome to the Indians themselves. In every instance where I have explained to Indians the nature of the change that it is hoped will be effected, and discussed the matter with them in the light of their own experience, they have invariably expressed their satisfaction. With an effective prohibitory law in force, much greater advance may be looked for among the Indians of the province.

The goal at present is to make the Indians self-supporting, and the principal means to that end is to get them into mixed farming. Various native prejudices stand in the way, and one of these, which seems hard to eradicate, is that of regarding the horse as a standard of value. In the past the western Indian's wealth was judged by the number of horses he owned. That is what made him a horse thief, and the fetish remains with him still, although not in the sense that makes him amenable to the criminal code. Instead of a real standard of value and an index of wealth, it is really in many instances an index of poverty. If they will raise good horses, which they can sell profitably it is all right, but 15 or 20 head of unsaleable horses on a small Indian farm where there is work for only one team, make it a losing game. When the Indian can be induced to substitute cattle and hogs for useless horses, and have the liquor placed beyond his reach, some real progress towards independence will be made.

REPORT OF W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR FOR THE SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This inspectorate comprises the Cowichan, Kwawkwalth, New Westminster and West Coast agencies.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, hop-picking, stevedoring, working at the canneries, and as day labourers where such work is available. On the farms at Cowichan, Saanich, Nanaimo River and Sooke good crops were obtained during the past season and favourable weather conditions existed for harvesting. On the Songhees reserve, at Esquimalt, the land is subdivided into small plots for general fruit and vegetables growing; all the available land under cultivation. The young trees planted on this reserve one year ago have all done well, but, of course, are as yet too young to bear fruit. The Indian orchards throughout the agency have been kept trimmed and sprayed with lime and sulphur solution. The Indians have been kept up to the mark keeping the weeds on their reserves cut before going to seed.

Owing to the poor run of salmon in the Fraser river last fall and there being only a medium crop of hops at the yards at Chilliwack, Agassiz and in the State of Washington, with also a scarcity of outside labour, the Indians of this agency did not earn much money. The depressed conditions that prevail generally throughout the province will, no doubt, have a beneficial effect on the Indians, as it will have a tendency to make them realize the necessity of putting all their lands under cultiva-

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tion. There was but little clearing done through the year, though the more industrious of the Indians do much of this work annually.

While occasionally a new house is noted on the different reserves, very little general improvement has been observed in the Indian houses throughout the agency. Owing to the very heavy snow-fall during the months of January and February, a number of the old houses were wrecked.

A considerable number of the Indians have been prosecuted for either being intoxicated or having liquor in their possession during the year. No serious crimes, however, have been committed and the moral conduct of the Indians as a whole may be considered as having been fair.

Owing to the hard times and to an exceptionally severe winter, it has been found necessary to issue more relief to the Indians than in former years.

The Indians have enjoyed fair health throughout the year, though an epidemic of grippe occurred during the winter and several of the older people died; otherwise there were no serious outbreaks amongst them.

One and a-half acres of land on the Esquimalt reserve has been surrendered by the Indians to be leased to the Ocean Fisheries, Limited, which is about to establish a fish-packing plant on this site. It is expected that this industry will give employment to a considerable number of Indians.

KAWKEWETH AGENCY.

As but few of the reserves in this agency contain land suitable for agriculture, no pretence whatever has been made at farming by the Indians, who have to depend for a livelihood upon what they can earn at the canneries and in the logging camps, when these are in operation. Unfortunately, however, for the Indians, practically all the logging camps in British Columbia were closed down throughout the year. A number of the Indians who went to Rivers Inlet last season expecting to be able to fish for some of the canneries found it was impossible to obtain gear, and consequently fared but poorly in the way of earning any money. Those who were fortunate enough to get boats and nets from the canneries earned a good deal of money. Owing to the low prices being obtained for furs, very little trapping was done by the Indians.

A few new Indian houses have been erected by the Indians, and at Alert Bay a new plank roadway was put down extending the full length of the reserve. The Indians, however, are slothful and it is with great difficulty that they are kept up to the mark in the matter of observing any rules of sanitation. The village at Cape Mudge is the one outstanding exception in the agency, and here the reserve and houses are generally to be found in a clean and healthy condition.

Up to the closing days of the year, the health among the Indians had been fair, though a number of the older people had passed away from various causes. A report has just been received, however, of a case that is suspected to be smallpox. Dr. Stevenson has put into effect a strict quarantine and vaccination of all the Indians.

The moral conduct of the Indians of this agency cannot be considered to be of a very high order; a number of them were convicted of being intoxicated and heavy fines were imposed. It has generally been found that Chinamen were the suppliers, and in a number of cases they have been apprehended and convicted. In one case, however, two white men were proven guilty of supplying intoxicants to Indians, and they were fined heavily.

The amount of relief issued during the past year has not exceeded that given out during other years.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Farming, fishing, hunting, stevedoring, general labouring, hop-picking, and basket-making constitute the main vocations from which the Indians of this agency earn a

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livelihood. Those who have good farms and worked them intelligently last year had good results both from the orchards and the farms, as the prices obtained for all kinds of farm products were above the average and the crops in general were heavy.

A considerable amount of new land was cleared on the reserves of the Chilliwack, Harrison River, Douglas and Squamish (Howe Sound) bands. The Indians did an amount of work in improving their homes. A number of new houses were built as also were a number repaired. Good work was done in the orchards, the fruit-trees being sprayed and pruned. A number of old dead trees were cut down. They have also done a great amount of good work in keeping the noxious weeds cut down to prevent them from seeding.

A considerable assistance was given by the department to Indians of different bands in the matter of supplying them with seeds, oats, etc. At the Tsawwassen reserves five tons of seed oats alone were purchased, the Indians returning the cost of these to the department from the heavy crop harvested.

At Sechelt village the old water flume was taken up and replaced by a new wooden pipe line a mile long at a cost of \$900. The work was done by the Indians and material paid for from the funds to the credit of this band held by the department.

There was an exceedingly poor run of salmon in the Fraser river last year, and only a medium crop of hops at Chilliwack and Agassiz; consequently the Indians did not earn much money from these sources of employment. At the hop-yards it has been customary in the past to pay one dollar and the loaf of bread for each box of hops picked. The companies, however, last season did not give the loaf of bread.

The past winter has been the most severe experienced in British Columbia for a great many years and was very hard on a number of cattle and horses belonging to the Indians. It is reported that owing to the great depths of snow in certain sections of this agency, a number of both cattle and horses died.

At Churchhouse (Homaleo Reserve No. 6) Mrs. Moroney, wife of the school teacher at that place, has been appointed field matron. Her duties are to visit the Indian homes and teach the Indian women and girls the art of housekeeping; she also attends to the sick and instructs the women how to care for young children as well as giving them instruction in keeping their homes in a sanitary condition. The appointment of Mrs. Moroney should have a very beneficial effect on this reserve.

Grippe was prevalent to a considerable extent among the Indians during the past year, otherwise their health was good.

No very serious crimes were recorded against the Indians of this agency during the year. For either being drunk or having intoxicating liquor in their possession a number of them were prosecuted and convicted. Taking into consideration the fact that there are over 2,400 Indians in the New Westminster agency, their morals on the whole were extremely good.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency earn a livelihood from fishing, hunting, trapping and working at the hop-fields. Practically all the Indians from the northern part of the agency proceed to Rivers Inlet about the middle of June to fish for the canneries at the place, and the rest go to the lower Fraser River to follow the same occupation during the months of July and August, after which they move on to the hop-fields at Chilliwack and Agassiz early in September.

A number of those who went to Rivers Inlet did well last season, as the run of salmon was very good; but this only applied to those who were able to obtain gear from the canneries. At the Fraser River the run of salmon was the smallest in a number of years, and very few of the Indians made any money over and above their expenses. The hop-picking was not very profitable last year, as the crop was only a medium one. For the coming season the outlook is not very bright for the Indians

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of this agency from a fishing standpoint, as in the northern fishery district of British Columbia, of which Rivers Inlet forms a part, the Department of Naval Service has of recent years put into practice the system of issuing independent or unattached licenses. The number of these licenses has increased each year until now it has got up to as high as 300 out of a total of 700 licenses issued for that district, leaving only 400 attached licenses. These are distributed by the canneries to the Indians and the Japanese, which, of course, makes the amount of gear now able to be procured by the Indians much less than it was in the past, and will militate very seriously against their earnings for the future. The Department of Naval Service has repeatedly refused to issue independent licenses to Indians having their own gear.

Owing to the depressed conditions existing at the present time, there is no market for any furs and consequently the Indians have not done anything in the line of trapping or taking seal skins off shore during the past year.

At a number of the villages of this agency the Indians have improved their settlements by re-arranging their houses, widening the streets, and cleaning up in general.

There has been very little sickness amongst them. There was a slight epidemic among the children of Ahousaht in the month of January, which, at first was thought to be small-pox, but fortunately did not develop into anything more serious than chicken-pox.

The moral conduct of the Indians throughout the year has been very good indeed, there having been no serious crimes recorded against them.

There is no farming done in this agency except on the two reserves at Alberni, at which place the land under cultivation produced good crops. In the other sections of the agency only small gardens are to be seen at the villages, the land being very heavily timbered and not suitable at the present time for agricultural purposes.

REPORT OF TOM WILSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN ORCHARDS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OTTAWA, May 22, 1916.

The Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report for the year ended March 30, 1916, of our officer, Mr. Tom Wilson, in charge of the work in the Indian orchards in British Columbia. As I have pointed out on previous occasions, this work has assumed a much wider character than it possessed originally, and, instead of involving merely the control of insect pests in the orchards in the Indian reserves, our officer now supervises and gives instruction and assistance in the planting out and subsequent care of the orchards and in the marketing of the fruit. In addition, as his report shows, he is now assisting the agents in agricultural matters generally.

The extension of orcharding among the Indians in a province so well adapted for fruit-growing, and the training of the young people in horticulture in the schools, are undoubtedly the most important features of the work with which we are happy to be connected, as they are looking towards the future.

I have, etc.,

C. GORDON HEWITT,

Dominion Entomologist.

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MARCH 31, 1916.

Dr. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to present to you my tenth annual report on the work done in connection with the Indian Orchards and agriculture generally in British Columbia during the past year. I am glad to be able to report a continued advance along the same lines as last year. Extremely good progress has been made and a large area of new land has been prepared for cultivation. Prices for their surplus commodities have been good. Large quantities of potatoes are now being shipped out of the Fraser Valley, and the Indians are sending their share. Fruit crops were not very heavy, but prices were good, and there was a ready sale. Owing to the very fine dry weather in the Fraser valley at haymaking-time, the crop was saved in good condition. We had no serious insect pests to contend with, so that our efforts in the orchards have all been directed towards putting the existing orchards into good order, and also training up the young orchards that have been planted in different localities. These on the whole have done very well and some have shown signs of bearing a sample.

In 1914-15 some parts of the interior of British Columbia were badly infested with larva of *plusia californica*, so much so that some crops suffered severely. Beans and other ground crops being in some instances cut right off. I am glad to say that we have had no further recurrence of the plague; consequently there were eleven carloads of beans shipped from Lytton alone; these sold at very remunerative prices. Beans and potatoes seem to be the favourite crops of the Indians of the Lytton agency, one reason being, no doubt, that they succeed most admirably. Potatoes were a good crop, but until very recently prices were extremely low. Large and beautiful crops of tomatoes were also grown, but the price was small and large quantities were fed to stock.

I have kept up my efforts to try and abate the noxious weed nuisance, and I think with good success. There have been the usual number of complaints from outside persons, but most of them have, on investigation, been found to be baseless. I do not mean to say that there are no weeds on the Indian reserves; but very good attempts have been made to get rid of them, and the average of freedom has been as great on the reserves as on the neighbouring place belonging to whites. This fact has been supported in several cases by statements made by the provincial weed inspectors.

I am glad to say that my crusade against the permanent manure pile has been attended with a fair measure of success. They have not altogether been done away with, (that would be too much to expect) but there has been a very considerable abatement of the nuisance. I was very pleased on looking round a man's place and asking him where the pile was, to receive the answer, "It's all spread out on the field." In some places, however, the Indians have a very bad example set them by their white neighbours. I saw up in the Chilcoten country last fall, the accumulation of years, I was going to say ages, so much so that I saw on some places trenches had been dug through the pile to get to the stable door. I have heard that the old-timers in Oregon used to haul away the stable when the manure pile got too big!

A trip was made in company with the two inspectors of agencies, Mr. Ditchburn, of Victoria, and Major McGraw, of Vernon, over the strictly agricultural positions of their respective districts for the purpose of judging the different places and placing the award of \$25 for the best kept and managed Indian farm in each agency. Reports on these trips have already been sent in by the gentlemen mentioned. I may say that as much verbal advice and instruction as to what to avoid and what to follow, was given in the time at our disposal.

The agencies visited were Stuart Lake, Williams Lake, Lytton, Kamloops, Okanagan, Kootenay, New Westminster, and Cowichan. The schedule on which the judging

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was done may have erred a little in lack of elasticity; this, however, may be rectified another year; but there is no doubt that more interest will be evinced in future. The most backward of all these people are the Kootenays, though some Shuswaps who settled in that district many years ago are excellent farmers, with well tilled places, good houses, and tidy surroundings.

During the past year, I have paid particular attention to the different Indian schools, both boarding and industrial, giving practical instruction in horticulture and fruit-growing to the pupils. The experimental orchards that were put in last year at several of the schools have done well, and we hope more of these will be put out in other localities. Most of the pupils show a keen interest in the instructions that I give them from time to time.

A start has been made to beautify some of the day school grounds with shrubs and trees, and we hope to have some school gardens put out on the same plan as is carried on in many of our public school grounds. A very successful garden was put out at Metlakatla by Miss Klippert, the teacher who attended the Rural Science course in Victoria.

The case of "fire blight" at the Kootenay industrial school orchard has been watched closely and shows no sign of spreading, and, although this disease was again very prevalent in the south part of the Okanagan valley on the white people's orchards, there was not a single case occurring on any of the Indian orchards. There has been no recurrence of "black knot" such as was reported from Creston and Musqueam, the measures taken having proved effective.

The spray pumps have been kept at work when necessary, and most of the orchards are in good condition.

I have to thank the different inspectors and agents for very sympathetic aid in my work, and I should like especially to mention Mr. Ditchburn, of Victoria, and Major McGraw, who have both made strenuous efforts to advance the Indians along agricultural lines.

I have, etc.,

TOM WILSON,

Inspector of Indian Orchards.

REPORT OF J. HAWKSLEY, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YUKON TERRITORY.

During the past year I have met the majority of the various Indian bands scattered through the Yukon Territory and have had reports of those whom, owing to difficult and expensive transportation, I have not met.

The general condition of the Indians is comparatively good; the prices in the fur market have improved; there has been greater activity among the natives in the trapping line and consequently they are better off than last year. Game has been plentiful all over the territory and successful hunts made; most camps were well supplied with meat.

The Mooshide and Forty Mile bands were somewhat handicapped in the meat market of Dawson this winter. As a rule they are able to make quite a little money by the sale of their game; but in the early part of the winter a very large herd of cariboo passed through the country about 10 miles west of Dawson, and nearly all the able-bodied men and many women and boys rushed to the place and killed large numbers of them, every one was well supplied with meat for the winter, and this closed the meat market to the Indians. They had plenty of meat for themselves, but were short of cash for the purchase of other necessities. The Indians complained at the wholesale slaughter of the animals; there is little doubt that a number of the animals were wounded and escaped to the woods, where they died and were left to rot. It certainly worked a hardship on the natives.

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Regarding the relief of indigent Indians, great care has been exercised in the giving of rations; in most cases the quantity given is not sufficient to support them entirely; thus they are kept doing a little for themselves, such as snaring rabbits and fishing. Most of the recipients are aged and without friends to care for them. The idea of keeping them self-supporting is constantly kept in mind. In a few cases ammunition has been given to able-bodied men who for the time being were not able to purchase it for themselves, and they were sent out to hunt, with good results.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the various bands has been fairly good throughout the year, no epidemics have broken out amongst them. Tuberculosis has been the chief cause of death, with one or two cases of spinal meningitis. Several operations for tubercular glands have been successfully performed.

Some improvement has been made in matters of sanitation, which we are pleased to see, though in this respect one hopes for further improvement. I wish to put on record the kindly co-operation of the missionaries in this particular matter. They are living with the bands and endeavour to keep before them the necessity of personal cleanliness as well as keeping their premises and surroundings clean. Their help is of great value.

Most of the villages were thoroughly cleaned up in the spring, the refuse was thrown on to the ice and carried off by the break-up. All the Indian houses have ventilators in them, but sometimes one finds that these have been filled up with old clothing. When such is found, it is instantly removed and a little sound advice given to the individuals. Notices have been sent to the Indians that they are expected to have their villages cleaned up before the warm weather sets in.

The removal of the Whitehorse Indians on to a reserve was a good move in more ways than one: besides grouping them together in one place, instead of having them scattered in different parts of the town, it was the means of destroying several of their germ-infected, tumble-down cabins. Everything on the new reserve is fresh and clean; they will be urged to keep it so. There was a little resentment at the time of the removal, but this has been overcome.

There is quite a marked improvement in some cases in personal cleanliness, especially among the younger members of some of the bands. The members of the Selkirk band are the most tardy in this.

Occupations.—Hunting game and trapping furs are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians. In addition to this, some of the younger men engage themselves to wood-cutters for the purpose of cutting and rafting fire-wood to the white settlements, also for cutting cord-wood for the steamboats. A few work as deck-hands on the boats in the summer; they also act as guides occasionally, in which capacity they often prove highly efficient and are well paid.

Generally speaking, the Indians are industrious when at work, but they are not steady, that is, after they have worked for a while, they think they are entitled to a holiday, and as a rule take one, which lasts until their money is gone. This is rather an unfortunate trait, as they sometimes leave their employment when most needed; the result is that, when they go back, they find the employer unwilling to re-engage them. They will, I think, in time realize the folly of such a proceeding and become steady and regular in their habits.

They do very little in the way of farming. Last spring about 200 pounds of potato seed and some turnip seed was given to the Moosehide band. I visited the village and got them to work up the ground and plant the seed. In the fall they gathered between 500 and 600 pounds of potatoes besides a quantity of turnips. I feel sure the returns would have been greater had the crops been properly attended to during growth. The neglect of the crop is not altogether due to laziness: when the crops need most attention is just the time when the salmon are in full run, and the Indians are away fishing and laying up a store of dried salmon for winter use. Climatic conditions are not conducive to developing very much in the way of agriculture, but the Indians are urged to grow potatoes for themselves.

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Temperance and Morality.—The liquor traffic among the natives is still a problem that is difficult to solve. Many of the Indians have a fondness for liquor, and resort to all sorts of tricks to obtain it. A good deal of time and attention has been given to the suppression of this, and with the co-operation of the police quite a few have been convicted and imprisoned for supplying drink to Indians. Most of those caught are of foreign birth. I am inclined to think that the penalties set forth in the Indian Act are not severe enough to act as a deterrent.

Someone once remarked that the Indians of the Northwest are not immoral, but unmoral, that is, they have no standard of morality. It would appear that there is a certain amount of truth in this statement. Under such conditions one cannot be surprised that some of the women fall an easy prey to unscrupulous white men. Their moral conduct is not what it ought to be, though signs of improvement are not wanting. There are numbers in each band whose general conduct is good, but some of the younger women living near the white settlements do not value their honour as they should. It is hoped that the training given in the boarding school will be quite a factor in raising the moral tone of the future generation. Effort is made on all sides to improve matters in this respect with some good results.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians build small cabins for themselves at the centres where they congregate, mostly in the vicinity of a trading post or white settlement. Many of these are well built and fairly well furnished. The majority of the Indians, as a rule, do not live in them the year round, but spend part of the time, especially in the summer, in tents. The cabins are all built of logs. The Indians have no council-houses in the Yukon, but the chief, as a rule, has a larger house than the rest, where meetings are held from time to time. There is visible improvement to be noticed in the newly erected cabins in many ways.

Medical Attendance.—The two medical officers have been diligent in their duties and have been kept fairly busy during the year. Their reports show that quite a number of patients have been treated each month. The hospital accommodation is good, and those patients who have been in the institutions have been well cared for and carefully nursed. The Indians of the northern end of the territory are fortunate in having a nurse of their own tribe to attend to them; the language difficulty is thus overcome. This is quite a factor, as many of the natives do not understand or speak English very well.

General Remarks.—A number of disputes arising between Indians and whites and between the Indians themselves have been satisfactorily arranged through this office. The Indians feel they have a place to go to when they are in trouble where they can be advised and helped; they appreciate it very much.

It is only fair to say that the Indians of the Yukon are patriotic and take a keen interest in the progress of the great war; daily inquires are made at the office for war news. Some of the bands have contributed according to their means to the Canadian Patriotic fund, and, though they show no desire to volunteer for foreign service, would to the last man fight in defence of the country, if necessary, at home.

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION
AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1916

OTTAWA, June 1, 1916.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report upon Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916. The expenditure for the year from parliamentary appropriation has been as follows:—

Province.	Day Schools.		Boarding Schools.		Industrial Schools.		Expatriates.		Travel and Salaries.		Tuition.		Freight Expenses.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
Ontario	30,177	33	37,419	00	78,143	73	125	62	1,285	12	6,532	48	891	13	2,800	63	137,767	14
Quebec	23,569	42							2,511	62	3,218	23	411	10	2,114	16	31,825	13
Nova Scotia	7,169	97									178	99	3	00	7,552	66	7,895	62
New Brunswick	8,109	37							501	00	386	59			691	58	1,691	54
Prince Edward Island	780	85									302	50	35		51	88	1,141	58
Manitoba	39,877	26	122,917	16	61,960	33	1,491	88	375	00	179	37	1,195	13	3,808	62	231,891	15
Saskatchewan	29,186	76	70,652	79	29,601	17	2,608	30					519	67	1,918	33	133,917	11
Alberta	3,152	35	83,292	83	17,057	06	2,143	61	3	25			1,519	17	1,715	76	109,214	66
North West Territories	650	00	20,724	87									6	30	59	15	21,440	32
British Columbia	42,631	40	10,536	44	108,649	17	350	23			50	68	287	19	2,739	91	195,245	35
Yukon	2,601	35	8,685	92							60	00	56	71	25	61	11,432	59
Totals	188,146	06	383,629	01	295,111	46	7,019	76	4,675	99	10,908	81	4,923	35	16,663	42	911,377	89

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Several bands of Indians, whose funds will permit them to meet the outlay, assist in providing for education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, the amounts so contributed have been as follows:—

Account No.	Band.	Interest.	Capital.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Ojibbewas of Batchawana.....	819 75	
2	Chippewas of Beausoleil.....	490 50	
3	Chippewas of Nawash.....	1,591 25	
4	Chippewas of Rama.....	291 60	
5	Chippewas of Sarnia.....	1,617 25	
6	Chippewas of Saugeen.....	1,324 38	
7	Chippewas of Snake Island.....	191 03	
8	Chippewas of the Thames.....	846 64	
9	Chippewas of Walpole Island.....	243 32	
10	Chippewas of Fort William.....	115 89	
12	Ojibbewas of Garden River.....	710 97	
13	Ojibbewas of Henvey Inlet.....	100 00	
14	Ojibbewas of Nipissing.....	546 20	
17	Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	767 14	
18	Mississaguas of Credit.....	553 12	
19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.....	300 00	
20	Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	225 00	
21	Mississaguas of Sengog.....	12 70	
22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	2,046 14	
23	Moravians of the Thames.....	547 85	
30	Chippewas of Parry Sound.....	368 40	3,105 00
31	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	13 65	
33	Six Nations of Grand River.....	12,217 51	
36	Chippewas of Thessalon River.....	75 00	
50	Algonquins of River Desert.....	425 00	
82	Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake.....	378 35	
246	Ojibbewas of Sheguandah.....	321 75	
247	Ojibbewas of Sheshegwaning.....	230 00	
248	Ojibbewas of South Bay.....	200 00	
251	Ojibbewas of West Bay.....	375 00	
	Total.....	27,974 79	3,105 00
			31,079 79

The amounts expended from capital represent the outlay on new buildings and equipment, while the expenditure from interest represents the current expenses.

In addition to the above expenditure the religious denominations engaged in Indian educational work have spent considerable sums from their funds, the exact amount of which is not available.

The statistics giving the number of children of school age, enrolment, and average attendance, together with the pupilage of residential schools printed at the head of each agency report, show the relation borne by the schools to the number of children to be provided for. The census returns published in the annual report for 1915 have been used in this compilation, and the children of school age are those between the ages of 6 and 15.

In some cases the number of children said to be enrolled in the day and residential schools is shown to be greater than the number given of school age. This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that some children enter the schools before the age of 6 years and remain after they reach 15, but the main reason is that the age limit for pupils of residential schools is 18.

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A comprehensive statistical statement is appended to the report showing the enrolment and attendance at all classes of schools, and a tabular statement has been prepared showing the location and general establishment of each residential school.

The progress made last year in educational work has been encouraging, there having been a marked increase in the enrolment but with a slightly lower average attendance than last year, owing to the severe winter and epidemics of grippé and measles.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The department is continuing its efforts to increase the efficiency of the day schools by providing the best available teachers, up-to-date buildings and equipment and enlarged playgrounds and garden plots. The practical lessons in agriculture, domestic science, household economy, sanitation and hygiene are showing good results in the Indians' homes and surroundings.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

The work carried on in the boarding and industrial schools is showing steady progress. These institutions are full to their limit, which is a sure indication of the appreciation of Indian parents.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the last fiscal year twenty-one girl and thirty-four boy ex-pupils were assisted to the extent of \$4,908.11. Ex-pupils have refunded on loans during the past fiscal year \$1,348.07.

In addition to the above expenditure the ex-pupils of the File Hills colony were assisted to purchase seed grain to the amount of \$2,663.74. This assistance was given on account of the severe losses these ex-pupils suffered through having their crops hauled out during the summer of 1915. This aid will be refunded by these ex-pupils from the proceeds of their crops.

There are a number of orphan and neglected children who have been placed in charitable institutions, established in different provinces, chiefly Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, where there are no residential Indian schools, for whose maintenance the department pays a per capita grant. The training at these institutions is excellent, and the children benefit from contact with whites. The number of Indian children placed in institutions of this class is about 120.

In addition to the children placed in charitable institutions, the Department allows a per capita grant for about 30 children who are attending institutions of higher education. Some of these institutions attended by Indians are McGill University, Grand Ligne Mission, Pointe-Aux-Trembles Institute, Lévis College, Quebec Seminary, Nicolet College, Dartmouth College, St. Laurent, Avner Convent and Lachine Convent in the province of Quebec, and St. Joseph's University, Miscouche Convent and Carleton Convent in the Maritime Provinces.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 61; number of pupils enrolled, 48; average attendance, 23.

Rev. John A. McDonald, the Indian superintendent, reports on educational matters as follows:—

Lennox Island Day School.

The teacher, Jacob Sark, is becoming more proficient, and the school has retained its reputation. The pupils are bright and eager to study. The attendance is irregular at some periods of the year.

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Rocky Point Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. Peter Scully. Good work is being done.

General Remarks.

A number of Indian children are attending the white schools at Richmond, Free-land, Miscouche and Indian River. Three Indian girls are attending the convent at Miscouche. Twelve ex-pupils of the Lennox Island school have joined the colours.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

The Indian agent, Mr. G. S. Hoyt, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Five Indian children from this agency are attending the Lequille public school. Two of these children are in the fifth grade, and the other three are in the fourth grade. Another Indian boy is in the fourth grade of the North Williamstown public school. All these children seem very bright and are making excellent progress.

ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO COUNTIES.

Number of children of school age, 56; number of pupils enrolled, 42; average attendance, 17.

Mr. John Cameron, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Afton Day School.

As this school has only been in operation for two years, the majority of the pupils are in the lower standards.

The Indian parents appreciate the advantages of an education and, as a result, the average attendance is very good, and compares most favourably with the attendance at the neighbouring public schools.

As yet the pupils are lacking in their knowledge of English, but this drawback is being rapidly overcome.

The pupils are progressing in their studies. They are obedient, and in this respect they actually excel the average children in white schools.

The children's dress and surroundings show that the parents are giving due regard to sanitary requirements.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 20; number of pupils enrolled, 17; average attendance, 5.

The Indian agent, Mr. R. H. Smith, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Millbrook Day School.

The teacher at this school, Miss Jessie Smith, does faithful work, and has succeeded in maintaining the interest of both the children and their parents.

The children attending this school compare most favourably with the children attending the neighbouring white schools.

General Remarks.

Owing to the influence exerted by the school, the children are more intelligent, neater in dress, and speak more English. The home life has also distinctly improved.

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EGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 25; number of children enrolled, 11; average attendance, 7.

The Indian agent, Mr. R. A. Harris, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Bear River School.

This school is situated in the centre of the reserve. The building is comfortable and well equipped.

The teacher, Miss A. McGinty, is very painstaking, and the pupils have made excellent progress during the year.

The parents are taking more interest in their children's education and, as a result, the average attendance has been most satisfactory.

General Remarks.

All the children have enjoyed good health during the past year. Education is effecting a marked improvement in the manners and customs of the Indians.

ESKASONI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 19; number of pupils enrolled, 24; average attendance, 13.

Rev. A. R. McDonald, the Indian agent, reports on the educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Mr. James McNeil has been in charge of this school for several years. The attendance and progress of the pupils has been quite satisfactory.

Preparations have been made for a school garden, and special attention will be given to this important feature of education during the coming year.

Education is certainly improving the condition of the Indians. The ex-pupils are more industrious and intelligent, and show their superiority over those who have not had any educational advantages. The ex-pupils keep their homes in a sanitary condition. As a result of education, consumption is rapidly decreasing.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 33; number of pupils enrolled, 32; average attendance, 14.

The Indian agent, Rev. J. N. McLennan, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Whycocomagh Day School.

This school is in charge of Mr. J. A. Gillis, who takes a lively interest in the children.

Owing to the indifference of the parents it is difficult to maintain a regular attendance.

Malagavatch Day School.

This school was conducted last summer by Mrs. Annie McNeil. Owing to the small attendance it was closed in November.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Number of children of school age 38; number of pupils enrolled, 14; average attendance, 5.

Mr. D. Chisholm, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Tufts Cove Day School.

This school is in charge of a qualified teacher, Mr. G. F. Richardson, who has had several years' experience.

The pupils are progressing, and the beneficial effect of education on those attending school is most marked.

The building and furniture are equal to most country schools.

General Remarks.

At Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, and Emfield, a few children attend the white schools, but their attendance is so irregular that no marked advancement is noticeable.

HANTS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 18; number of pupils enrolled, 16; average attendance, 6.

The Indian agent, Mr. A. Wallace, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Shubenacadie Day School.

Owing to the efficient work of the present teacher, Miss M. A. Short, the pupils are making splendid progress. The attendance at school is very regular. A number of shade trees have been planted on the school grounds.

General Remarks.

The children show by their language, deportment, and appearance that they have benefited by education.

KINGS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 23; number of pupils enrolled at school, 9.

Mr. C. E. Beckwith, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are no Indian schools in this agency, but a number of Indian children attend the neighbouring white schools.

As the Indians are anxious for their children to be educated, their attendance is quite regular. The Indians of this agency can read and write, and are much interested in the news of the day, especially the war news.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 23; number of pupils enrolled, 15; average attendance, 9.

The Indian agent, Mr. N. P. Freeman, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

New Germany Day School.

During the past year the pupils at this school have made excellent progress, under the guidance of the teacher, Miss E. B. Julian, who is much interested in her pupils.

The buildings are in excellent repair and are comfortable and clean.

General Remarks.

A few Indian children also attend the white schools.

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PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of pupils of school age, 46; number of pupils enrolled, 26; average attendance, 18.

Rev. J. D. McLeod, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Indian Core Day School.

This school is on the Fisher's Grant reserve. It is a modernly constructed building, large, well ventilated and comfortable.

For some years the school has been in charge of Miss Gertrude McGirr, who holds a grade "B" provincial scholarship.

Owing to the migratory habits of the Indian families, it is difficult to secure regular attendance. Those children who attend regularly are progressing satisfactorily.

General Remarks.

The careful education of the children by a conscientious teacher has a very good effect on the reserve life.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 29; number of pupils enrolled, 32; average attendance, 10.

Rev. R. L. McDonald, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Salmon River Day School.

During the past year this school has made satisfactory progress.

The average attendance is not as high as it might be, owing to so many families leaving the reserves during the summer.

The teacher, Mr. Ernest L. McNeil, shows continued interest in the scholars, and enjoys the confidence of the parents.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 8; number attending school, 11.

Mr. J. Hipson, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are no Indian schools in this agency, but several Indian children attend the white schools at Sable River, Shelburne River and Clyde River.

They attend school quite regularly and are making satisfactory progress.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 20; number of pupils enrolled, 23; average attendance, 11.

Mr. J. E. Campbell, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Middle River Day School.

The sanitary conditions and the equipment of this school are excellent. Very satisfactory progress has been made during the year under the efficient management of the teacher, Mr. J. A. MacRae. The pupils are tidy and clean and, with the exception of one or two, are obedient.

By supplying a mid-day lunch at the school the average attendance has been increased. The parents are anxious for their children to receive the benefit of education.

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YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Number of children of school age, 11; Number of children attending schools, 4.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. H. Whelan, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The Indian agent, Mr. W. H. Whalen, reports on the educational work in this Tusket, Tusket Forks, Hectanooga and Yarmouth.

From the reports received the children are well-behaved and learn very quickly.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age, 171; number of pupils enrolled, 150; average attendance, 82.

The Indian superintendent, Col. J. B. Sheridan, reports on the educational work in this superintendency as follows:—

Big Cove School, Kent County.

This school is located on the Big Cove reserve. The present teacher, Miss A. McLaughlin, holds a second-class teacher's license for the province of New Brunswick. She takes a great interest in the school. In addition to the regular studies, instruction is also given in sewing and fancy-work.

Burnt Church School, Northumberland County.

This is an up-to-date school. The teacher, Miss Harriet E. Keating, holds a third-class license for the province of New Brunswick. She is a very good teacher and her pupils are making good progress. In addition to the regular studies, she gives instructions in knitting, sewing and fancy-work. This school has a school garden.

Eel River School, Restigouche County.

This is a splendid building located in the centre of the reserve. The school is in charge of Miss Marie LeBlanc. The attendance is good and the children have made splendid progress during the short time there has been a school on this reserve. This teacher also teaches sewing and knitting.

Red Bank School, Northumberland County.

This school was opened in 1914. Miss Ena Cormier, the teacher, is doing good work. She also gives instruction in sewing and knitting.

Eel Ground School, Northumberland County.

This school is well situated on high ground, near the Miramichi river. The teacher is Miss Margaret Isaacs, a Miemac Indian girl, who received her education in the province of Quebec. The children are making good progress. The attendance is very good. Miss Isaacs also instructs her pupils in sewing and fancy-work. She also instructs the women of the band in cooking and general household work.

General Remarks.

There are no Indian day schools on the other reserves, but the Indian children are permitted to attend the neighbouring white school upon payment of a small tuition fee. At Dorchester several of the Indian children who attend the school in the town, are making very good progress. The Indian children learn to read and write very quickly. Their writing and drawing are exceedingly good.

I think education is going to make a marked improvement upon the present generation.

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SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age, 76; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 83; average attendance at day schools, 53.

The Indian agent, Mr. B. J. Griffiths, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Woodstock Day School.

Miss Genevieve Brophy, the teacher, is painstaking. The attendance is very regular and the pupils are making steady progress.

Kingsclear Day School.

This reserve possesses a good school, which is well cared for. The teacher is Miss Florence O'Brien, who holds a superior license.

St. Mary's Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss Mary T. Hughes, whose work is deserving of great praise. The attendance is good. The children are neat and clean.

Oromocto Day School.

The teacher is Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey. The attendance is irregular, owing to the roving habits of the Indians.

General Remarks.

Calisthenics, plain sewing and knitting are taught in all the Indian schools, and I believe are of great benefit to the children.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age, 60; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 52; average attendance at day schools, 39.

Mr. N. J. Wooten, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Edmundston Day School.

The teacher, Miss Annie Michaud, holds a third-class provincial license, and has been in charge of the school about two years.

The pupils are very regular in their attendance at school, the daily average being about twelve. The pupils are showing good progress in reading, writing, spelling and drawing.

Lessons are given in physical drill and hygiene. The girls are given special instruction in sewing and knitting.

The school building is new and in good condition. A school garden has been successfully cultivated.

Tobique Day School.

Miss Ethel McGrand, who holds a second-class provincial license, has been the teacher for the last five years.

Good progress is being made in all grades. The school-house is in good condition. Very little interest has been taken in agriculture by the pupils, as for the past three years they have had no school garden.

Education has had a good effect upon the reserve life. The ex-pupils are making good progress and, as a rule, have shown that education has been a help to them.

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QUEBEC.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 111; number of pupils enrolled, 72; average attendance, 43.

The Indian agent, Jos. Ex. Bossé, M.D., reports on the educational work in this agency, as follows:—

Bersimis Day School.

This school is conducted by Sisters St. Eugene and St. Raphael, of the Order of Our Lady of Good Counsel.

The number attending this school is less than it should be, owing to the children accompanying their parents to the woods for long periods.

The school consists of two class-rooms, with a teachers' residence in connection.

Escoumains Day School.

The Indian children on the Escoumains reserve attend this school.

The children are making marked progress in their studies. The improvement in reserve life can be attributed to education.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 508; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 373; average attendance at day schools, 262; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 11; number attending Spanish River industrial, 41; number attending Shingwauk Home, 2; number attending St. Joseph's orphanage, Ottawa, 27; number attending St. Patrick's orphanage, Ottawa, 4.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. M. Brosseau, reports on the educational work in the agency as follows:—

Caughnawaga Village Schools.

The two Roman Catholic schools in the village are large brick buildings.

Since January, 1915, they have been in charge of the Sisters of Ste Anne, with Rev. Sister M. Edward, as principal. The sisters have the confidence of their pupils, who are advancing rapidly in their studies. The average attendance at these two schools is now more than 90 per cent of the enrolment.

The Protestant school in the village is taught by Miss Margaret Matthews.

St. Isidore Road School.

This school is taught by Mrs. J. S. Twoaxe. The average attendance is very satisfactory.

Bush School.

For several years this school has been in charge of Mrs. A. Beauvais, who is a very successful teacher.

General Remarks.

These schools offer every educational advantage for the pupils.

The parents are anxious to have their children receive an education, the good effects of which are felt more and more.

Ex-pupils are succeeding very well.

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 102; number of pupils enrolled, 70; average attendance, 65.

The Indian agent, Mr. A. O. Bastien, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

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Lorette Day School.

This school is in Lorette village and is under the sisters of the Congregation of Perpetual Help.

Sister St. Jean Berchmans teaches the senior class and Sister Ste. Agathe is in charge of the preparatory class.

Agricultural instruction is given in addition to the regular studies.

General Remarks.

Three ex-pupils of the Lorette day school are attending the Christian Brothers' school this year, and are proving themselves excellent pupils.

As a result of education we find marked improvement in the band. Practically, everyone is now able to write.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 70; number of pupils enrolled, 43; average attendance, 21.

Mr. E. S. Gauthier, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency, as follows:—

Congo Bridge Day School.

This school is five miles from Maniwaki and is taught by Miss Helen Jane White. In addition to the usual curriculum of studies, the girls are taught sewing, knitting and cooking.

Maniwaki Day School.

This school is taught by Miss Margaret McCaffrey. Sewing, knitting, and cooking are taught, in addition to the usual subjects.

The attendance at both schools is improving, and satisfactory progress has been made.

General Remarks.

Education greatly contributes to the welfare of the Indians, as it enables them to act intelligently in all matters concerning themselves.

MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 30; number of pupils enrolled, 25; average attendance, 14.

The Indian agent, Rev. J. D. Morin, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Maria Day School.

This school has been in existence for the past thirty years.

Through the good work of Miss J. Audet, who has taught the school for the last five years, there has been a marked improvement.

All the children speak English, French and Micmac are also taught.

A school garden has been cultivated during the past year.

General Remarks.

It is noted that education is more beneficial for the girls than the boys, as the former spend a longer time at school. The good results of education are shown in the improvement of the reserve life.

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OKA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 94; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 34; average attendance at day schools, 13; number attending Shingwauk Home, 17.

The Indian agent, Mr. C. F. Bertrand, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Oka Country School.

At this school all instruction is in the English language. Miss L. E. Dickinson is the teacher, and fair progress is being made by the pupils in attendance.

General Remarks.

A number of Indian children residing in the village of Oka attend the white schools. The boys attend the Christian Brothers' school, and the girls attend the school conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. The children at these schools are making satisfactory progress.

In addition to the above, the following are attending outside schools: one at St. Laurent College, Montreal; one at Hospice St. Antoine, Longueuil; two at the Seminary of St. Sulpice; and one at Cornwall public school.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 49; number of pupils enrolled, 82; average attendance, 58.

The Indian agent, Mr. H. Niquet, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

St. Joseph's Academy (Roman Catholic).

This school was repaired last summer and is now well equipped. A new heating plant was also installed.

The Grey Nuns have had charge of this school for several years and are popular with both the pupils and their parents. Instruction is given in sewing, music, domestic science and commercial work.

Through the kindness of the missionary, Rev. Joseph de Gonzague, land for a school garden was placed at the disposal of the nuns last year. The pupils derived much benefit from the lessons in agriculture that they received.

Protestant School.

This school was also repaired this year, and is very comfortable.

Mr. H. L. Masta, a member of the Abenakis band, is in charge, and the progress of the pupils is most satisfactory.

Instruction is given in English, French and Abenakis. Some of the ex-pupils of this school are continuing their studies at different colleges. Two of the former pupils of this school hold good positions.

POINTE BLEUE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 126; number of children enrolled, 62; average attendance, 44.

The Indian agent, Mr. A. Tessier, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The Montagnais reserve of Pointe Bleue has a fairly large school, well lighted, and provided with a good system of ventilation and modern furniture. It is kept in a state of cleanliness both inside and outside. The yard and surroundings are carefully kept by the pupils during the hours of recreation. Good order is maintained in the class-room.

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The Reverend Sisters Marie Antoinette and St. Louis, who give all their zeal and devotion to the direction of the school, ought to be happy at the good results obtained.

As in previous years, they received from the school inspector for the county the remark "excellent" at the examinations in summer and in winter.

On their side the pupils show much ambition and good will, and each year they make marked progress. One observes in addition that the education received at the school bears good results among the families, where it softens the manners and habits.

The attendance this year was not so good as usual, owing to an epidemic of gripe, some cases of whooping-cough, and especially to the fact that many of the parents, who are in the habit of leaving their children on the reserve in order to enable them to follow the classes during the winter, were compelled to take the latter with them to the woods on account of the cost of living and the hard times.

RISTIGOUCHIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 105; number of pupils enrolled, 78; average attendance, 48.

Mr. J. A. Pitre, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The day school in this agency is under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Rosary, who are qualified teachers. They are doing faithful work and have been reported on favourably by the inspector.

In addition to the regular studies instruction is given in sewing, dressmaking, cooking, and general housework.

Two large class-rooms furnish ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 323; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 226; average attendance at day schools, 138; number attending Spanish River industrial, 14; number attending St. Patrick's orphanage, Ottawa, 4; number attending Cornwall high school, 10.

Mr. F. E. Taillon, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Chenail School.

Miss K. McCaffrey, a qualified teacher, is in charge of this school. She is doing excellent work, and her pupils are attending regularly. Prizes were awarded to worthy pupils at the close of the school year.

Chetlain School.

The teacher, Mrs. P. McDonal, has been very successful at this school. A school garden will be cultivated this year.

Cornwall Island School.

Mrs. M. O'Hare, the present teacher, is doing faithful work at this school and is meeting with much success.

St. Regis Island School.

Miss L. McGoey, who is the teacher at this school, is doing excellent work. A school garden will be cultivated this year.

St. Regis Village School.

The teacher, Miss N. Keon, is doing good work here. During the past year the school grounds have been fenced and a cement walk laid from the street to the school.

General Remarks.

At Christmas suitable exercises were held in the schools, and excellent programmes were carried out by the pupils.

The inspector has graded these schools as first-class and has compared them favourably with the white schools.

Thanks are due the teachers for their untiring zeal and energy in their work, and for the excellent feeling that has existed during the past year. The average attendance has been very good.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 54; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 124; average attendance at day schools, 74; number attending Spanish River industrial school, 3.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Renaud, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Timiskaming Day School.

This school is located about one mile north of the village of North Timiskaming. It is in charge of Sister Monica, a member of the Order of the Sacred Heart, which has a residence in North Timiskaming. The pupils are bright and obedient, and those attending school regularly are making fair progress.

Summer Schools.

During the months of June, July and August summer schools were conducted at Abitibi by Miss M. A. McDonald, at Long Point by Miss Jane Wabie and at Wolf Lake by Miss Agnes Robinson. I have had the pleasure of visiting these schools during the summer and I can say that the pupils are making progress from year to year. The pupils are attentive and obedient, and have much respect for the teacher.

General Remarks.

Education in my agency has had much to do for the welfare of the Indians. The majority can write and read fairly well, which is a great advantage for them when transacting business with white people.

ONTARIO.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 57; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 58; average attendance at day school, 27; number attending Mount Elgin Institute, 3.

Mr. W. R. Coyle, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Alnwick Day School.

The teacher, Mr. F. J. Joblin, has been in charge of this school for the past eight years. He is energetic and painstaking, and the children are progressing in their studies.

The school and its surroundings are kept clean.

Last summer a plot of ground was fenced and cultivated for a school garden, which will be started this year.

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General Remarks.

Education is having a beneficial effect on this reserve. The Indian children compare favourably with the neighbouring white pupils. Practically all Indians on this reserve speak English.

The ex-pupils are doing well, and many hold positions of trust.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 260; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 198; average attendance at day schools, 86; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 47; number attending Mohawk Institute, 14.

The Indian agent, Mr. H. Janes, reports on the educational work in this agency, as follows:—

There are five day schools in this agency, two on the Oneida reserve and three on the Chippewa reserve.

Oneida No. 2 School.

Mr. H. C. Jamieson, an Oneida Indian, teaches at this school. He holds a third-class certificate and is doing very good work.

Oneida No. 3 School.

This is a brick building with basement and furnace. The teacher is Miss V. Sims, and the pupils are progressing under her care.

River Settlement School.

Miss Mary Vining, who holds a second-class certificate, teaches this school. Good work is being done here.

Back Settlement School.

This is a new frame building situated in the centre of the Chippewa reserve. This school is taught by Mr. Lyman Fisher.

Bear Creek School.

Miss Annie McDougall is in charge of this school. The children are making satisfactory progress in their studies.

General Remarks.

Each school in this agency had a garden last year. At home each pupil had a garden plot, which was cultivated under the supervision of the teacher. On September 23, a school fair was held and prizes were given the children. The exhibits at this fair proved that a great interest had been taken in this work by the pupils.

It can be definitely stated that education is having a most beneficial effect on the Indians of this agency.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 64; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 86; average attendance at day schools, 56; number attending Spanish River industrial, 10.

The Indian agent, Mr. A. J. Duncan, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Cape Croker No. 1 Day School.

This school is taught by Miss Mary Moffitt. The children of this section show steady improvement in their studies. Manual training is taught at this school. The older boys have made chairs, bookcases and cupboards.

Agriculture has not been neglected, and the pupils cultivate a garden at the school and garden plots at their homes. The teachers and pupils visit these home gardens at least twice a month. Several of the pupils were successful in winning prizes at the fall fair.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting and cooking.

Sidney Bay No. 2 Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss I. McIvor who takes great interest in her pupils. A school garden is cultivated every year with very satisfactory results.

Port Elgin No. 3 Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. Thomas Jones. A school garden will be cultivated this year. Mrs. Jones is teaching sewing and knitting to the girls.

General Remarks.

All the schools in this agency are built of stone. They have individual desks and libraries. All the young men and women speak English fluently. There is considerable advancement in agriculture.

CHAPLEAU AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age, 150; number of pupils enrolled at Chapleau boarding, 25; number attending Shingwauk Home, 9.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. McLeod, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Chapleau Boarding School.

The principal of this institution is the Rev. G. Prewer, who is assisted in his work by a staff of two. All the pupils have made good progress in the curriculum of studies prescribed by the department. On account of Mr. Prewer being able to speak the Indian language it is a great advantage to him when teaching the children the English language, which he takes a great interest in doing. Two half days are taken from the class work each week, when the boys are employed at gardening and other outside work, and the girls are given special instruction in sewing, cooking and mending. Two or three of the ex-pupils are married and live on the reserve. These seem to have profited by the education they have received.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. Geo. Prewer, says: "The whole interior of the main building was thoroughly cleaned and renovated during the summer holidays. The public school inspector commented favourably on the marked improvement in the work of the pupils. A splendid vegetable garden was cultivated."

General Remarks.

There are no day schools in this agency, but a number of Indian children, who live in the town of Chapleau, attend the public school and are making satisfactory progress.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 55; number of pupils enrolled, 32; average attendance, 14.

The Indian agent, Mr. C. J. Picotte, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

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The work at this school has been rather disorganized during the past year, as the former teacher, Mr. James Oliver, left at mid-summer, and there was considerable difficulty in securing a suitable teacher. A competent teacher is now in charge of the school, and it is expected that the pupils will progress as favourably as they did under Mr. Oliver. The attendance is regular and the parents are taking a marked interest in the school.

No school garden was cultivated owing to the aridity of the soil, but garden plots will be tried this spring.

General Remarks.

The Indian language is spoken on the reserve, but, with few exceptions, all the Indians speak and write English. The benefits of education are shown by the good behaviour of the Indians at public gatherings.

FORT WILLIAM AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 287; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 170; average attendance at day schools, 83; number enrolled at Fort William orphanage, 13; number attending Shingwauk Home, 2; number attending Spanish River industrial, 1.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Brown, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Mountain Village School.

The teacher at this school is Miss Annie O'Brien. The attendance is large and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory.

Mission Bay School.

Miss Rose Chaput is in charge of this school. The attendance has not been as large as last year, owing to the decrease in the number of children of school age. The pupils in attendance are clean and orderly.

Pic River School.

This school is taught by Miss Julia Larch. As many of the Indians take their children with them when they go on hunting trips, it is difficult to maintain a regular attendance at this school. Those who attend regularly are making satisfactory progress. A small garden was cultivated last year.

Lake Helen School.

This school has been in operation for some years, and a number of the Indians are very careless about sending their children to school regularly. This school is taught by Miss C. Harrison.

Moabert School.

This school was opened in September, 1915, and is in charge of Mrs. E. McGillis. The attendance has been very regular and the children are showing marked improvement, both in their studies and in their personal appearance.

Gull Bay School.

This school was opened in September, 1915, and was placed in charge of Mr. Dominic Ducharme.

Before the school was opened the children at this place could not speak or understand English, but, under Mr. Ducharme, they are progressing splendidly.

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Pays Plat School.

This school was re-opened in January, 1916. Every child of school age on the reserve is attending regularly, and satisfactory progress is being made.

In addition to the class-room work the teacher, Mrs. X. McLaren, is teaching baking to the girls.

Fort William Orphanage.

This large modern institution is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Fort William. The children are taught sewing, baking and laundry work, in addition to the regular curriculum of studies.

In her annual report, the principal, Sister M. F. Clare, says: "The building is lighted by electricity and a modern system of ventilation has been recently installed. The general health of the pupils has been good."

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 209; number of pupils enrolled at Fort Frances boarding, 61; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 3.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. P. Wright, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Fort Frances Boarding School.

This is the only school in this agency that has been open this year. It is situated on the northeast end of the agency reserve, on Rainy lake. It is three and one-half miles from the town of Fort Frances.

The staff consists of the principal, Rev. Ph. Vales, Brother DeByl, Mr. Joseph Grouette, farmer, and five sisters.

The boys in this school are taught farming and gardening and the girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking and sewing.

I consider the progress of the ex-pupils of this school to be very good, considering their opportunities.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. P. Vales, O.M.I., says: "Particular attention has been given to the religious training of the children. The health of the pupils has been very good. The conduct of the ex-pupils is fairly satisfactory."

General Remarks.

I consider that education has a good effect on reserve life, as one can see, in the homes of the ex-pupils, a greater desire to better their condition than in the other homes. Ex-pupils are more intelligent, dress better and are cleaner and healthier. I think that the careful training and advice they receive at school, induces them to live morally, and, as the years go by, this will be even more noticeable.

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 21; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 23; average attendance at day school, 16; number attending Shingwauk Home, 2; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 6.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. R. Bouchier, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

On account of the resignation of the former teacher, Mr. George Cork, the day school in this agency was closed from the end of December to February 8, when Mrs. Taylor took charge. The average attendance for the past year has been better than usual. I find that those who have attended the day school are very intelligent, and are well able to conduct any business they undertake.

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GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 121; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 84; average attendance at day schools, 47; number attending Spanish River industrial school, 4; number attending Shingwauk Home, 5.

There were four day schools in operation in this agency during the past fiscal year.

West Bay Roman Catholic Day School.

This school is a frame building with large playgrounds. There is a good garden plot in connection with this school in which gardening is carried on by the pupils under the direction of the teacher, Miss Clotilde Leferriere, who has completed a course of study at the Guelph Agricultural College. The children show a great deal of interest in this work.

In addition to the usual school study, instruction in cooking and sewing is also given. The children are much interested and the instruction given is proving very beneficial. Good progress is noted at this school.

Sheshegwaning Roman Catholic Day School.

Miss Elizabeth Leusch continues in charge of this school and is doing good work. One of the finest school buildings on Manitoulin Island is erected at this point. In addition to the usual course of school study the pupils are given lessons in sewing and cooking, and they are deriving very great benefit from the instruction which they receive in their studies. A school garden is carried on under the direction of the teacher. The children take a great deal of interest in this work and they had a very nice garden. Miss Leusch has taken a course at the Guelph Agricultural College.

Sheshegwaning Anglican Day School.

Mr. Edwin Weeks is the teacher. He began his duties on September 1, 1915. The school is conducted in a small frame building. The usual programme of studies is adhered to, in which the children are making progress. A school garden was in operation, and although not as successful as desired the children were much interested. They had better success with their home garden plots, taking a good share of prizes at Silverwater fair. The parents are deeply interested in their children's education.

Cockburn Island School.

A day school was conducted at this point from June 1 to November 30, 1915. Miss Susie A. Fex was appointed teacher and met with a great deal of success during the period this school was in operation. This school is under Roman Catholic auspices and was conducted as a summer school only.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 38; number of pupils enrolled, 30; average attendance, 17.

Mr. P. Rankins, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

Golden Lake Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss Catherine Goulet. The children show a steady improvement in their studies. Owing to the indifference of a number of the parents about sending their children to school, a truant officer was appointed last year, and as a result the average attendance has improved considerably.

The Christmas entertainment given by the pupils and the awarding of prizes had a very good effect. Parents expressed great satisfaction at the work that is being done at this school. The ex-pupils are fairly industrious.

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KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 542; number enrolled in Cecilia Jeffrey boarding, 66; number enrolled at Kenora boarding, 69; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 8.

The Indian agent, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

This school is situated on Shoal lake, about forty-five miles from the town of Kenora, and is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. F. T. Dodds is principal, and he is assisted by a staff of six persons.

A roof was put on the fire-escape during the summer. It is now much more comfortable, being clear of rain and snow. Fire drill and calisthenics are regularly practised. The large class-room is clean and well ventilated. The teacher, Miss Brodie, takes great interest in her work, and the pupils are making fine progress under her tutelage.

Miss Stratton, the trained nurse, is giving every satisfaction. She is very devoted to her work in attending the sick pupils as well as many of the Indians on the reserve.

The general effect of education is very much in evidence upon the reserve life of the Indians, and particularly amongst the ex-pupils, who have some nice garden plots and potato fields.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. F. Dodds, says: "Good progress has been made in all branches of the class-room. The general health of the pupils has been very good."

Kenora Boarding School.

This school is located about two and a half miles from the town of Kenora, on the lake of the Woods, and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Rev. C. Brouillet, O.M.I., is principal and is assisted by a staff of seven.

The whole building is equipped with modern conveniences. It is lighted by electricity and has a first-class heating apparatus in the basement. It is provided with fire escapes and other necessary appliances. Calisthenics and fire drill are regularly practised by the boys, as well as out-door sports.

All dormitories and class-rooms are clean and well ventilated. The dining-rooms are clean, and the food supplied is the best.

The girls are taught general house work, cooking, sewing, knitting, and laundry work, the boys are taught care of stock and poultry and gardening, in all of which they make good progress.

The general health of the pupils has been good. Doctor Ferguson attends regularly to all their wants.

During the year, excellent progress has been made in the class-rooms, particularly in speaking English, pronunciation of words, and reading.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. C. Brouillet, O.M.I., says: "There has been marked progress in the class-room work. The health of the pupils has been very good. Our ex-pupils are very successful."

General Remarks.

The mode of life of these Indians shows that they now realize the benefit their children have derived from education.

The ex-pupils speak and read the English language. They dress better than formerly. A number have enlisted and some are now in the trenches, giving a good account of themselves.

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MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age, 349; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 193; average attendance at day schools, 98; number attending Shingwauk Home, 6; number attending Spanish River industrial, 27.

Mr. R. J. Lewis, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Wikwemikong Day School (Roman Catholic).

The principal of this school is Miss Adele Duhamel, who is assisted by Miss Agnes Kelly. Both are energetic in their work and the pupils are making satisfactory progress. In addition to the regular studies the boys are taught gardening and the girls are instructed in sewing, knitting and cooking.

The school garden was a great success last year. A large supply of vegetables was grown, including twelve bags of potatoes and twenty-five bags of turnips. About sixty squash and pumpkins were grown, and the cooking class made preserves of these. Arrangements are being made to supply seed from the school garden to the Indians of the reserve.

South Bay Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is taught by Miss Rose Fagan, who is a very careful teacher and takes great interest in the education and welfare of her pupils. The boys are taught gardening and the girls are instructed in sewing, knitting and cooking.

Buzwah Day School (Roman Catholic).

The teacher, Miss Lila A. Dodd, takes an active interest in her work. The attendance during the past year has been very good. The parents are anxious for their children to avail themselves of the educational advantages offered.

Whitefish Lake Day School (Roman Catholic).

The former teacher, Mrs. J. Jalbert, jr., resigned at Christmas, and this school is now in charge of Miss Tillie Fitzpatrick. Satisfactory progress is being made in the class-room work.

Sucker Creek Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Miss M. C. Schultz. Under her guidance the progress of the pupils has been excellent. In addition to the regular studies the girls are taught sewing and knitting.

Shegmandah Creek Day School (Anglican).

This school is in charge of Mr. W. D. Murray. He takes great interest in his work and the pupils are making satisfactory progress. The school is comfortable and well furnished. A plot of ground is being cultivated for a school garden.

General Remarks.

During the last few years education in this agency has accomplished excellent results. Those who have attended school dress better and are cleaner and healthier. All ex-pupils speak English. Many of these ex-pupils show the good results of the training they received in the school garden by successful farming. I consider that the education received in the class-room and the school garden has a very beneficial result on reserve life.

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MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 55; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 79; average attendance at day school, 35; number attending Mohawk Institute, 3; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 5.

Mr. E. Beattie, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The Moraviantown school is a modern brick structure, situated in the centre of the reserve. The teacher, Mr. Beith Gardiner, does efficient work. Particular attention is now being given to agricultural instruction. A school garden is cultivated and the best corn grown on the reserve last year was grown in the school garden.

General Remarks.

The Indians on this reserve appreciate the advantages of education, and all can read and write. The Indians are being fitted for any occupation.

NEW CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 48; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 32; average attendance at day school, 16; number attending Mohawk Institute, 10.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. C. Van Loon, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There is one school in this agency. It is brick veneered and is equipped with modern desks and slate blackboards. Fifteen acres of land, in the centre of the reserve, have been set aside for school and public purposes. The same curriculum of studies is followed in this school as in the public schools of the province. The school has been frequently visited during the year, and everything was found in good order. The average attendance has been higher than for many previous years.

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY.

Number of children of school age, 120; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 84; average attendance at day schools, 41; number attending Spanish River industrial, 11; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 2.

Mr. Alex. Logan, the Indian superintendent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Parry Island Day School.

This school is near the town of Parry Sound. A modern building, with teacher's residence attached, was built here last year. Miss Frances Munt, the teacher, takes a great interest in her pupils.

Shawanaga Day School.

Progress is being made at this school, which is under the capable direction of Miss Creasor.

Henvey Inlet Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. Joseph Partridge, a member of the Parry Island band. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the pupils are progressing in their studies.

Gibson Day School.

This school is taught by Miss Stephenson, who is a very efficient teacher and is much interested in her pupils. The children are very intelligent, and compare favourably with the neighbouring white children.

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General Remarks.

The children who attend school regularly are doing very well. Truancy is very frequent, as the Indian parents keep their children at home on the slightest pretext.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 53; number of pupils enrolled, 35; average attendance, 23; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 4.

The Indian agent, Mr. C. W. Myers, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Rama Day School.

The school and teacher's residence is a modern brick structure, with a stone foundation.

At the front of the school lot there is a row of maple trees. On both sides of the school there are flower beds. The garden is at the back of the school.

The children are making excellent progress in their studies. Miss McBain, teacher of the junior room, takes great interest in the younger pupils, while Miss Waite, teacher of the senior room, is doing splendid work with her pupils.

General Remarks.

Education is improving reserve life. The parents are taking a greater interest in their children's education.

The example of the school garden has encouraged many of the children to have plots at their homes. These home plots are carefully looked after.

RICE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 62; number of pupils enrolled, 58; average attendance, 32.

The Indian agent, Mr. R. J. McCamus, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Rice Lake Day School.

This school is attended by both whites and Indians. Miss M. E. Throop is an excellent teacher and has perfect discipline. The pupils are intelligent and happy. The best garden in the county was cultivated at this school last year.

Mud Lake Day School.

Mrs. W. J. Hanes took charge of this school last October, and a marked improvement is shown in the attendance of the pupils and in their interest in their studies. A school garden was commenced last year, and it is hoped to have an excellent one this year.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 76; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 81; average attendance at day schools, 36; number attending Mount Elgin industrial 13; number attending Shingwauk Home, 1.

Mr. T. Maxwell, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

St. Clair Day School.

This school is taught by Miss Alice Matthews. The children are progressing in their studies. In addition to the regular school work the girls are taught sewing. There is a school garden in which the pupils are much interested.

Kettle Point Day School.

Mrs. Angus George is in charge of this school and she is doing good work. The girls are taught sewing, in addition to the regular curriculum of studies. There is a school garden here also.

Stony Point Day School.

The teacher at this school is Miss Agnes Weaver, who is doing her best to interest her pupils in their studies. A number of pupils had garden plots at their homes last year, and were successful in winning prizes at the school fair.

General Remarks.

Ex-pupils who have taken up farming, do good work, as a result of the training received in the school garden. Among the benefits of education on reserve life may be mentioned the habit of neatness and cleanliness, attained by the Indians of this agency. An intelligent interest in public affairs is also manifested by the reading of the daily and weekly newspapers.

SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 93; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 100; average attendance at day schools, 73; number attending Shingwauk Home, 2; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 11; number attending Spanish River industrial, 3.

Mr. T. A. Stout, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Saugeen Day School.

This school is in a good state of repair, and is furnished with all necessary equipment. A well stocked library provides interesting reading for the pupils. Miss Isabel Ruxton is still in charge of this school, and is doing everything possible for her pupils. In addition to the regular studies the girls are taught sewing and knitting.

Scotch Settlement Day School.

This is a brick building with a frame dwelling for the teacher. Both are in good repair, and the school is furnished with all necessary material. Mrs. B. Robb, the teacher, is doing excellent work. The drawing done by some of the pupils is above the average of any school in this district. At Christmas, a very successful entertainment was given by the pupils. The girls are also taught sewing.

French Bay Day School.

This is a brick building, with a frame dwelling for the teacher. Mr. T. J. Wallace, who has taught here for sixteen years, is still in charge. He is doing splendid work. A plot of ground has been prepared, and it is hoped to have a school garden here this year. A very successful Christmas entertainment was given, and the children reflected great credit on their teacher and themselves by the manner in which they recited and sang.

General Remarks.

The younger people on this reserve are showing improvement in their manner of living. All show the benefits of the education received at school. The parents are anxious to have their children attend school. Daily papers are read by all. A number of the young men have enlisted.

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SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 229; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 136; average attendance at day schools, 61; number of pupils enrolled at Shingwauk Home, 85; number attending Spanish River industrial, 26.

Mr. A. D. McNabb, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Garden River Anglican School.

For the last ten years this school has been in charge of Mr. L. F. Hardyman, who is a very capable teacher. The children are progressing satisfactorily in their studies.

Mr. Hardyman distributed a quantity of garden seeds among the pupils last spring. As a result the children cultivated garden plots at their homes and met with great success in their first attempt at agriculture.

Garden River Roman Catholic School.

This school is taught by Miss K. Tackney and Miss J. McDermott. The pupils have made excellent progress in their studies. The teachers' dwelling was repaired this year, and the school grounds were improved.

Goulais Bay Roman Catholic School.

This school is in charge of Miss A. O'Connor, who is a very painstaking teacher. The attendance at this school is unsatisfactory, as a number of the Indians move from the reserve during the summer.

Batchawana Roman Catholic School.

This school is taught by Miss M. F. Mercier.

Shingwauk Home.

I visited this school monthly during the past year, and have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best-managed institutions in the country. The principal Rev. B. Fuller, and his assistants, Miss Fuller and Mrs. Thomas, are most efficient, and devote all their time to the care and education of the children. The pupils are clean and well-dressed, and are progressing rapidly in their studies. The farm stock and implements are looked after by Mr. Hayes, who is a very capable farmer. I had the pleasure of attending the Christmas concert given by the pupils, and I am proud to say that it could not be excelled in any other school in the province.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. B. Fuller, says: "A new laundry has been erected during the past year."

The public school inspector reports favourably on the class-room work. Painting, carpentry, shoe-repairing and farming are some of the industries taught the boys. The girls receive instruction in housekeeping.

General Remarks.

Education is improving both the old and the young Indians. Those who have attended school in their youth are anxious for their children to obtain as good an education as possible. Special attention is being given to the teaching of farming and gardening. The attendance at all the schools has been most satisfactory.

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SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 6; number of pupils enrolled, 6; average attendance, 3.

Mr. J. W. Crozier, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

This is a union school; both white children and Indians attend it. Miss C. G. Hays, the teacher, appears to be doing her best to assist the Indians as well as the white children. We find it rather difficult to have the children attend regularly, as the parents do not take the interest in the education of their children that they should. The children who attend regularly learn easily and are making good progress. There was a nice plot of flowers in the school grounds last summer, and the school and grounds are very nicely kept, being clean and tidy, and a credit to all concerned.

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 808; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 566; average attendance at day schools, 251; number enrolled at Mohawk Institute, 144; number attending Shingwauk Home, 4; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 11.

The acting Indian superintendent, Mr. C. McGibbon, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Trustees.—The schools are under the management of the school board, composed of three white, representing the New England Company, Methodist and Anglican Missions; five Indians appointed by the council; and the superintendent, who is ex-officio chairman. Regular meetings were held during the year at the council house and the Indian office, alternately. An annual grant of \$8,000 is made by the council for the payment of salaries of teachers, truant officers and inspector. T. W. Standing, B.A., public school inspector of Brant county, is engaged as inspector. The Indian trustees act as truant officers for the schools placed under their charge.

No. 1 School.

The teacher, Miss Mary Jamieson, is an Indian. She is a graduate nurse and was formerly a teacher at this school. The school is a new frame building and has a special ventilation system.

No. 2 School.

The teacher is Elmer Jamieson, B.A., an Indian, and a graduate of McMaster University, Toronto, and the Normal school in Alberta. Mr. Jamieson has recently enlisted with the 114th Battalion, Brock's Rangers.

Miss Ethel Alexander is teaching the junior division. She is doing good work. The building is two-roomed brick, with cement basement, and is situated in the village of Oswegen. During the past summer two Kelso warm air generators, with special ventilation system, were installed. This has improved the heating and ventilating system of this school.

No. 3 School.

The teacher, Mrs. C. E. Seragg, holds a first-class certificate from the English army school. The school is a new frame building, with special ventilation system.

No. 4 School.

The teacher is Miss Mina Martin, who was appointed temporarily after the resignation of Mr. Milton Martin, who enlisted in the 114th Battalion. The school is a new frame building with special ventilation system and the grounds are ample and well shaded.

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No. 5 School.

The teacher, Mr. James D. Moses, resigned to enlist in the 114th Battalion. Mr. Frank Churchill was appointed in his place, but he also resigned to enlist in the 114th Battalion. Mr. Sam A. Anderson, an Indian, has been appointed teacher for this school. A new school building, with special ventilation system, was erected during the past summer.

No. 6 School.

The teacher, Mr. John A. Lickers, an Indian, has had 25 years' experience, but no professional qualifications. This is a difficult section to work, as many of the parents are employed as berry-pickers, and remove their families from the reserve in the spring.

No. 7 School.

The teacher, Mr. Garland Churchill, resigned to enlist in the 54th Battery. Mr. Almee Martin, an Indian, was appointed temporarily to teach here.

No. 8 School.

The teacher, Mr. H. T. Parker, resigned to enlist in the 54th Battery. Mr. Elam Bearfoot was appointed to take charge of the school until the summer holidays.

No. 9 School.

The teacher is Mr. Jess Moses, an Indian. He is doing good work.

No. 10 School.

The teacher is Miss Julia L. Jamieson, an Indian, who has passed her entrance to the Normal school. The building is brick and is situated in well shaded and ample grounds.

No. 11 School.

The teacher, Mr. Victor A. Elliss, holds a second-class Normal certificate. During the past summer, a new building, with special ventilation system, was erected and the grounds were enlarged.

Ex-Pupils.

Graduates of reserve schools are obtaining higher education as follows: five attending Caledonia High School, two in Hagersville, three in Brantford Collegiate Institute, two at the Hamilton Normal School, one at the Agricultural College, Guelph, one at McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, one at Queen's University.

The occupation of some of the graduates is: seven teachers on the Six Nations reserve; four graduate nurses, of whom one is a head nurse in a surgical hospital at Sandusky, Ohio; one in New York hospital; two engaged in private nursing; two stenographers in Brantford; three practising medicine in United States; one secretary of the Six Nations council and one clerk in the Indian office.

General Remarks.

The matter of education has received considerable attention from the council during the past year. An epidemic of measles and whooping-cough, during the winter, has interfered very seriously with the attendance at the schools. The children that attend regularly are making good progress. The war has had a bad effect on the schools, as so many of the teachers have enlisted; but the school board expects to secure competent teachers in the near future.

School Gardens.

During the past summer several of the schools had school gardens. Corn and potatoes were also distributed among the children for home planting. This created considerable interest among the pupils of the schools. At the Six Nations fall fairs prizes were offered by the society and the department for the best exhibit of corn and potatoes grown by the children.

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 96; number of pupils enrolled, 120; average attendance, 76; number attending Spanish River industrial, 3; number attending Shingwauk Home, 2.

The Indian agent, Mr. G. P. Cockburn, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Garden Village School.

This school is in charge of Miss Ellen Rutherford. The children show steady improvement in the regular studies, especially in English. This is now very apparent in hearing their stories pertaining to the war.

A noticeable feature is the steady attendance. The girls learn sewing and knitting, and arrangements have been made to cultivate a garden during the summer.

The building is comfortable and furnishes ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance. It is well furnished and is kept clean and warm.

The parents residing in the vicinity of this school take an active interest in their children's education. The pupils are neat and clean in appearance and well clothed and take good care of school material.

Bear Island School.

This school is kept open for the summer months only, as the Indian families leave for the woods each fall on their annual hunt and do not return until the spring.

Miss Mary G. Honan, who is in charge, takes a very active interest in the children. The general routine of study is followed. The children are bright and learn readily. The building furnishes ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance, and is comfortably furnished.

Mattawa Separate School.

In addition to the above schools a grant is paid by the department to the Mattawa separate school. At this place a number of Indian families, belonging to the Nipissing band, reside, and their children attend this school. The attendance is regular and the children are making good progress.

General Remarks.

Education has a good influence on the Indians in their manner of living in their homes. Progress is shown in a marked degree, not only by the pupils attending the schools, but also by the older Indians. The Indians are beginning to realize the value of education and to take an active interest in the attendance of their children. The majority of the pupils converse fluently in English.

The progress of ex-pupils has been very encouraging in many ways. They are improving their surroundings and are uplifting reserve life. A number of the ex-pupils in this agency have enlisted for overseas service in the present war, and the commanding officer of their regiment states that they learn readily and show efficiency in the work.

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THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 110; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 22; average attendance at day schools, 12; number attending Spanish River industrial, 22.

The Indian agent, Mr. S. Hagan, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:--

Spanish River Day School.

Rev. T. H. Young is in charge of this school. He is doing good work, and the attendance is increasing every year.

Missisagi Day School.

Miss Margaret Tolley is the teacher at this school. Owing to the small attendance it is difficult to do satisfactory work here.

General Remarks.

Every endeavour is being made to have agriculture taught. There is a marked improvement in Indians of to-day as compared with the Indians of a few years ago.

TYENONAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 277; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 145; average attendance at day schools, 61; number attending Mohawk Institute, 21; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 5.

The Indian agent, Mr. G. M. Campbell, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Western School.

This school is at the western part of the agency. It is taught by Miss Pickard, who is doing good work. I find the pupils are making steady progress.

Central School.

This school is at the southern side of the reserve. It is taught by Miss Fletcher. The pupils who attended regularly made progress during the past year.

Mission School.

This school is in the northern part of the reserve. It is taught by Mr. Leween, an Indian. He is doing good work.

Eastern School.

This school is near Deseronto and is taught by Miss Hall. There has been a marked improvement in the attendance and progress of the pupils during the past year.

General Remarks.

I have visited all the schools frequently, during the past year, and have found all in good repair.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 130; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 99; average attendance at day schools, 48; number attending Mount Elgin industrial, 10; number attending Shingwauk Home, 2.

Mr. T. A. McCallum, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Walpole Island School No. 1.

This school is on the west side of the reserve, near the St. Clair river. It is taught by Miss S. E. Wilson, a qualified teacher. The pupils who attend regularly are progressing satisfactorily.

Walpole Island School No. 2.

This school is in charge of Miss M. Warnock. The pupils here are also showing advancement in their studies.

General Remarks.

A number of the children from this agency are attending Mount Elgin industrial, Shingwauk Home and Mount Pleasant Institute. Education has a tendency to improve the Indians' mode of living, and to make them law-abiding citizens.

MANITOBA.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 104; number enrolled at Birtle boarding school, 52; number attending Sandy Bay boarding school, 2; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school, 5.

Mr. G. H. Wheatley, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Birtle Boarding School.

This school is located in the town of Birtle, Manitoba. It has a good heating plant, is well ventilated and has a good water-supply, and sanitary equipment.

Farming, gardening and stock-raising are the principal industries taught the boys. The past season has been the most successful, along these lines, in the history of the school. The return from the garden and field crops is as follows: potatoes, 600 bushels; carrots, 16 bushels; beets, 10 bushels; onions, 20 bushels; cabbages, 150 heads; peas, 5 bushels; parsnips, 10 bushels; celery, 500 heads; field roots—mangels, 300 bushels; sugar beets, 300 bushels; turnips, 600 bushels; wheat, 742 bushels; oats, 2,277 bushels; barley, 274 bushels; green feed, 8 tons; and 20 tons of hay put up for stock. All the work has been done by the boys, who have shown a greater interest in farming and gardening than in former years. This work is under the supervision of the farming instructor, Mr. Perry, who thoroughly understands his business, and the boys are receiving a thorough training along agricultural lines.

The progress in the school-room, especially in the junior grades, has been satisfactory. Improvement noted in reading, writing and number work. In the senior grades the progress is not so marked. Senior pupils are very reticent in carrying on conversations in English.

In the gymnasium the equipment is now installed, and the pupils will receive physical training, under the supervision of the principal and the teacher, Miss Leslie.

The Cottage hospital in connection with the school is under the management of the principal, the Rev. D. Iverach; B. A. F. Smith, M.D., medical officer; Miss White, nurse, and Miss Wheatley, housekeeper. The patients receive every care and attention, and good work has been done during the past year. On the whole, the health of the pupils has been satisfactory. The Presbyterian missionaries on the reserves take a great interest in the education of the Indian children, and assist in recruiting for the school.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. D. Iverach, says: "I am glad to be able to report increasing interest by all the pupils, thus improving the general standard of work. This school now compares most favourably with the white schools of this province. The appearance of the farm has been much improved during the last few years and furnishes a good object lesson for the boys."

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Ex-pupils.

The Indians, on the whole, are in favour of having their children educated, and the ex-pupils, with a few exceptions, show a good example to the other Indians.

The ex-pupils who are married and are farming on their own account, are making steady progress. I might mention the following: Walter Longclaws, Frank Seaton, Basil Tanner, jr., Willie Seaton and Jos. H. Meeas of the Waywayseecappo's reserve, No. 62, and Evan Bird of the Rolling River reserve, No. 67. All have comfortable log houses, with shingled roofs and kitchen annexes. They have also the necessary farm implements, and good work-horses and oxen. Several of the unmarried ex-pupils also are doing fairly well. I might mention Sam. Jandreu also Fred. and Gilbert Longclaws of the Waywayseecappo's reserve, who have the necessary farm equipment and work-oxen.

The graduates who are employed as domestic servants continue to give satisfaction to their employers. A number, however, soon return to their reserves, and, where the home is a good one, it soon shows the result of their school training. A number of ex-pupils subscribe for farm papers, also the Winnipeg weekly papers, and keep themselves well informed on current events.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 127; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 139; average attendance at day schools, 58; number enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding, 68; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 25; number attending Brandon industrial, 20.

The Indian agent, Mr. F. W. R. Coleclough, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Fort Alexander Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This is a fine institution and reflects great credit on Rev. Father Geelen, the acting principal, and his efficient staff of teachers.

The principal of this school, Rev. Father Bousquet, is at the front with the French army.

Everything around the school is in first-class order. In his annual report, the acting principal says: "The boys are taught shoe-repairing and farming, while the girls are instructed in general housework. There have been several marriages among ex-pupils of this school, and these couples are progressing satisfactorily."

North St. Peters Day School.

This school is in charge of Mr. Peter Harper, who is a member of the St. Peters band. He is doing quite satisfactory work.

Brokenhead Day School.

Mr. John Sinclair is in charge of this school. Owing to the indifference of the parents, the attendance is rather irregular. However, fairly good work is being done.

Upper Fort Alexander Day School.

This school is taught by Rev. C. H. Fryer, an Anglican clergyman, who is very competent. Mr. Fryer studied medicine for some time, and is very useful in attending the Indians when they are sick.

Black River Day School.

Mr. George Slater is teaching this school, and he is giving good satisfaction. There is a regular attendance at this school.

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Hollow Water River Day School.

Rev. George Smith teaches this school. He is a very fine man, and is doing good work among the Indians. The children are making satisfactory progress.

Patapun Day School.

This is a municipal school. It is situated in the municipality of St. Clements and is taught by Miss M. Eaton. A number of the children from the old St. Peters reserve attend this school.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 552; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 337; average attendance at day schools, 127; number attending Brandon industrial, 43; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 10; number attending Fort Alexander boarding, 1.

Mr. T. H. Carter, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

South Peguis School (Anglican).

Mr. H. J. Francis is in charge of this school. Attendance is fair. The pupils are bright and have a good grasp of the subjects taught.

North Peguis School (Anglican).

This school was without a teacher from the end of April until late in October, 1915, when Mr. A. H. Packer took charge. Mr. Packer is a good disciplinarian, an efficient teacher and has the confidence of the pupils. The children are making good progress.

Fisher River (Methodist).

Miss M. N. Royan resigned at the end of the June quarter. Miss M. N. Carter is now in charge of the senior room, and Mr. W. Stevens, the junior room, in the splendid new building erected on the Fisher River reserve last summer. Grippe and colds have been severe at Fisher River this winter and the attendance is poor.

Grand Rapids (Anglican).

Mr. Nathan Settee is in charge of this school, and is well liked by pupils and parents. The children are progressing under his tuition.

Poplar River (Methodist).

In August last Mr. W. Lee took charge of this school, and appears to be the right person for the place. He is gifted with good judgment and is very painstaking with the children.

Berens River (Methodist).

Mrs. Lowes, the teacher at this school, is doing excellent work. In spite of the sickness during the past winter months, there has been a good attendance.

Deer Lake (Methodist).

This school was taught by Mr. E. Sinclair, an ex-pupil of the Brandon industrial school, during the summer months only.

Mr. Sinclair is the first teacher at Deer Lake and was much appreciated by the people there. With the assistance of his wife he taught elementary education and domestic science to the children and people in a satisfactory manner.

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Bloodvein (Methodist).

This is a summer school, and was again successfully conducted by Mr. J. Everett, during the past season.

General Remarks.

Taken as a whole, the progress of the pupils attending the schools within the Fisher River agency is slow, on account of the generally poor attendance. It is gratifying to be able to report, however, that an advancement is quite noticeable since last year.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 79; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 28; average attendance at day school, 14; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 12; number attending Brandon industrial, 5; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 10; number attending Portage la Prairie boarding, 15; number attending Birtle boarding, 5.

Mr. Jas. McDonald, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Oak River Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss R. Havard, who is a very good teacher and takes a great interest in her pupils. This school has been open for three years. There are now three grades and the teacher expects to advance some of the pupils to the 4th grade shortly. The children are taking a keener interest in the school work. They come to school clean and well dressed and the parents are to be congratulated on their appearance. A hot meal is served to the children at mid-day. During the past year a school garden was cultivated by the teacher and pupils. All kinds of vegetables were grown for use of the school.

Ex-Pupils.

Several have gained their honourable discharge from the Elkhorn industrial school this year. Two of these have taken up farming, one of them had sown 25 acres and the other 15 acres in the spring, and they had this to reap when they were discharged. Another has joined the 79th Battalion at Brandon. The older ex-pupils are cultivating their land better, and some of them had 37 bushels of wheat to the acre. They are much easier to work with, as they understand the value of cultivation much better than the old Indians.

General Remarks.

The general effect of education upon the reserve life is beneficial.

They are building larger houses and keep them clean. They look after and keep their stock in better condition. I tell the older ex-pupils to teach their children morals at home so that in later years they will be able to look after themselves. A number of them have taken this advice. I am concentrating my efforts on the younger generation.

Quite a number of the Indians take a daily paper and keep in touch with the affairs of the country. They are much interested in the war.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 703; number of children enrolled at day schools, 227; average attendance at day schools, 90; number enrolled at Norway House Methodist boarding, 98; number enrolled at Cross Lake Roman Catholic boarding, 50; number attending Brandon industrial, 13.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. Jones, reports on the educational work in this agency, as follows:—

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Norway House Methodist Boarding School.

This well-equipped school was opened on October 1, 1914, with an average attendance of 84. The first year has been most successful. The principal, Rev. J. A. Lousley, is assisted by an enthusiastic and efficient staff. The regular programme of studies is carried out, and particular attention is paid to the teaching of English. The pupils have made excellent progress.

In addition to the regular class-room work, instruction is given along industrial and domestic lines. The female graduates of this school are teaching the older women of the reserve the proper manner in which to conduct their domestic affairs, such as dress-making, cooking, etc. The male graduates are a credit to the school. In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. A. Lousley, says: "Some improvements have been made to the main building. In addition to the class-room work, the boys are taught gardening and carpentering, while the girls are instructed in sewing and general housework. Ex-pupils are doing well in almost every case."

Cross Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school, which has been under construction for some time, was completed this spring. It is built of laurentian granite and is heated by steam. There is both hot and cold water throughout the building. With Rev. Father Lecoq as principal, and a staff of eight, this institution will be a great factor in this agency.

In his annual report, the principal says: "Owing to the building being only completed, matters are not thoroughly organized. All pupils are taught English. The girls will be taught housework and the boys will receive instruction in blacksmithing, shoe-making and mending nets."

Day Schools.

Jack River school, under the auspices of the Anglican church, is taught by Mrs. Marshall. Rossville school is taught by Miss Rotan. Cross Lake Methodist day school is taught by Mr. Johnson Hargreaves. Nelson House Methodist day school is taught by Rev. W. W. Nutty. Oxford House is taught by Mr. Brisely. Island Lake day school was reopened on September 1, 1915. It is taught by Mr. John Moar, a graduate of the Brandon industrial school.

The attendance at all the day schools is fairly satisfactory. All the teachers are endeavouring to induce the children to attend regularly.

PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 211; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 153; average attendance at day schools, 77; number enrolled at Mackay boarding, 92.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Taylor, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Mackay Boarding School (Anglican).

The Mackay boarding school is situated on the Pas reserve, on Fisher island, six miles west of the town of The Pas. Rev. L. Laronde, the principal, is assisted by a staff of eight persons. Of the eight persons, I might mention Miss Willis and Miss Hopsdel, who are the teachers. Splendid progress has been made in the school-room, and I must say that the teachers are very painstaking with the pupils under their charge. The girls are taught housekeeping, sewing, and general kitchen work, while the bigger boys are taught the care of stock, and general work around a farm. The school site being hard to clear, very little farming has been done yet. The island is covered with heavy and dense woods and the clearing so far has cost considerable

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money, and is not yet in condition for the plough. A good crop of garden vegetables was harvested.

In his annual report the principal says: "Owing to the recent opening of the school we are just beginning to get matters in running order. The boys are taught farming and the girls housework. Class-room work is progressing satisfactorily. We have 50 new acres cleared, of which 30 acres are stumped."

Big Eddy Day School.

This day school was re-opened on September 1, 1915, with Robert Thomas, an educated member of the Pas band, as teacher.

Fair progress is being made by the children. Mr. Thomas is earnest in his work, and is endeavouring to improve his pupils in their studies.

Pas Day School.

Miss M. Chambers is teacher here and is doing good work. All the children enrolled in this school are very young, as the elder ones have been taken into the Mackay boarding school. All make a fair showing in elementary studies.

Chemawawin Day School.

Mr. R. G. V. Cooper is teaching this school. Progress in this school is good, when the children attend regularly, but the Indians of this reserve are of a nomadic nature. Most of them spend the winter away from the reserve and, naturally, they take their children with them. Consequently, the children forget all they have been taught during the summer. The work is very uphill and discouraging on this account.

Moose Lake Day School.

Mr. J. G. Kennedy is in charge of this school. Here also, as at Chemawawin, the children go away with their parents to the winter hunting grounds and are there all winter. In summer there is a fair attendance, but progress is slow.

Shoal Lake Day School.

The attendance at this school is more regular than at any other school in the agency, consequently the children's standing in their studies and behaviour is more noticeable. These Indians send their children to school regularly and assist their teacher in every way. Louis Young, a member of the band, an ex-pupil of St. Paul's industrial school, is the teacher. He has his pupils in hand and takes a great interest in his work.

Red Earth Day School.

Mr. Fred Young resigned his duties as teacher of this school at the end of March quarter, 1915. His place was filled by Mr. Francis Daniels, who has been teaching since. The average attendance for the year at this school is the highest in the agency, being 15.74 out of 26 enrolled. Progress is fair both in studies and behaviour.

Cumberland Day School.

The attendance at this school is very small, owing to the reserve being divided. Part of the Indians live at Pine Bluff, thirty or forty miles west of Cumberland, and a number of their children are sent to the Mackay boarding school. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is teacher at this place, and is doing good work.

General Remarks.

The effect of education upon Indians is good. This is noticed in their dress and their manner of living. Their houses are being better built, and are kept cleaner. The shawl is disappearing from use among the women, who now wear coats and caps instead.

Very little progress can be reported regarding ex-pupils in this agency. Those of them who have learned a trade have no chance in this northern country to put it to practice. Their example in living and dressing and keeping clean surroundings has a beneficial effect upon their relatives and friends on the reserve. Nearly all the girls are married and are good housekeepers, while the men work hard at any employment they obtain. Hunting is their chief occupation.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age, 405; number enrolled at day schools, 323; average attendance at day schools, 154; number enrolled at Portage la Prairie boarding, 77; number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding, 81; number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding, 54; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 38.

Mr. H. Ogletree, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in these two agencies as follows:—

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Roseau River Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is taught by Miss Godon. Although the average attendance is small, satisfactory progress is being made.

Roseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).

Miss Olive Leslie is in charge of this school. Besides the regular school subjects the girls are taught sewing and knitting. The ex-pupils of this school are engaged in farming and hunting.

Swan Lake Day School (Presbyterian).

This school is taught by Miss Bruce, who holds a first-class professional certificate, and is a very capable teacher. To encourage regular attendance a mid-day lunch is given to the pupils.

Portage La Prairie Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and is managed by Mr. and Mrs. Hendry. Miss Henderson and Miss Reid do the teaching.

A large farm, in connection with the school, gives every opportunity for teaching farming to the boys.

In his annual report the principal, Mr. W. A. Hendry, says: "Splendid progress has been made both in the junior and senior rooms. English is the only language spoken in the school. The boys are taught farming, carpentering and painting, and the girls receive instruction in housework and sewing. The health of the pupils has been excellent. Ex-pupils are prospering."

Dog Creek Day School (Roman Catholic).

Mr. Raymond P. Martel is in charge of this school. Owing to the indifference of the parents, the attendance at this school is very small.

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Ebl and Flow Day School (Roman Catholic).

Miss Adams is the teacher at this school. The pupils are making fair progress.

Upper Fairford Day School (Anglican).

This school has been in charge of Mr. Robert Bruce. The attendance has been small, and this school will be closed in the near future.

Fairford Improved Day School (Anglican).

This is a new school and was opened in February, 1916. The building is modern, and a mid-day meal will be supplied to the children. Mr. A. Hyson is the teacher.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican)

This school is in charge of Mr. Colin Sanderson, a treaty Indian. His pupils are well advanced. Owing to the opening of the Fairford improved day school, this school will soon be closed.

Lake St. Martin Day School (Anglican).

Mr. John Favell, the teacher, has been in Indian work for thirty years. He takes a great interest in his pupils. The average attendance is very good.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

Mr. Colin Sanderson has been recently appointed teacher of this school, to succeed Mr. A. Hyson.

Shoal River Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Mr. T. D. Conlin. This school is well attended and the pupils are progressing.

Waterhen Day School (Roman Catholic).

The average attendance at this school is small. The teacher is Mr. Joseph Inglott. The ex-pupils of this school are engaged in fishing and hunting.

Pine Creek Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is under the capable management of Rev. Father Leonard. The teachers are Mother Lawrence and Sister Frances. The pupils are very industrious, and are well advanced in their work. The boys work on the large farm in connection with the school. The girls receive instruction in cooking and general housework. A number of the ex-pupils work their own farms and have comfortable homes.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., says: "Pupils are progressing satisfactorily. Their health during the past year has been very good. Ex-pupils are doing well."

Sandy Bay Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is under the able management of Rev. Father Chagnon. Sister St. Leon and Sister Calixte are the teachers. The pupils are clean, bright and healthy and take great interest in their school work. The boys are taught farming and the girls receive instruction in housework.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I., says: "The boys are determined to continue farming after they graduate. Both male and female ex-pupils are doing well."

SASKATCHEWAN.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 31; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 30; average attendance at day school, 15; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 5.

Mr. T. E. Donnelly, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Assiniboine Day School.

This is an improved day school, and is situated about a quarter of a mile from the agency buildings. The building is frame with cement basement and is heated by a hot air furnace. In the basement, there is a well-equipped kitchen and store-rooms. The class-room is provided with modern single desks and all necessary school supplies. A mid-day meal is supplied to the pupils by the teacher, Miss G. Lawrence.

Under the supervision of the teacher a school garden was cultivated last year, and carrots, onions and turnips were grown. Some of the pupils also had gardens at their homes.

Ex-Pupils.

There are graduates from industrial, boarding and day schools on this reserve. The majority of the industrial school graduates are engaged in mixed farming. The boarding school graduates on this reserve are young women, and they have proved to be good housekeepers. The graduates of the day schools are doing well. All ex-pupils are anxious to have their children attend school regularly.

General Remarks.

Education has made the Indians cleaner and more intelligent.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 157; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 94; average attendance at day schools, 59; number enrolled at Thunderchild's boarding, 38; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 10; number attending Onion Lake boarding, 5.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Rowland, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Red Pheasant and Stony School.

This school, which is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, furnishes accommodation for the children of both bands. The pupils are conveyed to and from the school by Indians employed for the purpose, and by this means a regular average attendance is maintained. This school has made exceptionally good progress during the year, and the children have shown great improvement. The teacher, who is energetic, has, in addition to the school studies, instructed the pupils in gardening. Enough vegetables were raised both for his own and the school's use. The teacher's wife, who is the field matron, has had a class of girls, whom she has taught to knit and sew. During the year they have knitted a muffler and a pair of mittens for every pupil. The girls are also taught to prepare the noon meals. In their studies the children are advancing rapidly, and many of the children of both bands are now able to understand and to speak intelligent English. If this school continues to progress in the future as it has been doing in the past, it will well repay the work and money spent upon it.

Littlepine Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, and is so situated that no child is more than a mile distant. A good meal has been served the children every school day. I cannot report that this school made much progress during the past year.

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Poundmaker Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It is held in the church, which is centrally situated and within easy reach of the pupils. The school has made good progress and the children have advanced in their studies. A number of them speak fairly good English. In addition to the regular studies, the girls have been taught to sew and knit. The girls also assist in preparing the noon meal for the children.

Moosomin Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is held in the church building. The school is making little progress. Since the beginning of September there has been a male teacher in charge, and it is hoped that a better showing will be made during the coming year. Some of the children speak English.

Meadow Lake Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The attendance is poor and the progress is very small. For a part of the year there was no attendance, as nearly all the Indians were away from the reserve.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is at Delmas on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway. The building is modern and up-to-date. It is under the management of the Sisters of the Assumption. During the year the school received permission to increase the number of scholars and the enrolment is now 38, with an average attendance for the year of 33.75. It has been making the same excellent progress as it has done in the past. The pupils who have been discharged are able to speak and write good English. One of them has recently volunteered for the war. The boys are taught a limited amount of gardening, and the girls are instructed in housework, sewing and knitting. Music is taken up by some of the scholars and they are making good progress.

Rev. Father A. Watelle, the principal, in his annual report says: "The pupils have appeared more interested in their class-room work during the year. Their general health was good."

Ex-Pupils.

Red Pheasant Band.—There are sixteen male and twenty female ex-pupils in this band who have received instruction in boarding and industrial schools. The women are good housekeepers and, for the most part, look after their children, and keep them clean. The men are not very industrious, although they are good workers when they apply themselves. They do some farming and stock raising and work among the settlers. There is a good market for wood and pickets, and all manage to make a fairly good living by sale of wood when other work is scarce.

Stony Band.—There are three male and five female ex-pupils in this band. They have done little farming this past year, but they have made a living by selling wood and hay and by working for the farmers. Although they are not showing much progress, yet, they are less trouble to manage than the other bands, and rely on their own efforts instead of asking help from the department.

Poundmaker Band.—There are six male and four female ex-pupils in this band. The men have been fairly successful in their farming, and have had good results. They do not seem to be able to hold their money. The women look after their houses well and take good care of their children.

Littlepine Band.—The ex-pupils of this band have done fairly well during the past year in their farming. Quite a number earned good pay by working for the settlers during the harvesting season.

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Sweet Grass Band.—There are four male and four female ex-pupils in this band. They are fairly successful in their farming and stock-raising. All made good money last autumn by working for the farmers. The women are good house-keepers.

Moosomin Band.—There are nine male and twelve female ex-pupils in this band. The men are handicapped by being on such a poor reserve, and their efforts at farming are very disappointing. They hunt, fish and work for the settlers.

General Remarks.

The education of this agency is under the auspices of the Anglican Church and the Roman Catholic Church. Some of the day schools have made splendid progress and others have been very disappointing. The attendance is larger than in other years, and more interest is being taken by the older Indians to have their children attend school. With properly qualified teachers who have an interest in their work, there is no reason why the Indian children should not advance as rapidly as white children. They are, on an average, equally intelligent, and when properly guided can grasp knowledge as quickly as the white child. Many of the children can now read and write intelligent English.

The Thunderchild boarding school is doing the same good work it has done in the past, and the graduates are, for the most part, a credit to the institution.

The morals of the ex-pupils have improved. By advice and compulsion on the part of the missionaries and of the staff of this agency, the young people are being properly married and are remaining faithful to their vows. For the most part they are honest and temperate. No convictions for drunkenness were recorded this year against any of the ex-pupils.

The great drawback to their prosperity is the fact that they do not realize the value of money, and squander it on useless trash instead of investing it or looking after it. They earn sufficient to keep them in comfort if it were properly applied.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 196; number enrolled at day schools, 172; average attendance at day schools, 90; number attending File Hills boarding, 1; number attending Duck Lake boarding, 42; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 1.

Mr. S. A. Milligan, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Sturgeon Lake Day School.

Mr. Geo. Swift, who is an undergraduate of the Saskatchewan University, satisfactorily performed the duties of teacher at this school, throughout the year.

The children attend very well considering the distances some of them are compelled to travel each day, in fact, were it not for the transportation rigs furnished by the department, the average of 20 scholars per day, which was maintained during the year, would have been considerably reduced.

Since my last report I am able to record that a most noticeable advance is apparent in the pupils' reading and spelling.

The teacher, although a married man, relinquished his position at the close of the fiscal year in order to become a member of Canada's overseas forces.

Mistawasis Day School.

The attendance of nearly all pupils of school age, living near enough the school to be conveyed by the drivers, has been satisfactory. As a matter of fact, several of the pupils have scarcely missed a day during the year, except through illness.

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The regular curriculum of studies prescribed by the department has been followed. The text-books in use are those authorized by the Education Department of the province of Saskatchewan.

The progress, in almost all subjects, has been satisfactory, in some cases gratifying, especially in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic. The teacher has taken special pains in reading, attention being paid to inflection, correctness, and clearness in enunciation.

In addition to the ordinary subjects of the public schools course, the Holy Scriptures and primary catechism are systematically taught. The conduct of the children on the whole has been commendable.

The teacher has sought in every way to quicken within them a sense of honour, and it is pleasing to observe the way in which the children have responded to the trust which has been reposed in them.

Encouraged by last year's results we are looking forward to the year on which we have now entered with much hopefulness as to the future possibilities of our Indian children.

The Rev. J. E. Smith, the teacher of this school is a graduate in arts of Queen's University, and a post graduate in theology. He has had three years' experience in white schools in the province of Ontario, and a year and a half in Indian work. Mr. Smith is carrying out his duties both faithfully and well.

Ahtahkakoops Day School.

Mr. Hutchinson, the teacher of this school, continues to carry out his work in a capable and satisfactory manner. The same course of studies is followed here as at the Mistawasis school.

The conduct of the pupils has been very fair, in many cases, good.

As a general rule the scholars at this school are diligent in their studies. The teacher, it is noticed, makes a great effort to render all subjects as interesting as possible, by placing the matter before the pupils as attractively as the nature of the study will allow.

The teacher is materially assisted in his work by his wife, who acts in the capacity of field matron. She is very industrious, and is well liked by the Indians on the reserve.

The Mistawasis school teacher is likewise assisted by his wife, and the Sturgeon Lake teacher by his aunt. The two latter ladies are also doing good work.

Big River and Montreal Lake Day Schools.

When one considers that the teachers of these schools are of the Indian race, one immediately recognizes that to compare their efforts with those of their white brothers is hardly fair. Both Mr. Ahenakew of Big River, and Mr. Settee of Montreal Lake, are carrying on their work to the best of their ability. The results obtained are fairly good.

General Remarks.

The effect of the school life upon the children is marked in many respects, and can be seen in the difference between those who attend school and the absentees. The child who attends regularly gets a wider view of life. It may be said that the appearance of the one class denotes the result of the exercise of the brain in right channels, and the other the disfigurement caused by its neglect.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 139; number of pupils at Round Lake boarding, 49; number of pupils enrolled at Cowesses' boarding, 45; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 16; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 1; number attending Brandon industrial, 1.

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The Indian agent, Mr. E. Taylor, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Round Lake Boarding (Presbyterian).

This is an old established school, the principal being the Rev. Hugh McKay, D.D., who is assisted by a staff of five persons. Miss Munroe, the matron, appears to be a very capable lady, and has the welfare of the children at heart. The teacher, Fred Ahetapew, is an ex-pupil of the same school and holds a third-class certificate.

In addition to the class-room work, instruction is given in farming, gardening and stock-raising.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. H. McKay, says: "The pupils have made good progress in their class-room work. The health of the pupils has been excellent. During the past two years we have been much encouraged by the progress made by our ex-pupils. All our ex-pupils are making good livings."

Cowessess Boarding (Roman Catholic).

This school is still under the principalship of the Rev. J. B. Beys, O.M.I., who is ably assisted by a staff of seven. The children here are bright boys and girls, and take a delight in proving to a visitor how they are progressing in their studies. Both boys and girls appear to have marked confidence in themselves. The teacher, Sister Augustine seems to be a very capable lady, and has the welfare of the children at heart. The school building is well laid out, and is in good condition. The stables and outbuildings are well kept. A very good garden is cultivated here every year, which is a splendid education for Indian children. Farming and stock-raising are carried on quite extensively.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. B. Beys, O.M.I., says: "The boys are taught farming, carpentering, blacksmithing and harness-repairing. The girls receive instruction in sewing and housekeeping. There was no serious sickness during the past year."

Ex-Pupils.

Practically all our ex-pupils are capable of showing better results than they do, but the majority are doing better and I feel that, as time goes on, reports will be more favourable from year to year. Crops here were very good this year, and good prices were realized for the grain. The breaking and summer-fallow which was done, was in most cases well done, and disked and harrowed in the proper way. Threshing was late and very little fall ploughing was done, which leaves all the more work for next spring. There is no question, education has a beneficial effect on our Indians, and I am sure in a very short time many of our educated Indians will be able to take their place successfully with white people.

As in former years many of the ex-pupils received assistance through the office, chiefly in the way of seed grain and orders for actual necessities to enable them to carry on their farming operations. In most cases when the time arrived to pay for this assistance, the amounts due were paid.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 214; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 85; average attendance at day schools, 49; number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding, 111; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 1; number attending Brandon industrial, 11.

The Indian agent, Mr. C. P. Schmidt, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

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Duck Lake Boarding School.

This school is located one mile south of the town of Duck Lake. The principal, Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., is ably assisted by the Reverend Sisters of the Presentation who have charge of all class-work, which is up to the standard. The girls are taught all branches of housekeeping, dairying and gardening. They make their own and most of the boys' clothing. The boys are taught farm work and stock raising, and acquire considerable knowledge of carpentry work, blacksmithing and repairing, by assisting the mechanic employed by the school.

In his annual report the principal says: "New infirmaries have been built during the past year. All the children are very attentive to their class-room work, the ex-pupils are showing that they have derived benefits from the education they received."

John Smith's Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The school building and teacher's residence are new and up to date. Mr. P. H. Gentleman is the teacher. The attendance is good and progress is noticeable. Mrs. Gentleman acts as field matron, and gives the girls and older women of the reserve weekly lessons in sewing and other household duties. The children of this school are given a warm meal at noon. The school has a garden plot in which are grown potatoes used for the mid-day meal, and a few vegetables.

James Smith's Day School, North.

This school is situated at the north end of James Smith's reserve, and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. Mr. H. W. Shaw is the teacher. Mrs. Shaw acts as field matron for this end of the reserve, and is kept very busy visiting the different houses, instructing the women in their housekeeping and giving sewing lessons to the school girls. The children are given a midday meal. The attendance which, in the past, was irregular, is very much improved, and fairly good progress is being made.

The school garden is a credit to the teacher and pupils. It is particularly large, and very fine vegetables have been grown therein during the past summer. These are prepared for the children with their midday meal.

James Smith's Day School, South.

This school is situated at the south end of James Smith's reserve, and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. Mr. J. L. Lowe is the teacher, and his pupils are progressing. Mrs. Lowe acts as field matron for this end of the reserve. The girls and older women are taught sewing and knitting by the matron; also instruction in housekeeping is given. A midday meal is served the children.

The school garden was a failure owing to the condition of the land, which is new soil, not sufficiently cultivated. Another year it is expected that better results will be obtained.

General Remarks.

Some of the older, uneducated Indians are indifferent to the education of their children; nevertheless, the attendance at the day schools is improving.

Education has accomplished excellent results. The younger generation live in comfortable homes, dress well, are clean, and one may converse with them and be understood.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 32; number enrolled at day school, 23; average attendance at day school, 13; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 4.

Mr. T. Cory, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The day school in this agency has made very good progress during the past year. Domestic science has been taught during the year, and the girls are beginning to show that they are being benefited by this instruction. A midday meal is served to the pupils. The vegetables used at this meal are grown in the school garden.

General Remarks.

With few exceptions, the conduct of the ex-pupils is exemplary.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 241; number of pupils attending day school, 9; average attendance at day school, 4; number enrolled at Onion Lake Anglican boarding, 29; number enrolled at Onion Lake Roman Catholic boarding, 54.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. Sibbald, reports on the educational work as follows:—

Onion Lake Anglican Boarding School.

Rev. J. R. Matheson is the principal of this institution. Owing to Mr. Matheson's ill health, the management, during the past two years, has devolved entirely upon Mrs. Matheson, M.D. She does her work in a capable manner. Miss A. L. Cunningham acts as teacher, and the progress made by the pupils under her charge has been very gratifying. Calisthenic exercises are taught and they are very healthy for the children.

On the whole I can report very favourably on the progress made during the past year. In his annual report the principal, Rev. J. R. Matheson, says: "The progress of the children in the class-room has been very marked during the past year. Both boys and girls are taught industries that will be useful in after life."

Onion Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

The principal of this school is Rev. E. J. Cunningham. There are two classrooms, the senior room, taught by Sister St. Isabelle, and the junior room, in charge of Sister St. Mary. Both of these sisters are very devoted to their work, and the children are progressing very satisfactorily. A number of the older girls play the mandolin in a very creditable manner. Calisthenics is also taught.

A fine garden was cultivated last year, and vegetables of all kinds were raised. This is an exceptionally well-conducted school, and I have nothing but praise for it.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. E. J. Cunningham, O.M.I., says: "The pupils have been much interested in the class-room work. The boys are taught farming, while the girls are instructed in sewing and housework. The general health of the pupils has been good."

Frog Lake Day School.

This school is proving very useful, as the children who attend it would not likely attend either of the boarding schools. The teacher, Mr. Charles Quinney, is a graduate of Emmanuel College, Winnipeg. He is very painstaking and the children are making satisfactory progress.

Long Lake and Cold Lake Day Schools.

Schools are being established at Long Lake and Cold Lake, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The school at Cold Lake will be connected with a hospital, which will be looked after by nursing sisters. This is expected to fill a long-felt want.

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General Remarks.

The progress made by the male ex-pupils is rather discouraging. They usually receive oxen and implements, but do not make the use of them that they should. The advantages of education are more noticeable with regard to the female ex-pupils. Many of them have married comfortably, and they keep their homes very tidy. All ex-pupils show by their speech and dress that they have benefited by the education they have received.

PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 139; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 45; average attendance at day schools, 35; number attending Birtle boarding, 30; number attending File Hills boarding, 14; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 14; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 3.

The acting Indian agent, Mr. M. Christianson, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Crowstand Boarding School.

This school was conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, by Mr. McWhinney as principal, assisted by four ladies and a farm instructor; Miss Walker being the teacher. The pupils who attended this school are fairly well advanced in school work, the girls having received domestic training, and the boys instruction in farm work. This school was closed on December 1, 1915, as the buildings were very old and in a dilapidated condition. Eleven of the pupils of this school have been sent to File Hills boarding school and the others are home with their parents at present, pending the opening of Cote improved day school.

Keesekoonse (St. Philip's) Day School.

This school is owned by the Roman Catholic Church and is attended by the children of Keesekoonse. Rev. Father Poulet, O.M.I., is the principal, and is assisted by a lady teacher. Since Father Poulet took charge of this school the buildings have been remodelled and painted and are now in good condition. The attendance has been satisfactory and all children of school age on the reserve have attended regularly. The educational progress of the pupils has been all that could be desired, and an improvement in the cleanliness and general behaviour of the children is observed.

Keys (St. Andrew's) Day School.

This school is Anglican and is situated on the Key reserve. Mr. A. J. Lawes is the present teacher, and much credit is due him for the satisfactory progress made by the pupils. During the year the school building and teacher's house were painted and are now in good condition. A garden has been ploughed and the children will receive instruction in agriculture next summer.

Valley River Day School.

This school is undenominational and is situated in Valley river reserve. Considerable difficulty has been experienced during the year in securing a permanent teacher. At the present time the pupils are being taught by Peter Rattlesnake, a graduate of Birtle boarding school. The attendance at this school is satisfactory, and the parents seem anxious to have their children educated.

Cote Improved Day School.

This school is being built on Cote reserve and is to replace the Crowstand boarding school. It will be completed in the near future.

General Remarks.

I am pleased to note the effect that education has in the advancement of the Indian. In the majority of cases, the ex-pupils are more ambitious than the uneducated Indians. Their mode of living is of a better standard. The girls are good house-keepers, and are practically as good as many white people in similar conditions.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 92; number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial, 251; number attending File Hills boarding, 10.

Mr. H. Nichol, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

I beg to say there are no schools within the limits of this agency, but ample provision is made for all children from this agency at File Hills boarding school, and Qu'Appelle industrial school. The effect of education is quite noticeable on the different reserves.

A few years ago ex-pupils had no voice in band affairs, and were guided entirely by the old men. To-day it is just the reverse. The young men have a very strong voice in band affairs, and, as a result, the whole trend of reserve life is showing a marked improvement. Conditions in the home, and class of buildings erected show a distinct advance.

It is gratifying to note that the ex-pupils are gradually realizing the benefits to be derived from the pursuit of agriculture. To-day some of them are storing the bulk of their wheat in terminal elevators, instead of disposing of it by the load at whatever price they could get at the local elevators; they take a far greater interest in their financial affairs.

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 156; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 11; average attendance at day school, 8; number enrolled at Muscowekwan's boarding 52; number enrolled at Gordon's boarding, 46; number attending Qu'Appelle industrial, 22; number attending Elkhorn industrial, 7.

Mr. W. Murison, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Muscowekwan's Boarding School.

This school is situated on the north side of the Muscowekwan reserve and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The staff consists of the Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, the principal, an assistant priest, a lay brother and five Sisters of Charity, one of whom is the teacher.

The teacher is capable, and steady progress is noted in class-room work. The pupils are given regular drill and calisthenic exercises. They are clean and healthy and there has been very little sickness among them. All the clothing for the pupils is made at the school, by the girls, under supervision. They are also given instruction in butter-making and general housework.

There is a well-kept farm in connection with this school, and they have over 100 head of stock. The boys do the work under the capable supervision of the lay brother. They are given careful instruction in the care of stock and farming and have every opportunity for equipping themselves with practical knowledge, which should be useful to them when they take up life on the reserve.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I., says: "Class-room work has been satisfactory. All pupils are given a complete course in all trades that will prove useful to them. Our ex-pupils are settled on adjoining farms and are making good livings."

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Gordon's Boarding School.

This school is centrally situated on the George Gordon reserve, and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. It is conducted by the Rev. W. H. Atwater and his two daughters, all of whom are trained teachers. There is a trained nurse also, who acts as assistant matron. A new class-room and boys' dormitory has been added during the past year.

The health during the past year has been excellent. A wonderful change has taken place in the deportment of the pupils under the present management.

Good progress has been noted in the class-room work. The pupils are given regular drill and calisthenic exercises, and, during their recreation hours, they are encouraged in healthy outdoor sports, which develope their physical condition.

The girls are given instruction in sewing, knitting, and general housework. During the past year they have knitted several dozen pairs of socks for the Red Cross Society.

There is a small but well kept farm in connection with the school, as well as a large garden, which are looked after by the boys. A sufficient number of cows are kept to provide all the milk necessary for their requirements.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. H. W. Atwater, says: "In addition to the class-room work, instruction is given in vocal and instrumental music. The boys receive special instruction in farming. In all our ex-pupils the good results of the training received at school are manifest."

Day Star Day School.

This school is situated on the Day Star reserve, and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The teacher, Mr. W. H. Brookfield-Scharpe, is a very devoted and earnest worker, and his efforts are conducive to good results in the moral life on this reserve.

The attendance is very regular, as the Indians appreciate and take a keen interest in their school. During the summer months when the parents are camped at a distance, the pupils are driven to school regularly and are adways punctual on time.

There is a garden in connection with the school which is divided into individual plots and each pupil cares for one plot. The produce from the garden is used to supplement their midday meal.

The health of the pupils has been very good during the past year. They are given instruction in drill and calisthenic exercises.

ALBERTA.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 111; number enrolled at Old Sun's boarding, 42; number enrolled at Crowfoot boarding, 45; number attending St. Joseph's industrial, 2.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. H. Gooderham, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Old Sun's Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Anglican Church. It is situated one mile south of Gleichen, and can be seen from the town and from the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The present building was erected in 1912.

The NE.¼ of section 1, township 22, range 23, west of the 4th meridian, is set aside for school purposes. Twenty-eight acres were cultivated last year. Sufficient vegetables were raised for the use of the school, and also grain for the stock. The principal and staff devote their whole time to the instruction and welfare of the pupils.

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In his annual report, the principal, Rev. M. Gandier, says: "The work in the class-room was never more efficient. The girls have progressed rapidly in sewing and housekeeping, and the boys are learning farming."

Crowfoot Boarding School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is situated about half a mile from Chumy. The present building was completed in 1914.

The N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32, township 21, range 21, west of the 4th meridian, is set apart for the use of this school.

About thirty acres were cultivated last year. Good returns were obtained, both in the farm crop and the garden products. A number of trees were planted in front of the buildings last year, and these will add to the appearance of the place. The principal and his staff take every interest in the instruction and health of the pupils.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. L. Leverne, O.M.I., says: "The boys are taught farming, while the girls receive instruction in sewing and housework. All our ex-pupils are doing well.

Ex-pupils.

It is worthy of note that, although the ex-pupils are in the minority among the farmers on the reserve, the largest crops were grown by ex-pupils, and also that ex-pupils had both the greatest average area under cultivation and the greatest average yield of wheat per acre. The ex-pupils learn modern methods of farming more readily than the older Indians and their knowledge of English is a considerable aid in the transaction of business. The cattle owned by ex-pupils have shown better returns than cattle owned by the older men. The housekeeping and manner of life of the female ex-pupils show that they have been favourably influenced by education.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 230; number enrolled at Blood Anglican boarding, 65; number enrolled at Blood Roman Catholic boarding, 59; number attending St. Joseph's industrial, 12.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. J. Dilworth, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Blood Anglican Boarding School.

The principal of the school is Rev. S. Middleton, who is assisted by a competent staff. Miss A. Campbell, an Ontario Normal graduate, is teacher. She is assisted by Mr. T. V. Webb, a graduate of an English school. This school has made satisfactory progress during the year; the enrolment has been increased and the attendance regular.

There is in connection with the school one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which was grown, during the past year, sufficient fodder to feed the milch cows and horses owned and used by the school, and a bounteous supply of vegetables for the use of the pupils and staff.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. S. Middleton, says: "There has been great improvement in the class-room work. The boys are learning farming and the girls are receiving instruction in domestic science. The conduct of our ex-pupils is commendable."

Blood Roman Catholic Boarding School.

The principal of this school is Rev. Father Ruau, O.M.I., who is assisted by a competent staff of the Sisters of Charity. The teachers are Rev. Sister Ste. Gertrude and Sister St. Patrick. This school has maintained its former standard and has had a most successful year. The attendance has been more regular and the enrolment has been increased.

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During the year a plot of ground was broken on which was grown an ample supply of vegetables for the pupils and staff. The principal and pupils also put up enough hay to supply the requirements of the school.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. E. Ruauux, O.M.I., says: "The progress made in the class-room work has been very noticeable. The majority of the ex-pupils of this school are farming on the reserve and are doing well."

Ex-pupils.

While at many times we meet with discouragements, yet, in spite of all handicaps, the pagan beliefs and superstitions of the fathers, the dislike of the white man's way is passing away. Progress is yearly becoming more and more evident in the improvement, morally, mentally and physically of reserve life. Not only is this improvement apparent in the ex-pupils themselves, but as they raise the standard of living, they bring up with them their pagan and slothful parents. It can be well said that these Indians have proceeded a long way towards civilization, and this advance must be credited to education rather than to any other single agency. Their nomadic traits are rapidly disappearing and they are yearly becoming more content to settle by themselves and to become homemakers.

They have developed physically, largely due to the efforts of the school. The most outstanding feature is their mental development. The ex-pupils, as a rule, have hopes of a brighter future. They have caught the vision of what white man's civilization means. They are content to produce as white men produce, and are weaning themselves away from the pursuits of their fathers, and they have a beneficial effect in persuading the old pagan Indian to adopt the new order of things.

Our ex-pupils, during the year, have done well. They are being given farms as rapidly as we can supply them with broken land. They are anxious to have their children educated; and even desire the children to have a better education than they have had.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 114; number of children enrolled at St. Albert boarding, 94; number attending Ermineskin's boarding, 4; number attending Red Deer industrial, 18; number attending St. Joseph industrial, 3.

Mr. G. H. Race, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

St. Albert Boarding School.

This school is situated at St. Albert and has a farm of about 300 acres connected with it, so that the children have ample opportunity of obtaining a very good knowledge of farming. The girls are taught dairy work and the boys are instructed in the care of stock and horses and the cultivation of the land. This is a great help to the pupils when they leave the school and return to the reserve.

In her annual report, the principal, Rev. Sister M. O. Briault, says: "The studies outlined by the department have been taught and the pupils have made good progress. The boys are taught all branches of farming, and the girls are instructed in general housework. The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good."

Ex-Pupils.

The progress of the ex-pupils from the various classes of schools is to a great extent dependent on the individual. Very often it is found that the boy or girl who was a paragon at school is absolutely useless when he has to look out for himself and earn his living by his own efforts. The advice and help of the reserve officials have little effect on these young men, as they are unfortunately impressed with the erroneous idea that they know everything. There are, however, I am glad to say, more of

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the other class, who, since their start at farming on the reserve, have made good progress. I might mention one on the Enoch band, who started about four years ago, and last year had a greater crop than any of the old farmers. Another, who has started only about three years, did well also. On the Michel reserve there are several ex-pupils of the Dunbow school and all, without exception, have good farms and are quite capable of handling their business and making their living without assistance from the agency.

HOBBEEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 143; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 26; average attendance at day school, 9; number enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding, 54; number attending Red Deer industrial, 24.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. Butlin, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Ermineskin's Boarding School.

This institution is located on Ermineskin's reserve, about one mile from Hobbeema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is conducted by the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption, under the Reverend Father Moulin, O.M.I., as principal.

The school building is frame, with a cement foundation, and is heated by steam. There are two fire-escapes and fire-extinguishers which provide the necessary fire-protection, and the pupils are carefully instructed in fire-drill.

The school is divided into two classes, one under control of the Reverend Sister St. Jean d'Avila, and the other under the direction of the Reverend Sister St. Emilienne. During the year, satisfactory progress has been made. The pupils of the first class learn English with remarkable facility, and the drawing of the pupils shows individual merit. In addition to the usual school-room routine the girls are instructed in sewing and housework, and the boys in gardening. Various forms of drill are also regularly taught. The musical entertainments given by the pupils of this school are well worth mentioning. The institution is well managed, and every apartment kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated. There is a large garden kept up in connection with the school.

The progress made by the ex-pupils of the boarding school, who have married and are working for themselves, farming on the reserves, has been fairly satisfactory.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. Father Moulin, O.M.I., says: "We had good crops last year. There has been no serious illness during the year."

Samson's Day School.

This school is centrally located on the Samson reserve, and is under the management of the Methodist mission. The school building is comfortable and fairly well equipped. Miss Aylwin, who has been teaching in this school since 1912, is interested in her work and in addition to the usual class room work, gives regular instruction in sewing and knitting. During the year, a number of articles of clothing were made up in the school and distributed to the pupils. The children attending this school are very young, but the progress made by those who attend regularly has been fairly good.

The system of transport for the pupils and the midday meal, introduced by the department a few years ago, are being continued here.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 80; number enrolled at Peigan Anglican boarding, 32; number enrolled at Peigan Roman Catholic boarding, 36; number attending St. Joseph's industrial, 3.

Mr. H. A. Gunn, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

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Peigan Anglican Boarding School.

This school is just outside the western boundary of the reserve. The buildings are old but are kept clean. Only seven acres of land are available for cultivation.

Rev. W. R. Haynes, the principal, is the missionary on the reserve. The assistant-principal, Mr. Owens, resides at the school. Miss Gill is in charge of the classroom work.

In his annual report the principal says:—"The pupils have made good progress in the class-room. The health of the pupils has been very good. The majority of the ex-pupils are doing well."

Peigan Roman Catholic Boarding School.

There is no farm land at this school, but an excellent garden was cultivated last year.

The principal is Rev. Father Lepine. The former principal, Rev. Father Riou, left last fall for France, as he is a reservist. The teacher, Sister Lewis, and the staff are competent.

In his annual report the principal says:—"The studies approved by the department are taught in the class-room. We are also introducing kindergarten methods. The majority of the ex-pupils are making a good living."

General Remarks.

The older ex-pupils are progressing favourably. Education has a beneficial effect on reserve life.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 31; number enrolled at Sarcee boarding school, 37.

Mr. T. J. Fleetham, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Sarcee Boarding School (Anglican).

The staff in charge of this institution comprises: Ven. Archdeacon Tims, principal; Miss Tims, teacher, Miss C. Tyrrell, girl's matron; Miss Crump, boys' matron; Miss R. Quigley, kitchen matron.

In addition to the class-room work the boys are given practical instruction in gardening. The girls also cultivate garden plots, and are taught household duties.

In his report the principal, Ven. Archdeacon Tims, says: "Exceptionally good progress has been made by the pupils in their class-room work. The health of the pupils has been very good. All the ex-pupils of this school are located on the reserve and are engaged in farming."

General Remarks.

The male ex-pupils are engaged in farming, and the female ex-pupils are employed in household work. Their advancement is encouraging. The Indians have comfortable homes, and practically all speak English.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 163; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 48; average attendance at day schools, 17; number enrolled at Blue Quill's boarding, 49; number attending Red Deer industrial, 31; number attending St. Joseph's industrial, 1.

Mr. C. E. Hughes, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Saddle Lake Day School.

This school is situated about the centre of the Saddle Lake reserve, and is under the management of the Methodist Church. The school was kept last winter in the Methodist mission, of which Rev. J. A. Seller is in charge. Mrs. Seller taught during the winter.

During the summer the management of this school was taken over by Miss McKittrick, who is in charge at present. An Indian house is now being used as a school building. The attendance has been very poor and very little progress is being made.

Goodfish Lake Day School.

This school is situated on the east side of Goodfish lake, in the southern part of Whitefish Lake reserve. It is under the management of Mrs. H. H. Howard, with Mr. H. H. Howard as assistant. A new school building was erected, and a kitchen was also added to the teacher's residence, and they now have very comfortable quarters. The attendance has not been as good as it should be.

Whitefish Lake Day School.

This school is situated on the northern end of Whitefish Lake reserve and has been closed since 1910 on account of non-attendance.

Blue Quill's Boarding School.

This school is situated on the western portion of the Saddle Lake reserve. It is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is managed by the Rev. Father Musson, principal, and sister superior and staff. This school is under very efficient management and is kept up to the standard of efficiency at all times. I always find good order and discipline maintained. The different class-rooms, dormitories, dining-room and other departments of the school are well equipped, and kept clean in every respect, as they should be. The pupils are also neat and clean at all times.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. Father Musson, O.M.I., says: "In addition to the class-room work, the boys are taught farming and the girls receive instruction in sewing and housework. The health of the children has been very good. The majority of the ex-pupils are doing well."

General Remarks.

Excellent results in gardening, etc., were shown by the staff and pupils of Blue Quill's boarding school during the past season. The flower and vegetable gardens of that institution were a credit to the community. So far as my experience goes, the day school is not a success owing to the impossibility of getting the Indians to send their children to school regularly. In the boarding schools, where they kept all the time, they make better progress. Generally speaking the Indians of this agency make very little use of their education, falling back to their old way of living as soon as they leave school.

TREATY NO. 8.

Mr. H. Laird's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Anglican boarding, 14; number of pupils enrolled at St. Bruno's Roman Catholic boarding, 45; number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Roman Catholic boarding, 16; number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake Roman Catholic boarding, 14; number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake Roman Catholic boarding, 41; number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw Anglican boarding, 17; number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw Roman Catholic boarding, 29; number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion Roman Catholic boarding, 21.

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Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan boarding, 41; number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution boarding, 53; number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding, 38; number of pupils enrolled at Fort Providence boarding, 65.

The large district, under the heading Treaty 8, is divided into three agencies: (1) Lesser Slave Lake, of which Mr. Harold Laird is acting agent, (2) Fort Simpson, with Mr. T. W. Harris, as agent, and (3) Fort Smith, in charge of Mr. G. Card, as agent.

The educational work, within this large area, is dealt with in reports from these three agents and Inspector H. A. Conroy.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. Harold Laird, the acting agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Lesser Slave Lake Anglican Boarding School.

This school, situated about five miles west from the town of Grouard, enjoys a commanding position on the banks of the Hart river. The pupils, under the careful supervision of the principal, Mr. Kent, show decided progress in their studies. In addition to their school studies, the boys receive instruction in practical agriculture, and the girls, in housekeeping. The school building is comfortable, clean, and well adapted to its purpose.

In his annual report, the principal, Mr. W. J. Kent, says: "The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. Many of our ex-pupils continue to be a great credit to the school."

St. Bruno's Boarding School.

The situation of this school, on the south shore of Lesser Slave lake, is an ideal one. It is convenient to the Lesser Slave lake Indian reserves, from which the pupils are drawn, being located about half-way between the Sucker creek and the Driftpile reserves—some fourteen miles from the town of Grouard. The pupils here reap the benefit of the country life, and enjoy all the advantages of the school's situation on the shores of the lake.

The influence of this school upon the children admitted to its care cannot be otherwise than beneficial. Excellent methods are followed in teaching the pupils and they are showing marked improvement in their studies, which embrace the preliminary ones of a sound English education. They are taught reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and geography. They also receive instruction in gardening and housework. The school building is substantial, well lighted and clean.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. C. Batie, O.M.I., says: "All the pupils have enjoyed good health during the year. Good reports have been received about the conduct of the ex-pupils of this school."

Lesser Slave Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school is situated at Grouard, on the shore of Buffalo bay, at the western extremity of Lesser Slave lake. The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the progress made by the pupils testifies to the care and attention bestowed upon them, and to the excellent methods of teaching employed.

Four buildings are used for school purposes. A large frame building, 72 by 28 feet, contains three well-lighted and heated dormitories for girls. A building, 61 by 25 feet contains a class-room, a recreation-room and a dining-room. The second floor of this building is used as a boy's dormitory. A well lighted and ventilated building contains two dormitories, 27 by 16 feet. A two-story frame building contains two class-rooms, one on each floor, 30 by 16 feet.

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The children are well cared for and appear contented and happy. They are drilled in the elementary branches of a sound education, and are making excellent progress in reading, writing, spelling and geography. The girls are also instructed in housework. The boys receive instruction in the care of farm animals and in gardening.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. Calais, O.M.I., says: "The health of the pupils has been excellent. The class-room has been very satisfactory."

Whitefish Lake Boarding School.

This school is situated at Whitefish lake, about 45 miles northeast of Grouard, and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The children, under the care and teaching of Mr. C. D. White, are making substantial progress. They are being well grounded in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography.

In his annual report, the principal, Mr. C. D. White, says: "The boys are taught gardening and the care of stock. The general health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. The conduct of our ex-pupils is encouraging."

Sturgeon Lake Boarding School.

This school is pleasantly situated on the shore of Sturgeon lake. It is well built, clean and comfortable. The children appear contented and happy and are making decided progress in their studies, which embrace reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The girls are also taught plain sewing, mending and general housework. The boys help in the care of the farm stock and in the gardens and general farm work. The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. Habay, O.M.I., says: "The pupils have enjoyed excellent health during the past year. The behaviour of the ex-pupils is very good."

Wabiskaw Anglican (St. John's) Boarding School.

This school shows progress. The building, which is one and a half stories high, is well lighted and substantially constructed. The children have made great advances in their studies during the past year, and show the beneficial results of care and attention. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling and grammar. The boys also receive instruction in farming, and the girls in housework.

Wabiskaw Roman Catholic (St. Martin's) Boarding School.

The school building is almost new, 42 by 32 feet, three stories high, and has a wing 24 by 30 feet.

The children are well taught the elementary branches of a sound education, and are showing marked progress in their studies. The girls are also taught housework, and the boys gardening and the care of farm stock.

In her annual report the principal, Sister Catherine Aurelie, says: "Satisfactory progress has been made in this class-room during the past year. The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. The ex-pupils are conducting themselves most properly."

Vermilion Boarding School.

This school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on the banks of the Peace river at Fort Vermilion. Bishop Jousard, the principal is assisted by the Sisters of Providence.

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The pupils of this school, who are drawn from the Cree, Beaver, and Slave bands, are well advanced in their school work. The girls receive instruction in general housekeeping. There is a farm in connection with the school, and the boys receive practical education in agriculture.

FORT SIMPSON AGENCY.

Mr. T. W. Harris reports as follows:—

Fort Providence Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is taught by a staff of Sisters belonging to the Order of the Grey Nuns of Montreal. It is inspected twice each year by the Indian agent, and is also visited in the summer by Inspector H. A. Conroy.

In her annual report, the principal, Sister McQuirk, says: "The pupils made satisfactory progress in their class-room work during the past year. The boys get experience in farming. The girls are taught housekeeping. There was no serious sickness among the pupils."

All the children seem well and contented in their surroundings, and are making noticeable progress in their scholastic work. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as circumstances permit, and great stress is laid on the necessity of speaking the English language.

The health of the children is good at present, and the sanitary conditions of the school leave nothing to be desired. The pupils are inspected annually by a qualified medical practitioner in the service of the department, and several of the Nuns are qualified nurses.

Many of the ex-pupils of this school have attained good positions in the country after leaving the school, and those who have adopted the Indian mode of life have retained in their household management some of the cleanly habits which they acquired at school.

Fort Simpson Day School (Anglican).

This school was last inspected on November 25, 1915. There were present three children, two boys and one girl, all in standard 1, and all beginners. These children are being taught the rudiments of English, together with such moral and ethical precepts as circumstances permit. The school is being taught in the rectory, and the room is large enough to accommodate more pupils than attend. The room and premises are clean and the children were not outwardly dirty, but of course the teacher cannot control the habits of children who live at home, as can be done in the case of a boarding school.

It is impossible to report scholastic progress in this school, as the pupils are drawn from the nomadic population, and the attendance is so irregular that no marked improvement can be looked for in any short space of time.

Fort Norman Day School (Anglican).

The agent has not had an opportunity of inspecting this school since it was re-opened, but it is conducted on the same lines as the school at Fort Simpson.

FORT SMITH AGENCY.

The Indian agent, Mr. G. Carl, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

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Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels') Boarding School.

This school is beautifully situated on lake Athabaska, in the centre of one of the pioneer fur-trading posts of the north. As has been formerly reported, it is conducted by the Grey Nuns. The pupils are drawn from the Chipewyan and the Cree bands. The former seem to be in the majority. A few half-breeds also receive their education at this school. At the date of inspection, September 29, 1915, there was a full attendance, and no sickness. Before examining the pupils in class-work, I was shown over the building by the reverend sisters in charge. The dormitories, class-rooms, kitchen and laundry were spotlessly clean. On examination, the pupils showed a marked proficiency in their studies, especially in writing. The boys, in anticipation of an inspection, had been instructed in military drill, and were very proud of their attainments. The excellent work being done in this school cannot be too highly commended.

In her annual report, the principal, Sister Laverty, says: "In addition to the class-room work, the boys learn carpentering and gardening, while the girls receive instruction in dressmaking and housekeeping. The ex-pupils are doing very well."

Fort Resolution Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

In order to ascertain mid-winter conditions at this school, I made an inspection on the 24th of February, during one of the coldest periods of a severe winter. The four-days trip by dog-sled from Fort Smith was made with considerable discomfort, owing to the extreme temperature and strong north wind.

As in the case of the above, this school is conducted by the Grey Nuns, Reverend Sister Girard being the superior, and Sister McQuillan being headmistress. The building is the best that I have seen in the north. It is commodious, well built, well planned and comfortable. Although at the time of my visit the weather was very cold, the building was quite warm, being heated by three large furnaces. The building, although already the largest in the north, has not been able to meet requirements, so is being further enlarged by the addition of a new wing, which will provide a large dormitory for girls, with a class-room beneath it. When completed, as it will be this summer, the school will have accommodation for eighty pupils. The children are carefully instructed in the various branches required by the department. The writing and mental arithmetic were particularly good. I asked for specimens of the writing to be forwarded to the department as an exhibit. In addition to their class-work, the older girls are instructed in needle-work and cooking. I did not sample the latter, but can bear testimony to their skill in the former. The general health of the pupils was good; every child was able to be in class. I am informed that the school has a large and excellent garden, but at this season of the year had no opportunity of seeing it.

Hay River Boarding School (Anglican).

Rev. A. J. Vale, principal, reports a full attendance, and everything as being in a satisfactory condition, but owing to the impossibility of procuring sufficient dog fish for the trip, was unable to project my visit to the school.

In his annual report the reverend principal says:—"Steady progress has been made in the class-room by all the pupils. The boys are taught fishing, ploughing, milking and the use of tools. The girls receive instruction in sewing and housework. The health of the pupils has been excellent. Our ex-pupils are prospering."

Fort Smith Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school was opened in the month of September, 1915. The building is a new frame structure, well built and sufficiently commodious to meet present requirements.

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The school is conducted by the Grey Nuns, Reverend Sister Gadbois being teacher. The pupils, to the number of 31, six of whom are half-breeds, live at Fort Smith and the country tributary. The Indian children belong to the Chipewyan band. The children are bright, fond of their teacher, and attend very regularly. As they could not speak English at first, and had never been to school elsewhere, the teacher in charge has had to start from the beginning. None have advanced far yet, but a good beginning has been made.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. A. CONROY.

There are four large boarding schools in the northern section of Treaty 8, as follows:—Fort Chipewyan boarding school (Roman Catholic), Fort Resolution boarding school (Roman Catholic), Hay River boarding school (Anglican), Fort Providence boarding school (Roman Catholic).

Owing to the fact that I was able to utilize canoe transport to a considerable extent this year, I had facilities for inspecting these schools which in previous years I did not have, when my itinerary was, to a great extent, subordinated to the exigencies of the Hudson's Bay Company transport service.

Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels') Boarding School.

The school buildings were in an excellent state of repair, a considerable amount of labour having recently been spent on them, including painting and general renovating work. A spacious room had been set aside for a gymnasium, where the pupils are exercised twice a week. Another commodious section of the building has been set aside for the use of the older girls, where facilities for dressmaking and general needlework are provided.

A praiseworthy spirit of progressiveness is manifested by the entire management in respect to matters relating to the training of the Indian boy or girl for their various duties in domestic life after leaving school. At the time of inspection there were nine boys and nineteen girls at the school, as vacation time had commenced.

I had the privilege of attending a concert given by the pupils, during which drill, musical numbers, recitations and a short play were conspicuous items on the programme. The performance came up to a very high standard and indicated to a considerable degree the care and attention that had been bestowed on the scholars. A military drill by the boys was an outstanding feature of the exercises, and was carried out with a thoroughness which was a credit to the boys and their instructor, Sergeant Mellor, R.N.W.M.P.

The inside class work follows along the lines laid down by the department, five hours a day being devoted to this work, the remainder of the working day being taken up by the boys in outside occupations, such as carpentry, garden work, sawing wood, etc., while the girls receive instruction in house-keeping, cooking and dressmaking.

Some difficulty was experienced this year with the water-supply, owing to the fact that the level of Athabaska lake had receded and the lake water was then about 200 yards distant from the school. Fire-extinguishers had been provided so as to guard against any outbreak of fire, but it is expected that the low water conditions will not obtain for very long, and, as such conditions were very unusual, there is no great possibility of a recurrence of this state of affairs for some time to come.

The mission saw-mill, which was burnt down last year, is being reconstructed about one mile distant from the school, as this mill constituted an inflammable risk, which it was not advisable to have so close to the school.

Heating and ventilating appliances were in good order, and the general health of the pupils was very good.

Fort Resolution Boarding School.

A considerable addition has been recently made to the buildings of the Resolution school, comprising a large wing 35 by 65 feet. Accommodation is now provided for seventy-five scholars, and the ventilating, heating and dormitory arrangements are everything to be desired. A good water-supply is provided by a well in the kitchen of the school, although the water from Great Slave lake is excellent for drinking purposes.

At the time of inspection there were seventeen boys and twenty-three girls at the school, and all exhibited a well-cared-for appearance. The proficiency of the scholars was well up to the standard, especially with regard to writing and reading. The boys have been receiving physical and military drill at the hands of C. Stephens of the R.N.W.M.P. at Resolution, and take a keen interest in this training. The girls receive instruction in house-keeping and needlework, and many articles, such as dresses, moccasins and fancy-work of caribou and moose skin were to be seen.

Nearly four acres of land in the vicinity of the school are given up to gardening, and the different crops of vegetables and roots are sufficient for the use of the school. Facilities are provided for the boys to take part in the fishery and trapping, with a view to preparing them to earn their livelihood after leaving the school.

The health of the scholars was in every way satisfactory, for, although two rooms in the school had been set aside as infirmaries for the boys and girls, they are very rarely occupied.

Hay River Boarding School.

The school buildings are not, in my opinion, quite suitable for the needs of the pupils, although the principal, Mr. A. Vale, is using every effort to provide additional accommodation. The construction of a new school has been commenced, the foundation timbers and 25,000 feet of lumber being on the ground. It is confidently expected that the new school will be ready for occupation next year, and will constitute a great improvement on the old one.

The class work follows the usual routine, a great deal of stress being laid upon the teaching of the English language. A good deal of attention is also given to outside work in the nature of gardening, fishing, trapping, and it is evident that in recent years the staff have endeavoured to specialize along the lines of instruction that will enable the ex-scholar to utilize his or her knowledge in after life.

Some of the pupils come from very remote districts of the lower Mackenzie river, and include some Eskimo children. These latter exhibit an intelligence superior to that of the Slave or Yellowknife Indian boys, and are particularly adept in carpentry work and other similar handicrafts.

Religious exercises and drill constitute a leading feature of the curriculum, and the discipline of the school is excellent.

Heating and ventilating arrangements are satisfactory in so far as the present buildings are concerned. Adequate fire-protective measures have been taken, and the water supply is abundant and readily accessible from the Hay river.

A large area of land, comprising nearly eight acres, is being cultivated, and new land is gradually being brought into use for this purpose.

Fort Providence Boarding School.

This school is possibly one of the best equipped in the north. The buildings are in good condition and the grounds well kept. Its situation on the bank of the Mackenzie river is a great advantage, as the water-supply is one of the best in the world. A force pump (underground) is used to provide water for the various buildings.

Some difficulty is experienced in adequately heating the large school buildings during the cold winter months, as, up to the present time, the heating system has been restricted to stoves. It is understood, however, that this is to be replaced in the near future by furnaces, when there should be no difficulty in providing the necessary amount of heat.

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The same uniform thoroughness of training and education is visible here as at Resolution school, and a competent staff use every effort to equip the Indian children with an education which will benefit them in after life. The boys are provided with every opportunity to develop themselves in regard to outside occupations, such as gardening, carpentry and woodwork, while the girls are encouraged in cooking, preparing meat and fish and needlework.

Excellent samples of the class-work of the boys and girls were shown, and the results speak very highly for the effective training that the pupils are receiving.

The gardens in the vicinity of the school provide sufficient potatoes and vegetables for the use of the school, and exhibit a well-kept appearance.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 387; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 335; average attendance at day schools, 145; number attending Coqualeetza industrial, 5.

Mr. R. E. Loring, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

New Town (Kitselas) School.

This school is fairly centrally located in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about four miles below the Kitselas canyon. Its teacher is Mr. Frank Van Gorder, who is taking a marked interest in his work. Through his efforts this school has been brought to a good working order.

Meanskinisht School.

This school is also centrally situated in the village of that name. Its teacher is Miss S. Z. Richardson. Good progress is being made. The teacher acts in the capacity of field matron, and in that manner renders a beneficent influence over the community in general. The girl pupils are being instructed in cooking and sewing.

Kilwanga School.

This school, centrally located in the village, is making steady progress. The teacher, Miss Florence B. Kemp, is capable and well adapted for the work, and has the faculty of making herself likable to her pupils. The attendance is usually large and regular, and the results derived are profitable.

Audimaul School.

This school is centrally located. The teacher, Miss Vernon Leake, is capable. The girl pupils are given instruction in sewing, knitting and in other respects. The principal, Miss (Adjutant) Jennie Halpenny, fills the position of field matron, which in its effects is largely adding evidence of a wholesome influence on the community as well.

Kitsegukla School.

This school is situated in the exact centre of the village, and good progress is being made.

Hazelton School.

This school is located on the north boundary of the Hazelton townsite. The teacher is Miss E. J. Soal. The work is stimulated by active and interesting teaching. The girl pupils are taught sewing, knitting and other domestic accomplishments. The attendance is usually well kept up. The exercise of good manners and deportment, too, is largely in evidence.

Glen Vowell School.

This school is placed in the exact centre of the Sikedach reserve. Its teacher, Miss Pearl Jackson, is an energetic worker, and successful in maintaining her school in good working order. All of the children of school age in the village are on the roll. Their attendance is large, steady and punctual. The girl pupils receive lessons in sewing, knitting, and in other useful ways and in the sense of general results this school is doing much good.

Kispior School.

The department erected and equipped a large and commodious building. It is well lighted and ventilated and otherwise perfect in its appointments. The teacher, Miss Gertrude Martin, is painstaking in all her work, and the results are highly satisfactory. Miss Eva Martin, field matron, ably assists in the manual training of the pupils, and in that manner much good results from the management of the school.

Kisgegas School.

This school is located in the most northerly part of the agency and completes the list of day schools in the district of the Skeena. The school building is centrally placed in the village. Its teacher is Jonathan Mercer an able, intelligent native missionary. Good progress is being made. The teacher is assisted by his wife, from whom the girl pupils receive lessons in sewing and knitting. Since the people here frequent the hunting and trapping grounds for a livelihood, it has of late years become more of a practice to have the children left behind with the old people, in order to enable them to have the benefits of the school.

Rocher Deboulé School.

This school, serving the Hagwilget Indians, is situated on the reserve of Tsitsk, and on the east bank of the Bulkley river. Its attendance is derived from the Moricetown and Coryatsaqua reserves as well. Of the latter reserves many children are being kept by their relatives at Tsitsk (Rocher Deboulé), to furnish the school a large and satisfactory number of pupils. The teacher, Sidney Browning, assisted by his wife, is doing good work. By the latter the girl pupils are being given instruction in useful occupations. On the whole the school is making good progress.

Fort Babine School.

This school provides educational advantages for the Fort and Old Fort Babine villages, and such of the people of that tribe with habitations along both shores of Babine lake.

The teacher of this school, Joseph F. Morrissey, has achieved most satisfactory results, and otherwise has proved himself most useful in furthering the interests of his pupils in general.

General Remarks.

In review of the foregoing, I have the honour to state that, in all the schools, the pupils are daily put through the exercises of calisthenics, and, for diversion, are given opportunities for play.

As to the encouragement of agriculture in cultivating gardens on the plots encompassing the schools, all is being done to effect this in a general extent. Up to the present these measures obtain only in connection with some of the schools.

Regarding the progress of ex-pupils of the different classes of schools, the schools of this district have hardly been established long enough to admit of giving a pronounced statement, but in the instances under observation, the results speak well of the benefit attained.

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As to the general effect of education upon the reserve life, it affords me great satisfaction to be able to state that, on the whole, the influence of the schools promotes a greater respect for law and order, cleanliness of habits, and a better understanding of how to avoid the contracting of disease. The rules of hygiene are insisted upon in the schools, and this has a far-reaching effect on the communities.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 312; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 249; average attendance at day schools, 86; number enrolled at Kitimat boarding, 34; number attending Coqualeetza industrial, 6.

Mr. I. Fougner, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Kitimat Boarding School.

This is the only boarding school in this agency and is situated on a hillside, overlooking Kitimat Arm. The buildings are comparatively new, and are kept in excellent condition.

The principal, Miss I. M. Clarke, is assisted by Misses Swann and Scouten. In addition to the class-room work, the girls are taught house-keeping.

In her annual report, the principal says: "The pupils are progressing in their class-room work. An improvement in English is especially noticeable. There has been no serious sickness during the year."

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

This school is in the centre of the Indian village. The building is surrounded by ample grounds, which are fenced and seeded.

Miss M. A. Gibson is in charge of this school, and the pupils are progressing in their studies. The attendance has improved.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

This school has been repainted and the old floor has been replaced by a new one. New single desks have also been installed.

Miss Tranter is doing patient and effective work at this school.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

This school is taught by Miss H. Read. The pupils are making satisfactory progress in their studies. The school room is neat and clean.

Kitimat Day School (Methodist).

Miss Isabella Clarke, the teacher, does skilful and energetic work at this school.

The children from the village attend this school in the forenoon, and the children from the Kitimat boarding school attend in the afternoon.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

The teacher, Rev. J. H. Matthews, takes great interest in his work. The attendance has improved and this is one of the most efficient day-schools in the agency.

Kitkatla Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Mr. George Oliver, who has shown great interest in the school work. Good results can be expected from this school.

General Remarks.

As the Indians in this agency are, almost exclusively, fishermen, very little instruction in gardening can be given at school. The Indians in this agency are improving, and credit is due to the painstaking work that is being done in the school by the teachers.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 294; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 92; average attendance at day schools, 42; number enrolled at Kuper Island industrial, 68; number attending Coqualeetza industrial, 10.

Mr. W. R. Robertson, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Kuper Island Industrial School.

This school is in charge of Rev. W. Lemmens as principal, who is assisted by a very efficient staff. All the pupils have made good progress during the year. In addition to their regular studies in the class-room, the girls are taught sewing, cooking and all branches of housework, while the boys are given instruction in farming, carpentry and shoemaking. Many of the ex-pupils show the good results of their training and their influence has a good effect on the other members of the band.

The new school, which is a fine building with all modern improvements, is now completed, and the furniture, which is all new, is being installed. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation in the near future.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. W. Lemmens, S.M.M., says: "Our new buildings are provided with the most up-to-date system of ventilation, heating and plumbing. With our new buildings, we shall have a larger attendance, and increased progress is expected."

Koksilah Day School.

This school is in charge of Mr. C. A. Dockstader, who takes great interest in the Indian work. The pupils have been making very satisfactory progress, and the average attendance has been good.

Nanaimo Day School.

This school is now in charge of Miss Adelaide Bool, who has been teaching since the 1st of October. The average attendance has been quite good, and the pupils are making very good progress.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is taught by Miss C. Ordano and Miss M. Frumento. The school is centrally located on the Clemelemaluts reserve. The average attendance has been exceptionally good. The teacher and pupils take an interest in their work, and very satisfactory progress is made by the pupils.

Songhees Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss Rose A. Quigley, who is doing very good work. Very satisfactory progress is made by the pupils. They are encouraged to take an interest in gardening. The past year they had a very good garden, of which they were justly proud.

Tsartlip Day School.

Miss L. H. Hagen was in charge of this school till the 30th June, and since that date it has been closed. There have been several deaths among the children of school age, and owing to the roving disposition of the Indians in that vicinity, it has been impossible to get a sufficient number of children of school age.

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KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 392; number enrolled at day school, 17; average attendance at day school, 12; number enrolled at Kamloops industrial, 72.

The Indian agent, Mr. J. F. Smith, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Kamloops Industrial School.

The Kamloops industrial and boarding school and auxiliary buildings are erected on a rising prominence, in a one-hundred and sixty acre plot, of the Kamloops reserve, some three and a half miles northeast of the city of Kamloops.

The buildings are frame structures, conveniently arranged on the plot selected. The main buildings are two-story structures, connected by a hallway leading from the culinary department; these have undergone considerable remodelling during the past couple of years. These buildings are lighted by electricity from the city of Kamloops, with which it is also in telephone communication. They are also fitted up with toilets and baths, which are supplied with water from an aerial tank recently erected and conveniently located, at an elevation for developing sufficient pressure to effectively operate the fire-protection hose, which are to be found at easily accessible points throughout the buildings.

The aerial water tank, with its 1,000 or more gallons capacity, which has been installed between the two main buildings, has given efficient service in supplying water to all parts of these buildings. The one erected on the outside is used as an auxiliary, and conveys water to the boys' recreation and dormitory building. These two tanks are supplied with water from the South Thompson river by a five horse-power gasoline engine, installed over one year ago, and is giving good satisfaction.

The teaching staff consists of the Reverend Father A. M. Carion, O.M.I., principal, two male teachers, one in charge of the class-room, the other the outside work, and four Sisters of St. Anns, Sister Mary Monica being the superior.

Mr. R. W. Colderwood, who is not only a very efficient teacher, but has shown qualities specially adapted to teaching Indian boys, is still in charge of the boys' class-room. Mr. Beck, who succeeded Mr. Ed. La Basse at the opening of the fall term as the farm and outside instructor, has so far been satisfactory.

The girls' class-room is in charge of Sister M. Rogation, while the work of the culinary department, domestic and sewing, are divided between Sisters M. A. D'Awray and M. Lucine, under the guidance of Sister Mary Monica the superior.

The boys devote the forenoon to the class-room, where they are making satisfactory progress in their studies, under their very efficient teacher, Mr. R. W. Colderwood. In the afternoon the majority are in charge of Mr. Beck, and are engaged in the various outdoor work mapped out each day by the principal. They cultivate a garden plot of about five acres, which produces sufficient vegetables of every kind for the use of the institution. They also care for and feed the stock.

The girls devote the forenoon to the domestic work of the institution. Some are taught cooking, others sewing and knitting, while all take their turn in the work of general housekeeping. The afternoon is given up entirely to the class-room, under their able and efficient teacher, Sister Mary Rogation, who, through sickness, was temporarily replaced by another teaching sister last November. The progress in their studies is considered satisfactory.

During the last two months of the past quarter an epidemic of grippé has prevailed among the children and certain members of the teaching staff. The children however, were all cared for and are convalescent. Otherwise the health of the school has been good.

Shulus Day School.

THE Nicola Mameet reserve, No. 1, Shulus day school is situated on one of the large Indian villages in the Nicola valley, about four miles west of the town of Merritt. As the Indian villages are far apart in the valley, the children of school age of the other Indian villages cannot avail themselves of the educational facilities offered by this school, which is in charge of Mr. J. W. Harwood, who reports that, although the great majority of the children in attendance at the school are small, they show satisfactory interest in their studies and are making good progress. The building in which the class is conducted is a well built frame structure, high ceiling, well lighted and airy in the summer and properly heated in the winter. During the summer vacation outdoor toilets were erected, thus improving the sanitary surroundings. It has also been arranged to continue the sewing class inaugurated among the adult women of the band last winter under the instruction of Mrs. A. H. Plummer, wife of the Anglican missionary in charge of the Indian mission, who is also conducting a singing class among the children.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 118; number enrolled at Kootenay industrial, 80.

Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Kootenay Industrial School.

During the past year the work at this institution has progressed in a satisfactory manner, and I note, with pleasure, a steady improvement.

The staff comprises: Sister Justinian, principal, Sisters M. Benedicta and Alicia, assistants, Rev. Father Lambout, O.M.I., chaplain, and Mr. George Bruce, farm instructor and physical science teacher. The teachers are faithful and efficient, and the different subjects prescribed by the department are carefully taught.

The boys are given instruction in farming, stock-raising, carpentry and shoe-making. Older boys assist in looking after the heating, pumping and lighting plants, and take an interest in their work. The girls are taught housekeeping, dairying, sewing and knitting, and are making steady advancement.

There is an excellent garden, where all vegetables used in the institution are grown. The girls have individual garden plots, upon which they expend considerable labour.

Mr. Tom Wilson, entomologist, visited the school several times during the year, and gave the pupils instruction in pruning and the care and culture of fruit. He also gave a lecture on "Insect life" to the staff and pupils.

General Remarks.

Two Indian children are attending the public school at Barton, and are making satisfactory progress with their studies. Their teacher speaks highly about them.

An ex-pupil of the industrial school was employed on the government dredge on Arrow lake, and his work and conduct were highly commended. The ex-pupils, with the exception of one or two, continue to make their influence for good felt throughout the agency. They are proving useful and helpful, and are assisting greatly in uplifting and bettering the condition of the Indians.

KWAWEKWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 183; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 40; average attendance at day schools, 21; number enrolled at Alert Bay industrial, 37; number enrolled at Alert Bay Girls' Home, 32.

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Mr. W. M. Halliday, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Alert Bay Boys' Industrial School.

It is a matter of congratulation to note the continued good work that is being done at this institution. The capacity of the school is thirty-five, and there is no difficulty in obtaining the number required.

The principal, Rev. A. W. Corker, has been in England on furlough, and, during his absence, Rev. F. Comley, as acting principal, has met with considerable success. The class-room has been presided over by Mr. C. M. Parrott, a young man of ability and untiring energy, and the pupils are making noticeable progress.

The whole institution is under the control of the Anglican diocese of Columbia. His Lordship Bishop Scriven takes a personal interest in the school. The buildings are in a sanitary condition. The trade instructor, Mr. Eli Hunt, teaches the boys carpentering and gardening.

In his annual report, the acting principal, Rev. F. Comley, says: "The class-room work has been very good. The general health of the pupils has been excellent."

Alert Bay Girls' Home.

This school is also under the control of the Anglican diocese of Columbia. Rev. F. Comley is acting-principal. The matron, Miss A. E. Neville, is very efficient and has splendid control over the pupils, who are taught cooking, sewing, and other domestic duties.

Under the guidance of the teacher, Miss M. Nixon, the pupils are progressing in their class-room work. The building is well lighted and well ventilated. An abundant supply of fresh water is obtained from an artesian well. In his annual report, the acting-principal says: "Class-room work is very satisfactory. The health of the pupils has been better than in former years."

Alert Bay Day School.

The attendance at this school has increased during the past year. Miss E. Ferryman, the teacher, continues to do good work. In addition to the regular course of studies, the pupils are taught physical drill and calisthenics.

As soon as the pupils of this school are old enough they are sent to the girls' and boys' industrial school.

Cape Mudge Day School.

Mr. J. E. Rendle, the Methodist missionary at Cape Mudge, continues to teach this school with increasing success. Although the attendance at this school is rather irregular, reasonable progress has been made during the year.

Ex-pupils.

The ex-pupils are peaceable and law-abiding, but there is a lack of progress.

It is difficult to obtain regular employment, as there are no factories, or any opportunity for agriculture, owing to the physical nature of the country. The lack of progress, therefore, can be attributed to the want of steady employment.

The influence of the ex-pupils is being felt on the reserves. Many of these ex-pupils are opposed to the old tribal customs, and, as their number increases they will be able to exert a greater influence against these old customs.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 377; number enrolled at day schools, 41; average attendance at day schools, 27; number enrolled at Lytton industrial, 76; number enrolled at All Hallows boarding, 34

The Indian agent, Mr. H. Graham, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Lytton Industrial School (Anglican).

This school is situated two and a half miles from Lytton on a good agricultural farm of 660 acres. It is under the supervision of the Rev. Leonard Dawson, principal.

The class-rooms are well supplied with up-to-date desks, and are well lighted and commodious. They are also particularly well supplied with school books and school material.

The teachers, Mr. C. H. Lallemand and Mrs. Christie, are well qualified for their work, as is shown by the progress made by the pupils.

The pupils are trained in every class of work such as keeping the building clean and laundry work, as well as outdoor employments, which I trust will be of great value to them in after life, as the majority of the children are recruited from an agricultural district.

The ex-pupils of this school have so far not shown a great deal of progress, owing principally to their having to go back to the reserve life and work for their parents on the reserve or go out labouring for themselves on the railroad. The scarcity of water for irrigation purposes hinders the placing of ex-pupils on plots of land of their own.

I think I can say that the education of these boys is beginning slowly to have some effect upon the Indians in their reserve life, but it is one of those things that work very slowly, as there are still a great number of the older Indians who are very adverse to education.

In his annual report, the principal says: "Progress has been made in the class-room work. The health of the boys has been very good."

All Hallows Boarding School.

This is a boarding school for Indian girls situated at Yale, and it is under the supervision of Sister Constance of the Community of All Hallows. She has Miss Miller as teacher, and Miss Officer as matron.

The work in the class-room is most creditable, and the progress made by the different pupils is most gratifying.

One of the principal studies taught is nature study, which the children take to very keenly, and which I consider a very necessary study for Indian children in after life.

The children are thoroughly trained in all domestic employments such as sewing, laundering and cooking. In all of these they are making splendid progress.

During the summer months each child is given a garden plot and seeds. The children take great pride in these small gardens, and they have a competition for the best kept one.

I am glad to report that the ex-pupils of this school are found to be making great progress throughout the province. They show what can be done by a thorough education.

The education of Indian girls has a greater effect upon the reserve than that of the boys, as the girls set a splendid example in their homes, and greatly assist the agents in the matter of teaching the Indians to take more care of their houses.

In her annual report, the principal says: "The pupils have shown great interest in their class-room work during the past year. A number of the older girls have been knitting socks for the soldiers."

Lytton Day School (Anglican).

This school is in charge of Miss Hobden, a very capable missionary, who is doing conscientious work, which is carried on under great difficulty, owing to the fact that a number of the pupils live out of town during the summer.

The pupils are all young and nearly all are in the kindergarten stage. All the exercise copy books are well written and taken care of for such young pupils.

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Boothroyd Day School (Anglican).

This is the new school which has been in operation nearly a year now. It is in charge of Miss Lily Blachford, who is exceptionally well fitted for this work, as she speaks the Thompson language fluently, and has exceptional control over the children and the school work generally.

I am glad to report that both the children and the parents take a keen interest in the school work. The average daily attendance is very gratifying.

The progress made by the pupils, considering that none of them knew English ten months ago, is most encouraging to the teacher, as several of the children are now as advanced as the second reader.

NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 456; number enrolled at day schools, 314; average attendance at day schools, 152; number enrolled at Port Simpson Girls' Home, 40; number attending Coqualeetza industrial, 11.

The Indian agent, Mr. C. C. Perry, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School.

This is a well organized institution, conducted under the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada. Miss L. M. Deacon is the efficient matron of this establishment, whose assistants are: Miss Armstrong, teacher; Miss Powell, sewing-room instructress; and Miss Miles, who conducts the domestic industries of the home. Exceptionally good discipline is maintained, and all branches of study and exercise are thoroughly taught. Flower gardening is taught, in which some of the pupils are much interested. Several prizes were won for exhibits shown, in open competition with the public schools of the north, at the Northern British Columbia Exhibition held at Prince Rupert.

The progress of ex-pupils has, considering all the circumstances, been fairly satisfactory. The education received has benefited the Indian girls to the extent that it has aided them to be of assistance to their less educated parents and relatives, and has materially aided in the elevation of reserve life. In many of the homes of ex-pupils can be seen unquestioned evidence of the knowledge of domestic industries and household arts.

Port Essington Day School.

The school is under the supervision of Miss Fanny Noble, whose work is quite satisfactory and who maintains good discipline. The attendance, though small, on account of the nomadic pursuits of the Indians, is satisfactory. The school building is in good condition, and is well equipped and nicely kept. The site is not adapted for school gardens. The ventilation is good.

Metlakatla Day School.

This school is conducted by Miss S. Klippert, an able and enthusiastic teacher. It is managed under the absolute control of the Government. Attendance continues satisfactorily. The building is in splendid condition, is well ventilated, equipped, and kept. Exemplary discipline is maintained, and pupils make marked progress. The local Indian council favours the application of the school regulations at all times, but recourse has never been had to their enforcement.

At the Northern British Columbia Exhibition several prizes were won in open competition by Miss Klippert's pupils, for drawing and writing.

Port Simpson Day School.

The school is conducted under the supervision of the Methodist Church of Canada. Its teachers, Mr. E. S. Grant and Miss Elsie Potter, are paid by the Government through the Church. The building appears to belong to the Church, and has been kept in good repair and thoroughly equipped by the Government. Attendance at this school has been very unsatisfactory, the apathy of the parents being due mainly to questions appertaining to lands and to the nomadic pursuits of the people. The building is in splendid condition. The rooms are well kept by the janitor.

Kincolith Day School.

This school is conducted by Miss Alice Collison. The building is in first-class condition, and is well equipped with furnishings, material and supplies. The Indians of this reserve are nomadic, which fact may account to a large extent for the small attendance. There are no school gardens here. The school lot is covered with scrubby brush and tree stumps.

Lak-kalzap Day School.

The school is located in an Indian village, about twenty-one miles up the Nass river. It is conducted by Miss Silvia Sturges, who is encouraged in her work by the activities of a field matron, who is engaged for service amongst the Lak-kalzap Indians, to advance their interests and improve their condition. The attendance has been remarkably good, and night classes, conducted jointly by the teacher and matron, have aided greatly in making the Indians realize the benefits of education.

During visits made to this reserve during the year, I have been struck with the neat and cleanly condition of the pupils and the homelike influence of the school. The parents, too, have held both teacher and matron in high esteem and are grateful to the department for assisting them in this manner. The building is in first-class condition, and is well furnished and supplied with materials and fire-wood.

During the summer both teacher and matron followed the Indians to their fishing bases at Nass Harbour, where, at the local cannery, a school was conducted during the summer months. The experiment proved quite successful and the attendance was good.

Gwinoha Day School.

The classes are conducted by Miss Helen Freeman in the local church building, until the spring, when a suitable building may be erected.

School was opened during November, last, and has been fairly well attended by the Indians. It is somewhat of a novelty to the Indians, who have been without a school for some time in consequence of their apathetic attitude in relation to their land grievances, which has been relaxed by visits of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs to their village.

Aiyansh Day School.

Aiyansh is situated about seventy-five miles up the Nass river. It has had no school under either government or church auspices for several years, the people having chosen to engage and pay their own teacher, because they had been led to believe that if they accepted schools from the Government their chances for a settlement of their land grievances would be thereby prejudiced.

The Royal Commission on Indian Affairs having visited their settlement and listened to their grievances, the people decided to have a Government school. Consequently, a teacher was sent to take charge of school work here, in the person of Miss Vera A. Chastenay, in November, last. The school is being conducted in the house of an Indian chief until the spring, when a suitable building will be erected. The teacher is accompanied by a field matron, who will do much good on the reserve.

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Gittlakdamiks Day School.

The village is situated about seventy-seven miles up the Nass river. The position of this village regarding a school was similar to that of Aiyansh prior to the visit of the Royal Commission.

Miss Olive Bowen was engaged by the department and sent to this school in November, last. It is hoped that her efforts will teach the Indians the value of education.

A new building will be erected in the spring. The field matron at Aiyansh will also assist Miss Bowen in her efforts to secure a good attendance at the school.

Remarks.

I have visited all the villages and schools of the agency during the year, some of them on several occasions. I am pleased to be able to report that there is gratifying evidence on every hand that the growth of Indian education is being greatly advanced by the efforts of the department to make the schools a more efficient medium of development. I find the payment of larger salaries to teachers a sure inducement to them to stay with their work and remain in the isolated settlements for longer periods of time. The teachers, too, being better qualified than formerly do more effective work, which is more and more appreciated by the Indians, who watch the interests and development of their children.

I desire to thank the department for its close and cordial support of all reasonable efforts made and recommended for the advancement of the Indians in education. I trust that the results obtained from this attention will measure fully up to the high standards of proficiency earnestly sought.

In conclusion, I would say that ex-pupils of the Indian day schools mentioned, while finding it difficult to obtain employment in competition with whites, nevertheless, find their education of great advantage in following their normal pursuits.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 441; number of pupils enrolled at the day schools, 114; average attendance at day schools, 65; number enrolled at Coqualeetza institute, 117; number enrolled at Squamish Mission boarding, 50; number enrolled at Sechelt boarding, 52; number enrolled at St. Mary's Mission boarding, 77; number attending Kuper Island industrial school, 4; number of Indian children attending white schools, 4.

Mr. Peter Byrne, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Coqualeetza Institute.

This school is situated in the Chilliwack valley. The children receive a good education under the guidance of the Rev. G. H. Raley and his able assistants, who are earnestly endeavouring to advance the pupils along the most modern lines of civilization.

There is a farm in connection with this school, and the boys are instructed in all branches of agriculture and the management of stock. Some are taught gardening, fruit-growing, carpentry, and shoe repairing. The girls are taught housekeeping, in which they are making good progress. Some of them cut and make their own garments and those of the other pupils.

A good substantial frame building, 55 by 27 by 20 feet high, has been erected during the past year. The pupils assemble here for lectures, and it is also used as a recreation hall during the stormy weather.

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The cadet corps, 50 strong, organized at this school, receives drill instruction once a week. This is very beneficial as it teaches the boys discipline, and provides them with healthy exercise.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. G. H. Raley, says: "Our pupils are advancing rapidly in their class-room work. A number are trying entrance work. The pupils were very successful in their competition for prizes at the Agricultural and Arts Exhibition at Chilliwack."

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School.

This school is situated about one mile east of Mission City, overlooking the Fraser river, and the C.P.R. and C.N.R. lines. The boys and girls occupy separate buildings about 300 feet apart. The Rev. J. Tavernier, O.M.I., successor to Rev. V. Rohr, with his able assistants, is giving the pupils a good education.

On the large farm connected with this school the boys are trained in all branches of agriculture, and fruit-growing, and also, in the care and management of stock. They are taught how to use the most modern agricultural implements, and to take care of them.

The girls secure a good training in housekeeping, and are taught to make and mend their own clothes. Some of them are expert needle-women, and have frequently obtained prizes at the local exhibition, for their fancy needle-work.

The pupils of this school enjoy good health, and are making good progress in all the branches of study authorized by the department.

In his annual report, the principal says: "Satisfactory progress has been made in every branch of the class-room work. I feel justified in saying that our ex-pupils are more thrifty and are steadier in work and principles than those deprived of education."

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

This school is situated in the city of North Vancouver. The Reverend Sister Mary Amy, and her competent staff, continue to educate the pupils in all the branches of study authorized by the department.

The boys receive instruction in gardening and dairying, and are also taught how to care for and milk the cows that are kept at the institution. The girls are instructed in all branches of housework under the supervision of the sisters, who bestow every care possible on their pupils.

Many of the pupils of this school display a marked talent for music. Some of them are able to play two and three instruments with exceptional ability.

In her annual report, the principal, Reverend Sister Amy says: "The children have enjoyed good health during the past year. Most of the ex-pupils seem to be thriving."

Sechelt Boarding School.

This school is situated on Sechelt reserve near Trail bay. It is in charge of the Reverend Sister Theresine and a competent staff, who attend to the duties connected therewith. The pupils have made progress in all the branches of study authorized by the department.

The boys are taught gardening, fruit-growing, and how to care for the stock kept at the institution. They also receive instruction in carpentry and shoe-making, and many of them are capable of mending their own and the other pupil's shoes.

The girls receive instruction in all branches of housekeeping, besides butter-making. Most of the elder girls cut and make their own garments and those of the other pupils.

The sisters visit the homes of the Indians and instruct the mothers in house-keeping and in the care of their children, and a decided change is taking place along the lines of cleanliness. Generally speaking, the health of the pupils is satisfactory.

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In her annual report, the principal says: "Good progress has been made in their studies by all the pupils. Excellent health has been enjoyed by the children this year. The conduct of the ex-pupils is commendable."

Homalco Day School.

This school is situated on Aup reserve, near Bute inlet. The parents of these children are obliged to be away from their village, engaged at various occupations, during the greater part of the year. While they are absent the children reside in the school building, the parents providing the necessary food and clothing for them. By this arrangement a good average attendance is maintained.

Mr. J. J. Moroney is the teacher of this school and his wife is field matron. The pupils are making excellent progress under their guidance. Mrs. Moroney makes daily visits to the Indians' houses and instructs the mothers in cleaning and managing their homes, and also in the care of their children. There is a marked improvement in the appearance of the homes of these people, and the mothers appreciate very much the presence of the matron, particularly when any of the children are sick.

The area of land available for cultivation on this reserve is very small, hence the pupils are not instructed in farming, but are taught gardening on a small scale.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon reserve near the village. Mr. Basil Nicholson, who with his wife and children is living on the second floor of the school building, continues to do good work. He is educating the children in all the branches of study authorized by the department, and they are progressing along the lines of civilization.

Mrs. Nicholson, from time to time, visits the Indians' homes on the reserve, and instructs the mothers in housekeeping, cleanliness, and the care of their children. She is always ready to respond to their call in cases of sickness, and to render such assistance as she is capable. A marked improvement in cleanliness is noticeable throughout the village, and the health of the Indians is good.

Tsarassen Day School.

This school was not reopened during the past year, on account of the absence of the parents and children from the reserve.

Skwah Day School.

This school is situated on Skwah reserve and has accommodation for forty pupils. Mr. Grimshaw is the teacher, and lives on the reserve with his wife. He is doing very good work among the Indians. The parents are taking a keener interest in the education of their children as they advance in their studies, and are able to read the news and write letters for them.

During the past year the school grounds have been fenced by the Indians, the department supplying the material. It is the desire of the teacher and the parents to have fruit-bearing and ornamental trees planted this spring, and also to have a portion of the land ploughed up and put into a state of cultivation, in order that the pupils, under the supervision of the teacher, may be taught farming, gardening, and fruit-growing.

Katzie Day School.

This school is situated on Katzie reserve, the headquarters of the Katzie band. Mr. J. F. Wilson, successor to Mr. J. J. Murphy, who resigned to join the overseas forces, is doing excellent work.

The pupils are making excellent progress in all the branches of study authorized by the department, and we hope to have some of them attending the high school in the near future. The parents take a keen interest in the education of their children, and are anxious that they should advance in their studies as rapidly as the white children in the vicinity.

There being no Indian school on the Langley reserve, four children belonging to this tribe are attending the public school in the vicinity. These pupils are making good progress, and compare favourably with the white children in the same classes.

General Remarks.

The Indians are beginning to grasp the benefits derived from education, and its effect is becoming very noticeable in the homes of the ex-pupils, who are adopting more and more the manners and customs of the whites. Generally speaking, the male ex-pupils show a marked improvement in the management of their farms and in the care of their stock, which in many cases comes quite up to the standard of that of the average white settler.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 188; number of children enrolled at day schools, 31; average attendance at day schools, 17; number attending Coqualeetza industrial, 5.

Mr. J. R. Brown, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Osoyoos Day School.

Last fall a school was opened on the Osoyoos reserve. It is in charge of Mr. J. J. Norwood. When the school started the children could not speak a word of English, but they are now making marvellous progress.

General Remarks.

A number of Indian children attend the white schools at Larkin, Wood's Lake and Similkameen. These children attend school regularly and are making very satisfactory progress.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 151; number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 121; average attendance at day schools, 39; number attending Coqualeetza industrial, 42.

Mr. T. Deasy, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Masset Day School.

The school-house on the Massett reserve is a large, well ventilated building, with two class-rooms. Mr. Frank Trainor is the teacher. He is assisted by Mrs. Trainor when the attendance is very large. The school is provided with single and double desks, and is in good condition throughout.

There has been marked improvement in the cleanliness of the children. The parents are showing great interest in education, and the children are advancing and are eager to learn English.

Skidegate Day School.

This school is in charge of Mr. J. H. Young. There has been a marked improvement in the attendance during the winter months.

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General Remarks.

All the Indians are fishermen and they take their families with them when they go to the canneries. For this reason there is practically no attendance at school from April to November each year. When the cannery at Naden Harbour is operated the teacher of the Massett school lives there, and opens school in one of the cannery buildings. I visit the schools frequently, and find the children well dressed, clean and eager to learn.

STIKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 165; number of pupils enrolled at day school, 16; average attendance at day school, 7.

The Indian agent, Mr. W. S. Simpson, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Telegraph Creek Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. W. T. Pake, and it is attended by both whites and Indians. Those children who attend regularly are progressing. The majority of the members of the Telegraph Creek band speak English. All dress in the garb of white men, and the children attending school are neatly clothed.

Mr. Pake has started some garden plots in order to encourage the Indians to engage in agriculture.

Tahltan Day School.

This school was closed last June, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a regular attendance. The former teacher, Rev. F. P. Thorman, has gone to the front.

General Remarks.

Ex-pupils show marked improvement in housekeeping and in general deportment. The tribe, as a whole, is vastly improved.

STUART LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age, 282; number of pupils enrolled, 53; average attendance, 23.

Mr. W. J. McAllan, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Stuart Lake Day School.

This is the only Indian school in this agency. The teacher, Mr. A. Okon Ockoniy, is assisted by his wife, who acts as children's cook and field matron. The attendance has been quite satisfactory, a few of the more ambitious pupils rarely missing a day. The pupils receive a mid-day meal. The pupils show advancement in spelling, reading and writing, but the progress in arithmetic is tardy. Mr. Ockoniy conducts a night school, during the winter, for the benefit of the adults. Mrs. Ockoniy has a knitting class for the older girls. Land for garden purposes was cleared and planted last spring and a crop of vegetables was raised. Mr. Ockoniy is endeavouring to make the Indians interested in agriculture.

General Remarks.

The beneficial effects of education will become more noticeable from year to year, as the English language supersedes the Indian dialect. All the Indians are now taking a great interest in the education of their children. Rev. Father Coccola, O.M.I., who supervises school matters, is entitled to share with the teachers the credit for the progress obtained.

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WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age, 159; number of pupils enrolled at Williams Lake industrial, 71.

Mr. I. Ogden, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Williams Lake Industrial School.

Reverend Father Maillard, O.M.I., is the principal of this institution. He is assisted by a competent staff of nine persons. The boys are encouraged to farm, and, under the guidance of Brother Collins, great interest is taken in this work. The gardens are splendidly cultivated.

In his annual report, the principal says: "During the past year the pupils have taken great interest in the class-room work. In addition to farming the boys are taught carpentry and shoemaking. The girls receive instruction in knitting, sewing and domestic science. Our ex-pupils are a credit to the school."

General Remarks.

The ex-pupils are beginning to realize the benefit of education, as the knowledge of agriculture obtained at the school greatly assists them when they start for themselves.

Tommy Yeott, an ex-pupil, assisted by his father-in-law, won the prize for the best kept farm in this agency. Ex-pupils dress well and take interest in their former studies. They secure work from the whites more easily than those who have not attended school. The female ex-pupils are good housekeepers. They are better morally than those who have not been educated.

YUKON.

Number of pupils enrolled at day schools, 116; number enrolled at Carcross boarding, 36.

Rev. John Hawksley, Indian superintendent, reports on the educational work in the Yukon, as follows:—

Carcross Boarding School.

This school was visited twice during the year. I am pleased to be able to report that excellent progress has been made by all the pupils. The ready and correct answers given, during the examinations, indicates the thoroughness of the teaching. All the children answered the questions put to them in a manner that shewed familiarity with the subjects. The principal has taken great pains with his pupils with good results. I saw the girls at work in the laundry, the sewing-room, and the kitchen, under the supervision of one of the teachers. The work they were doing was excellent and done in an orderly manner. The bread, baked by the pupils, was light and wholesome. Cleanliness is the keynote of the school in all departments. In the workshop, the boys were repairing boots, setting up the type for the school paper, *Northern Lights*, making boxes for two of the pupils who were leaving the school, and assisting the manager to build a launch for carrying freight from the railway to the school across the lake. This launch has proved a good, serviceable boat. The outdoor work such as haymaking, working in the gardens, and caring for the stock was performed intelligently. The growing crops looked very promising and proved to be the best since the establishment of the school.

The health of the pupils has been very satisfactory. Ada Roberts, a girl from the Mooshide band, died at the Whitehorse hospital; this was the first case of death in three years. Every care is taken by the staff to keep the children in good health. The physical drills, as outlined in the manual issued by the department, were well done, showing that they were well and frequently practised.

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Fire drill is excellent. A test was made when the pupils were asleep in bed at 10 p.m., and the building was emptied in a little under three minutes and done in an orderly manner. The pupils are taught to pick up their clothing and wrap a quilt around them. On examination I found each child with its clothing in its arms and wrapped in a quilt, all this was done in the time specified above. The staff were unaware of my intention to ring the fire alarm.

Credit is due to the staff for the excellent manner in which they are conducting the school, the discipline is remarkable.

Whithorse.

The Indian day school here has been in abeyance during the past year, owing to a variety of circumstances. In the earlier part the Indians were away in the hills hunting. Through the decrease in the price of furs they were in poor circumstances and were obliged to remain out hunting as they did not have the money to support themselves in their village.

The Rev. W. G. Blackwell, the teacher, was away for six months on a business and holiday trip, and the moving of the Indians to the new reserve upset things somewhat, so that it was not possible to gather the children together for school. A new school-house will possibly be built on the reserve in the near future. In the meantime school will be held in the present building whenever the Indians are around to attend.

Teslin Lake and Champagne Landing.

The missions at these places have been vacant during the year, the Church authorities being unable to secure a man for them. I am given to understand by the Bishop of Yukon that he is in negotiation with a teacher for Champagnes to take up the school work, but arrangements were not complete at the time of writing. Both the schools at these places were doing good work and it is regrettable that they are now closed.

Little Salmon.

The Rev. C. Swanson has conducted school here, whenever the Indians were at the village, with good results. The pupils are bright and anxious to learn, and show samples of their work with great pride. All are in the elementary grade, and progress is rather slow, for the simple reason that the pupils are so much away and cannot attend regularly. Considering the irregularity of the attendance, it may be said that the teacher has done good work. The school-room is neat and clean, well ventilated, and neatly furnished. The Government property is well cared for and is in good condition.

Selkirk.

Last July the Rev. C. C. Brett was transferred from Teslin to this place. On settling down he immediately opened the day school, at which he has had a fair attendance, whenever the Indians are in, and very fair progress was being made by the scholars. I regret to have to report that owing to the health of his wife he has been compelled to resign and leave for a more temperate climate, thus for the present the school is closed. The Church authorities are arranging for one of the ex-pupils of the Carcross Indian boarding school to go to Selkirk to teach the day school. James Wood is about 19 years of age, and was one of the brightest pupils in the Carcross school. He has done a little teaching in the Moon-chide school where he showed aptitude for the work, hence his appointment to Selkirk. It is hoped the experiment will prove successful. The school material is in good condition and well taken care of. The school-room is kept neat and clean.

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Moosehide.

This school, being located three miles from Dawson, is frequently visited by me. The pupils are fairly regular in attending, and while the progress is somewhat slow, there is a marked improvement since my last report. Some of the pupils read and write fairly well and have some knowledge of elementary arithmetic. The attendance varies somewhat because at times the children are away with their parents hunting. The sessions have been held continuously throughout the year. During the absence of the regular teacher, Rev. B. Totty, on missionary trips, a temporary teacher has been employed. Mr. J. Whitehouse taught on one occasion and Mr. James Wood on the other, both being efficient. I visited the school during both these periods and saw the teachers at work. The school-room is neatly and cleanly kept, the pupils were clean, and the discipline very fair. The school material is in good order and is carefully looked after.

Forty Mile.

Mr. A. C. Field has taught four Indian pupils in the day school, which is a mixed school for Indians and whites. He reports that the Indians have done pretty well. I have not yet had an opportunity of examining the Indian pupils, but expect to visit the place shortly, after which a further report will be sent.

Rampart House.

The day school here is taught by the native clergyman, the Rev. Amos Njootli. All the work is done in the native tongue, as the clergyman himself speaks very little English. Most of the pupils read and write in their own language. What is needed here is a teacher to teach the school in English. It is hoped that this may be arranged for by the Anglican Church, which is conducting the mission.

General Remarks.

I may say that the day school work throughout the territory has been carried on during the year under many difficulties. I feel that it can be justly said that the best has been done in circumstances that none could control. Conditions in regard to the Indians are improving, better prices are now being paid for their furs, and we hope that during the coming year the attendance at the day schools will improve.

It is hoped that the information conveyed by the foregoing report will be of value to those interested in Indian education, and that it may be useful as a record of progress.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARTIN BENSON,

For Superintendent of Indian Education.

REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SCHOOLS.

The number of schools under my supervision at present, which is temporary, is twenty-eight, including Halfway River, Beaumont, and Black Lands, these being properly white schools attended by Indian children. The first mentioned is in Nova Scotia, the two others are in New Brunswick.

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INSPECTION.

It is my duty to inspect the schools in Nova Scotia periodically, and those in the other Maritime Provinces as occasion occurs. I, therefore, promptly embraced the opportunity which presented itself in January last, to visit and inspect the schools at Tobique and Edmundston, in New Brunswick, which I found in charge of efficient teachers, and which, as a result, are making satisfactory progress.

I inspected all the schools in Nova Scotia since the beginning of the present term, except the New Germany school, which I had to pass by on my tour of inspection on account of stormy weather, which caused a suspension of railway traffic at that particular time in some sections of Western Nova Scotia.

BUILDINGS.

All Indian school-houses in Nova Scotia are in very good repair, with the exception of the one at Shubenacadie reserve. Other buildings also connected with the schools are, for the most part, in good condition. Class-rooms, as a rule, are kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated, which is evidence that hygienic conditions are duly appreciated. These observations will also apply in a general way to school buildings in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

ATTENDANCE.

Referring particularly to Nova Scotia, an epidemic of measles, which visited many sections of the province recently, and from which Indian reserves were not exempt by any means, interfered rather seriously with the attendance at Indian schools this year, as it did with many of the white schools. A prevailing factor which adversely affects the attendance of pupils at school every term, is the inability of parents with large families to provide their children with comfortable clothing, and, as a consequence, many of the younger ones are kept from attending school during the winter months. Yet, from statistical information obtained on my tour of inspection, I find that the number of pupils enrolled up to the end of the fiscal year was approximately 250, with an average attendance of about 145, or 56 per cent, which, in the circumstances, may be considered very good.

PROGRESS.

In most of the schools inspected by me progress was evident and satisfactory—particularly so in a few instances—and, as a rule, they compare favourably in that respect with the other common schools of the country. Good discipline and polite behaviour on the part of pupils were pleasing features in most of the schools, and gave evidence of careful training by the teachers.

TEACHERS.

Under this heading I have to repeat what I stated on former occasions, that teachers employed by the department are well qualified to perform the duties which they are expected to faithfully discharge. There may be a couple among the number who do not display as much energy as they might, but there are bound to be exceptions, always, to the most comprehensive rules.

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REPORT OF REV. JOHN J. RYAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS, FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Eleven schools are now comprised in this superintendency, and are situated as follows: Burnt Church, Eel Ground and Red Bank, in Northumberland county; Eel River in Restigouche county; Big Cove in Kent county; Oromocto in Sunbury county; St. Mary's and Kingsclear in York county; Woodstock in Carleton county; Tobique in Victoria county; and Edmundston in Madawaska county.

Eel River School.

On September 15, accompanied by Mrs. J. Morrissey, wife of the Minister of Public Works for New Brunswick, and Mrs. M. A. Ryan, I paid an official visit to this school. There were eighteen pupils present, and the average attendance since the opening of the term was eighteen. I examined the pupils in all the subjects taught, and am pleased to say that they acquitted themselves very creditably and made a most favourable impression on the visitors. All the children were neatly and comfortably clothed, and were very obedient.

The teacher, Miss M. Leblanc, has done excellent work since she assumed charge of this school. The building is comfortable and there are ample playgrounds. This school is showing progress and, in a short time, it should be one of the best in the superintendency.

Eel Ground School.

On September 20, accompanied by Father Dixon, I visited this school and found nineteen pupils present. At my request Father Dixon examined the pupils and was well pleased at the good showing of the older pupils. The children are acquiring a better knowledge of English. Good order was maintained during our visit, and the children were clean and neatly clad.

Miss Margaret Isaacs, the teacher, is a bright, capable girl and is ambitious to succeed. The school building is in good condition. Teacher's quarters have been erected recently.

Burnt Church School.

Accompanied by Father Murdock, I visited this school on September 20. There were sixteen pupils in attendance. I examined these, but, as a number of the older pupils were absent, the examination was not as satisfactory as it would otherwise have been.

The teacher, Miss H. Keating, seems anxious to do her utmost for the welfare of the pupils. The school building is in excellent condition. Splendid playgrounds adjoin the school. Miss Keating has shown commendable enterprise in encouraging the boys to cultivate a school garden. The children worked diligently to make this a success.

Red Bank School.

This school was inspected on September 21, when there were thirteen pupils present. As this school has just been started, little can be said of the children's work, as the pupils are only in the first and second grades. The parents do not pay much attention to their children, but it is hoped that under careful training of the teacher the pupils will improve in cleanliness and dress.

Miss E. Cormier, the teacher, has no diploma, but I trust she will be successful. The school is being conducted in a rented room.

Tobique School.

This school was visited on October 6, and I found twenty-one pupils present. The average attendance since the beginning of the term was twenty-two. At this time of

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the year there is a slight falling off in the attendance, as a number of the children are working in the potato fields. Considerable progress was noticed, especially in reading, spelling and geography. Discipline was well maintained, and the neatness and cleanliness of the children was up to the usual high standard.

Miss McGrand, who has taught here for several years, is a capable, painstaking and earnest teacher, and admirably qualified for work in an Indian school, being patient and persevering. The school building and outhouses are in good repair, and ample playgrounds adjoin the building.

Oromocto School.

Accompanied by Father Cormier, I inspected this school on October 14. There were eleven present, out of an enrolment of twelve, and the average attendance since the start of the term was ten. The children acquitted themselves very creditably in their examination. A pleasing improvement in reading has taken place. This improvement is due to the perseverance of the teacher. In spelling, arithmetic, drawing and geography, they were good. Discipline is well maintained, and they were generally neat and clean in dress and appearance.

Miss B. McCaffrey is a qualified teacher, and has had charge of this school since its inception. She is painstaking and conscientious. Owing to the indifference of the parents, a careful supervision over the children is required. There has been a considerable improvement in the manners and dispositions of the children, and good work is being done. Splendid playgrounds adjoin the school.

Kingsclear School.

On October 15 I visited this school and examined the eighteen pupils who were present. The average attendance since the beginning of the term was nineteen, an excellent showing. The pupils, both in the primary and advanced grades, showed good progress. I found the girls, especially, very well advanced in arithmetic, geography, spelling and reading. The discipline was good, and the deportment of the children is worthy of special mention. They were neatly and comfortably dressed.

The teacher, Miss Florence O'Brien, is a very bright and clever young lady, holding a superior grammar school license. Her enthusiasm is touching the slower natures of the Indian children, and I trust that the progress, now evident, will continue. The school building, being a new and up-to-date structure, is bright and cheerful. There are ample playgrounds.

Big Cove School.

Accompanied by Father McLaughlin, I visited this school on November 16 and found thirteen pupils present. Owing to the indifference of the parents the attendance at this school is unsatisfactory.

The teacher, Miss McLaughlin, is doing her best in the interest of the pupils, but her efforts have been unproductive up to the present. The school building is rather old. There is a good playground.

Edmundston School.

Accompanied by Father Conway, I visited this school on December 14. There were twelve pupils present out of an enrolment of thirteen. I was pleased with the progress shown in this school since my last visit. The children, with few exceptions, did well in reading, arithmetic and geography. Discipline was well maintained, and the dress and appearance of the pupils compared favourably with the children of the other schools in this superior division.

The teacher, Miss M. Michaud, is earnest, capable and persevering, and seems much attached to her work, taking an individual interest in each pupil. The school-house, recently occupied, is a suitable building for the purpose. The class-room is well-lighted and heated. The playground is excellent.

St. Mary's School.

I inspected this school on March 9 and found twenty pupils present out of an enrolment of twenty-three. The examination of the children proved very satisfactory, all doing remarkably well in the different subjects. The older pupils were especially proficient in arithmetic, particularly mental arithmetic. Good order was maintained and the pupils were neat, clean, and comfortably clothed.

The teacher, Miss Mary Hughes, is thoroughly competent, and devotes herself energetically and conscientiously to her work. She has taught her pupils to love their work, and the school is improving daily. The school-house is new and up-to-date. There is a good playground.

Woodstock School.

I inspected this school on March 13 and found seven pupils present, out of an enrolment of eleven. On examination the children did well in reading, spelling and arithmetic. Discipline was well maintained and the pupils presented a clean appearance.

The teacher, Miss Genevieve Brophy, is painstaking and earnest, in the discharge of her duties. This school is difficult to manage, owing to the parents of the children not getting on as well as they should. The school-house is modern with a large and airy class-room. A large playground adjoins the school.

St. Joseph's College.

Two Indian boys, Peter Tremblay and Gabriel Perley, are pursuing their studies at this institution, and it is very gratifying to be able to state that both boys are advancing. The elder, Peter Tremblay, has made special progress in English composition. The examination of both boys at Christmas averaged 86 per cent.

General Remarks.

In practically all the schools, sewing and knitting form part of the work of the girls. A few hours each week are set aside for the teaching of these useful employments. It is gratifying to note, not only the interest taken by the teacher, but also the pleasure evidenced by the pupils in this work, and the improvement noticeable from year to year. Dresses, aprons and blouses are made, while caps, sweaters, stockings and mitts are knitted.

Calisthenic exercises, as prescribed by the department, form part of the school work. These exercises tend to get the children out of their naturally indolent ways, and, besides, are healthful for their bodies. Health talks, suitable to the understanding of the children, are also given by the teachers, who, in a number of cases, give advice to the parents when opportunity offers.

In conclusion, I may say that the department has a painstaking and earnest body of teachers, who, in season and out of season, labour for the advancement of the children committed to their care. Their work during the past year has been crowned with success.

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REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.

Norway House Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church of Canada. The principal of the school is the Rev. J. A. Lonsley. I visited this school in September, 1915, and went over the premises thoroughly and into the work very fully.

The building used for the school work is new and is in good condition and the accommodation is ample for the present needs of the work. It is modern in equipment, is electric-lighted, heated by steam, well ventilated, and is built on a fine location. The grounds are ample in area for the recreation of the pupils.

The attendance at the school is well up to capacity and numbers eighty-nine in residence, 53 boys and 36 girls. At the time of my visit I found the pupils in residence bright and enjoying fairly good health.

I found that they were making good progress in their studies and other training exercises. In addition to their class work the boys, in a systematic manner, are taught to perform domestic chores pertaining to the outside work of any well-ordered home, carpentering, gardening and habits of industry, and they are also taught habits of politeness and respect for the staff and each other. The girls are taught plain and fancy sewing, mending, darning, knitting, cooking, laundry and general domestic work. They are taught habits of cleanliness and elementary rules and knowledge of sanitation.

The staff are well qualified for their work, and perform their duties with credit to themselves and profit to their pupils. They are kind and fair, good disciplinarians, and exercise good judgment in the discharge of their duty.

I was favourably impressed with this institution, and, when the work of getting located in the new quarters and premises is completed, the outlook for successful operation is promising.

Fort Alexander Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The work is under the supervision of the assistant-principal, the Rev. Father Jellin; the principal, the Rev. Father Bousquet, has been fighting under the flag of France since the commencement of the European war. The Rev. Father Jellin is assisted by a competent staff.

I visited this school on the 8th June, 1915, and I went over the premises, visited the buildings and found everything in splendid order. The arrangements for the accommodation of the staff and pupils were complete and comfortable. The pupils, numbering about sixty-one, boys and girls, I found to be bright, healthy and contented. They are also progressing very well in their class-work.

The farm and garden, operated in connection with the school, are well managed by the farmer and his assistant, who are capable officials. Many of the boys are given duties to perform on this work, and in this way they are given practical lessons in farming and gardening, and how to care for horses, stock, pigs and poultry, and to milk cows. The girls are also given practical lessons in plain and fancy sewing, laundry and domestic work, knitting and mending.

The institution is well cared for and managed, and reflects credit on the management, in all departments of their work.

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Nelson House Day School (Methodist).

There is no school building at this point. The work is under the charge of Mr. W. E. Hutty, an active and interested man who is anxious to succeed. The Indians here are a good band. The school population is quite large, but for the greater part of the year is nomadic and scattered, so that there is always a difficulty in having them assembled for successful class work. The prospect of a new school building centrally located, will assist the work. I saw some of the working records in use daily and the writing and spelling were fair, and some progress was evidenced.

Cross Lake Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on August 16, 1915. The enrolment on this date was fourteen, attendance 7. This was low, as the Indians had not permanently returned from their summering homes about the lake. A local epidemic among the children also affected the attendance. Mr. Johnson Hargreaves, the teacher, is fairly well qualified and is interested in the work. The classes were assembled in a rented room and they were quite comfortable. The work is very elementary, but some writing and spelling in the daily records was fairly well done. The equipment was ample and in good order.

Norway House Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on September 17, 1915. The enrolment was twenty-seven, the attendance on the day of inspection was seventeen. Examination tests showed the work to be elementary. Reading was good, spelling was fair, writing was neat and tidily done. In arithmetic, number work and simple problems, showed the scholars to be intelligently getting in touch with this work. Calisthenics is practised regularly and the children appear quite proficient in this. The scholars sang the national anthem very well. Miss De Wolf, the teacher, is very successful with the Indian children, being patient and kind, so that she wins the affection and respect of her pupils, and thus is more readily able to centre attention to subjects she desires to teach. The school building was in good order. The equipment was ample and in good order.

Poplar River Day School (Methodist).

This school was not in operation for some time. I visited it in June, 1915. It was owing to the indifference of the Indians that the school was closed for a time. The new councillor, Miles Michel, is active and energetic, and desirous of having conditions bettered. He wants a teacher, and a new one took up the work in August, 1915. Reports are encouraging, and there is a more active interest shown by the band. The building was in fair condition, clean and tidy. The equipment was ample and in good order.

Berens River Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school on June 22, 1915. The classes were not assembled at the time. I examined the daily working records of the pupils, and found writing and spelling neatly and well done, simple problems in arithmetic were fairly worked out. I found the building clean and tidy and well kept. The equipment was ample and in good order. Rev. J. H. Lowes was, actively, the teacher during the past year.

Bloodvein Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on June 19. The pupils had been disbanded for summer holidays. The building, log with a shingled roof, was in fair repair, clean and tidy. The equipment was ample and in good order. The teacher is Joseph Everett, an educated Indian. He is kind and patient with his pupils, and does fair work. The copy-books and scribblers used by the children showed neat writing and fair spelling.

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Deer Lake Day School (Methodist).

This is a summer day school. I visited this day school on July 8, 1915. The furniture is rough, being made on the ground by the teacher, Elijah Sinclair, an ex-pupil of Brandon industrial school. The seats are comfortable. The class-work is very elementary, the attendance is good, and the pupils are interested. The result of the work is very encouraging and a credit to the teacher, who is patient and kind to his pupils. The classes are assembled in a log building that is commodious, comfortable and kept very clean. The equipment was limited and was in good order. The school-room is well lighted and well ventilated.

Oxford House Day School (Methodist).

During the past year my visiting did not extend to this point. The teacher reports that there has not been much progress, owing almost entirely to the nomadic habits of the people. The Indians of this band live by hunting and fishing, and to successfully work for a living, they are scattered, and move about a great deal.

Cross Lake School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on August 17, 1915. This school was being conducted under rather unsettled conditions. The day school feature was discontinued on June 30, 1915, as it was expected that the new school building would be ready for partial occupation. At the time of my visit the school was still going as a semi-day and boarding school. The pupils present as boarders were thirteen boys and two girls; the day pupils, eight boys and seven girls. The boarders were tidy and well dressed and looked healthy and well nourished. The scholars did some elementary exercises which were commendable. I examined the daily working records, and found the writing and spelling fairly good, and knowledge of simple problems in arithmetic fairly good. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, and assist in domestic work in all departments. The boys are taught suitable habits of industry, in such a manner as should be of assistance to them when they start to become home-makers and to settle down for life. The buildings used for the accommodation of the staff and pupils of the school are commodious and comfortable. The equipment and supplies for the school work were ample and kept in good order.

North St. Peter's Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on March 14, 1915. I found the enrolment to be twenty-six, the attendance on the day I visited being nine. Examination tests resulted as follows: I found that the pupils read and spelled very well. Their copy-books were neat and tidy, the writing good. Elementary arithmetic was fair. The teacher is Peter Harper, a member of St. Peter's band. He is a good teacher, patient and kind to his pupils, and brings his pupils along fairly well. The school building is log with a shingled roof and plastered walls. It is well lighted and is commodious and warm. Supplies for the school were ample and in good order.

Norway House Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on September 16, 1915. The enrolment was twenty-two, the attendance was seven. The attendance varies in summer. Work is elementary. Reading and spelling fair, writing was good. Elementary arithmetic is taught with fair success. Mrs. Marshall, the teacher, has a secondary educational certificate from Ontario. She taught in Toronto for twelve years. The school-room is in the house occupied by Rev. Mr. Marshall, the resident Anglican missionary. It is comfortable and commodious, and the equipment and supplies of the school-room are sufficient and in good order.

Grand Rapids Day School (Anglican).

I visited this day school on June 28, 1915. The classes were disbanded for the summer holidays. I examined the scribblers and copy-books used daily by the

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pupils, and found, from there, that the work was receiving careful attention. Writing and spelling were fair, and elementary arithmetic was worked out very well. The teacher is Nathan Settee, an educated Indian. He performs his duties very well. He is patient and kind to his pupils, and keeps fair discipline. The building was in good condition and well kept. The grounds have been cleaned up and improved, and afford some chances for recreation for the pupils. The new chief is energetic and helps the school. The supplies and equipment were ample and kept in good order.

Fort Alexander Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on June 11, 1915. The classes were not assembled at the time, not having returned after the treaty holiday. I examined the building and the premises, and found the building in good order, clean and tidy. The supplies and equipment were ample. I saw the scribblers and copy-books used daily by the pupils. Writing and spelling were fair and simple problems in elementary arithmetic were worked out fairly well. The teacher is the Rev. C. H. Fryer. He is kind and patient with the children, and enjoys the confidence of the parents and children.

Black River Day School (Anglican).

I visited this day school on June 9, 1915. The classes were assembled, and I looked over them specially, as this was a holiday on account of the payments. I found the building kept clean and tidy. The equipment and supplies of the school were ample and in good order. The teacher, George Slater, handles the work well, and under his care the school is progressing. I examined the scribblers and copy-books. The writing and spelling was fair, and simple problems in arithmetic were satisfactorily worked out.

Hollow Water Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on June 10, 1915. I found the building in good order, clean and tidy. The equipment was ample and in good order. The teacher is the Rev. George Smith, the missionary here. He handles the work very well. All the classes are elementary. The daily working records showed good writing and fair spelling. The band is divided, a portion living at Rice River and a portion at the old point, near the mouth of the Hollow Water river. For this reason the attendance is small.

Brokenhead Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on June 5, 1915. The classes were not in session. I found the school building in good order, clean and tidy. The equipment and supplies were ample and in good order. The teacher, John Sinclair, is patient and kind to his pupils. The class work is elementary, but the scribblers and copy-books showed good writing, good spelling and some fair work in elementary arithmetic.

General Remarks.

The classification of the day schools in the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate is elementary. The work that is done has been faithfully performed, and the Indians have been shown, and it has been explained to them clearly, the benefits and advantages of education. It has been, at all times, pointed out to them that the department places these opportunities within easy reach for them, very freely, and that the teachers work conscientiously to perform their duty. I desire to state that, in my opinion, the results achieved warrant continued effort. Those who are engaged in this work deserve every encouragement as the duties that are associated with it are always strenuous and sometimes disheartening.

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REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS, RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE.

Day Schools.

In last year's report, I was under the necessity of saying that the day school of this class in operation throughout my jurisdiction, and several reasons were adduced to account for this fact. This year, I am happy to say, we have some advance to record.

The concentration of the seven small bands of the Rainy river at Maniton Rapids, which has been pending for some time, was happily consummated during the year 1915, through the activity of Mr. J. P. Wright, the Indian agent at Fort Frances. Instead of having a number of small circles of people at various degrees of distance from each other, we now have the whole of the Indians of the river at one point. What we could not do for a much scattered population becomes easy in the changed circumstances.

In consequence of this re-arrangement the department ordered the erection of a combined school building and teacher's residence, which was completed before the midwinter. A suitable teacher was engaged, and organization was effected; so that, at the time of writing, we have a fine day school in active operation. It is too soon to think of inspection and report upon the work being done, but we are assured that excellent success must follow the introduction of this new line of activity.

Boarding Schools.

Splendid work is being done in institutions of the boarding school class, and one object of this report is to present a resumé of the work done in the three schools which we have had the honour of inspecting during the year just closed.

Kenora Boarding School.

Three visits have been made by myself to this school during the year, one on July 19, 1915, another on November 12, 1915, and a third on February 23, 1916. Special reports were sent to the department after each inspection, conveying information both general and financial.

This institution is situated about two miles south of the town of Kenora, Ontario. It is built near the top of a hill sloping toward the lake of the Winnipeg, and presents a most imposing appearance to the many tourists and visitors who visit Kenora in the summer time.

The principal is the Rev. C. Brouillet, O.M.I. He is assisted by Brother A. D'Amour, disciplinarian of the boy students, Sister Gerard as matron, Sisters Gilbert and Octave as teachers, and three other sisters in various capacities.

The school is equipped with all modern conveniences, is well lighted with electricity, and has a first-class heating apparatus, quite adequate to all demands. Dormitories are capacious, well ventilated, abundantly supplied with bedding of good quality, and are as clean as soap, water and energy could make them. The wash bowls, towels, baths and cupboards for storage of clothing are in perfect order.

The class-rooms are well equipped with up-to-date desks and are commodious, well lighted, and properly ventilated. Ample supplies of books, slates, pens, paper and other requisites were found to be on hand or in use. The teachers are well qualified, kind in manner, yet firm in preserving order. The progress of the pupils was satisfactory.

A new septic tank, properly connected, is a great boon to the school.

The pupils are very obedient to their officers, very polite to strangers, and faithful in the performance of their duties. The English language is freely spoken, and the

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home feeling is strongly developed. Many of the ex-pupils are reported as doing well since their return to their reserves, and their influence is felt in the home life of their people. The staff must be commended for continued devotion to the best interests of the pupils intellectually, socially, and morally. The rules laid down by the department for the guidance of the school are faithfully observed.

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

This school has been inspected on two occasions during the year, on June 18, 1915, and on March 23 and 24, 1916. The school is situated on the shore of Shoal lake, Ontario, adjacent to reserves No. 39 and 40. It is about forty-five miles from the town of Kenora in a southwesterly direction, and within about five miles of the now famous "Indian bay," whence the city of Winnipeg proposes to procure its water-supply. The terminus of the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway is now within a short distance of the school.

The principal of this institution is the Rev. F. T. Dodds, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Dodds is matron, Miss Zena Brodie is teacher, Miss Lila Stratton is nurse, Miss Emma Andrew has charge of the kitchen, and Miss Craig is laundress. The assistant to the principal has recently resigned. The officers appear to be much overworked. The number of children in attendance is sixty-three, twenty-eight boys and thirty-five girls. All the children are in good health.

The class-room is large, high, well lighted, well ventilated, and well furnished. The teacher is doing excellent work. The building is clean throughout. All the taps and the hose connections are in good working order. The compression tank does its work well. Fire-drill is regularly practised. A roof has been added to the balconies of the fire-escape. Safety is now secured, and general satisfaction has resulted. Outbuildings are in good order, and the stock has wintered well. The water-supply is in good working order, and the sewerage is perfect.

Progress in English is not quite up to expectation, but steps are being taken to bring about improvement in this direction.

The department has lately permitted the principal to enrol pupils to the number of seventy, and this will greatly help the finances. To the credit of the school, it must be said, that good influences have resulted from the conduct of ex-pupils. Grant Okemow, Alex. Mandamin, David Kesik, John Robert Tapeigh, and Charles Pukwasikun are specially named as having done the institution credit both in point of thriftiness and in general good character.

A number of the girls, who have gone out to practical life, have married and are keeping their homes in good order, and are leading moral lives. Such signs of the times afford encouragement to those who labour for the industrial and social uplift of these children of the forest. Tribal life is being slowly, but surely, moulded into new and improved conditions, through the educational work of the department.

Fort Frances Boarding School.

This school was inspected on March 16 and 17, 1916. It is located on the shore of Rainy lake, immediately west of Couchiching reserve, and is about three miles from the town of Fort Frances, Ontario.

The Rev. Father Vales, O.M.I., is principal, Rev. Sister Marianne is matron, and they have, as assistants, two male members of staff and four sisters. There are sixty children in attendance, all of whom were in good health with the exception of three, who were not seriously ill.

I conducted a thorough examination of both the senior and junior departments of the school, and must bear testimony to a general proficiency. I noted very considerable improvement since my last visit. The children have developed a capability which it is a pleasure to commend. Enunciation was distinct and clear, punctuation

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was properly observed, accent was good, tone and manner were excellent. There was no shyness nor hesitation, and they understood what they were asked to do. The board exercises in arithmetic, as far on as division, were complex questions, but they were worked out with a promptness which was both pleasing and surprising. The general knowledge of English was found to be good. Among the pupils several were asked the meaning of certain words in their lesson, and gave satisfactory replies in faultless diction.

Wholesome food was supplied in sufficient quantities. The best quality of food to be found in the chilly climes of the northern lakes. All the food was well dressed and tidy in appearance, and stores of clothing are laid aside for emergency.

Water pipes were frozen at the time of last session, and the school was almost all concerned. It was interesting to observe how quickly the necessary arrangements were adopted to meet the unforeseen emergency.

The atmosphere in all the rooms was found to be fresh and good. Fire-appliances were ready for action. The drainage system was working well, and the drainage meeting all demands. The house, in all its parts, was clean and comfortable.

Altogether there was so much to commend and so little to find fault with, that your inspector believes it will afford pleasure to the department to know how matters stand. In conclusion the agent, Mr. J. P. Wright, assures me that not only is the school living up to its duties and privileges, but its influence for good is felt both far and wide.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.

Dog Creek Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited and inspected this day school on Thursday, June 3, and found on the roll ten boys and nine girls, a total of nineteen. The average attendance for the quarter ending March 31 was five.

Standard I are in the A.B.C. class, except four who read a little in the first reader. Standard II read in the second reader. They can count up to 100 and are learning addition. They can write their names. Six out of the eleven are good writers. The two in Standard II know the multiplication table up to six times twelve. They also know the days in the week and the months in the year. They are taught the geography of the Dominion, the provinces and their capitals. The only trouble with this school is the irregular attendance. Mr. March, the teacher, has passed the first part for matriculation, but has no certificate.

Ell and Flow Day School (Roman Catholic).

I inspected this school on Saturday, June 5, and found on the roll fourteen pupils, ten boys and four girls.

The first standard know their A.B.C.'s, and can count up to thirty. They can write simple words on their slates. Average attendance during the last quarter was twelve. This was the only part of the quarter that the school was open. The second standard can do simple sums up to multiplication, and can read in the second reader. Miss Adams has been teaching for one year. She has completed her education, but was educated at Portage-la-Prairie and St. Boniface.

Upper Fairford Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this day school three times during the year, on April 12, June 9, and November 25.

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The average for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, was five. The irregular attendance has prevented any progress being made at this school. The teacher, Rupert Bruce, says that the parents will not send their children regularly, and, in consequence, he cannot make progress.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on Monday, June 14, and also in November. In June I found on the roll fifteen boys and sixteen girls, a total of thirty-one.

The second standard read well in the second book, spell very well, and can do sums up to long division. They are also good writers. The pupils in this class each recited a page of poetry. The premier division of the first standard read well in the Ontario primer, can spell any word in their lesson, and do simple sums up to multiplication. They can all write their names on their slates. The A.B.C. class are good in knowing their A.B.C.'s and can read small words. All the pupils in standard one can write their names. All the pupils sing hymns and songs very nicely. At the date of this report, both the Upper and Lower Fairford day schools have been closed, and the new combined day school, which is midway between the two old schools, has been opened, under the charge of A. Hyson, teacher, and Mrs. Hyson, matron. The children are taken to this school by team, and a warm meal is given to them at noontime.

Lake St. Martin Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this day school on Thursday, June 10, and found on the roll eight boys and seventeen girls, a total of twenty-five.

There were present at inspection twenty-three pupils, seven boys and sixteen girls. The average for the quarter ending March 31 was 13.06. The two pupils in standard four read well in the third book, spell well, are good writers, and can do sums up to long division, and know the geography of Western Canada. Nearly all the pupils present were in standard one and are in classes from the A.B.C., to reading in the first book. All of the senior pupils write well. The teacher is John A. Favel.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on Friday, June 11, and found there were present twenty-five pupils, ten boys and fifteen girls. This school was not open during the March quarter, owing to the death of the previous teacher. The second standard read very well in the second book, and can spell fairly well and can do small sums in addition. The first part of the first standard read fairly well in the first primer and can spell some words in their lessons. The second part of the first standard know their A.B.C. and figures, also small words. Mr. Hyson, the teacher, has only recently come from England, where he has taught in the Anglican church schools and appears anxious to make good. At the date of this report he has been promoted to teach the new improved day school at Fairford, and Colin Sanderson, till lately teacher at Lower Fairford, is now in charge of the Little Saskatchewan school.

Water Hen Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on June 17. The holidays were on at the time of my visit, and owing to the lowness of the water, we arrived on the reserve at 7 p.m. on Thursday and left the following morning at 6.45 a.m., giving me no opportunity to inspect this school on the treaty trip. The attendance for the quarter ending March 31 was 5.12, and the teacher complains of the poor attendance and the difficulty in getting the Indians to see the necessity of sending their children regularly. A good many of the children were sick at the time of my visit. The teacher, Joseph Inglott, was

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educated at Stonelhurst Jesuit College, England, Palermo Jesuit College, and at a college at Malta. He has a third-class professor's certificate from Manitoba, but no Normal training. He has had Normal training in England.

Pine Creek Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The principal, Father G. Leonard, is assisted by a staff of three nuns, six boys and nine sisters. I inspected this school twice during the year, on June 26, 1915, and January 7, 1916. At the time of my first visit there were present in both class-rooms, nineteen boys and thirty-two girls. A great number of the pupils were laid up at the time of my visit with a cold. Twenty-four girls and nine boys were sick with the measles. It being Saturday, I just looked over both rooms, without making a regular inspection of the classes. All the other departments of the school were also looked over, and I found every branch of the work of the school carefully managed. On my second visit, in January, I found present in the senior class-room, which is in charge of Sister Lawrence, eleven boys and twenty-two girls, a total of thirty-two. The second class read well in the second reader, and can spell all the words in their lessons. They write nicely, and are also taught drawing and geography. The third standard read well in the Catholic reader, and are excellent in spelling. They do sums up to short division and are also taught geography and drawing. The two boys and four girls in the fourth reader are about as far advanced in all classes of the fourth standard as the average white pupil in the country schools of Manitoba.

The junior class-room at this school is in charge of Lay Sister Francis, who is making good progress in her room. I found present seventeen boys and twenty-seven girls, all in the first standard, but divided in second readers.

The new junior class-room on the second floor is now completely finished, and is a great improvement on the old class-room in the basement. Of the numbers and about as far advanced in all classes of the fourth standard as the average white leave present at inspection seventy Indian children. Two Indian boys were away at the time of this visit, bringing the attendance for the January quarter up to seventy-two.

Shoal River Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on Monday, June 28, and found present at inspection, twenty-one girls and twenty-two boys. The average for the March quarter was 23.2. The teacher is Mr. Theo. Conway.

The Mackay Boarding School (Anglican).

Rev. Louis Laronde, principal, has a staff of ten assistants, three male and seven female. I inspected the class-rooms on Tuesday, July 6. I found the junior room in charge of Miss K. S. S. Upsdell, teacher. There were present at inspection twenty-six girls and fourteen boys, all in the first standard. All the children are making good progress in reading, writing and arithmetic. All can write from dictation and can remember can recite from their lesson-book. They also sing nicely a large number of songs. I consider that Miss Upsdell has done a remarkable work in connection with the junior room at this school, and very great progress can be noticed since my visit last February. In the senior room, where Miss M. G. Willis is the teacher, there were present at inspection nine girls and seven boys, all in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th standards.

All read fairly well in the second, third and fourth books. There are five classes in arithmetic, in this room, from addition to fractions. They are good writers, and can also spell all the words in their lessons. They are also taught all the other branches in their standards. At the school, at the time of my visit, the boys and girls

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were being taught all the outside branches, the raising of all sorts of vegetables and grain, and also flowers, and the boys, about a dozen of them, were being taught how to clear land of bush and get it ready for grain and roots. As all the island, 349 acres, on which the school is situated, is covered with bush, the land is being cleared. At the time of my visit about 40 acres was clear of bush and the stump puller was at work. The big boys were attending to this and were doing well and liked the work.

There is also, on Fisher island, a hospital for the benefit of the school and agency, situated about 300 feet east of the school, the nurse in charge being Miss Mabel Jenner, who is fully qualified. The hospital had been in quarantine since June 24 until the date of my visit with one case of smallpox. The caretaker, Mr. Belton, and four other patients were in at the time of my visit.

Shoal Lake Day School (Anglican).

I found present four boys and four girls, out of an enrolment of fifteen. The average for the June quarter was 9.88. The holidays were on at the time of my visit, but the teacher Louis Young, rang the bell and eight came in for an hour's examination. Only seven in standard I and one boy in standard II were present. These pupils are progressing slowly.

Red Earth Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on July 9 and found that Francis Daniels had been teacher since May 3. I found on the roll nine girls and eighteen boys. Average for June quarter was thirteen. There were present at inspection three girls and fifteen boys. Standard III read nicely in the second reader and have a lot of general knowledge about things going on about their reserve and surroundings. They spell any word in the lesson and each of the class wrote me a very nice letter. Standard II read well and do sums in addition; they also write well. Standard I read well in the primer and can spell any word in their lesson. They can do small sums in addition, and are also learning to write. Mr. Daniels taught at the Shoal Lake day school for two years. He was educated at St. Paul's.

Cumberland Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on Thursday, July 15, and found on the roll twelve pupils, six boys and six girls. The average for the June quarter was 4.08. All the pupils on the roll are in the first standard. There were present at inspection three boys and two girls, a total of five. The pupils of the first standard are divided into two classes, the A.B.C. and the first primer. The senior division read well in the Ontario primer, can do small sums up to subtraction, write well and are good spellers. All the children are taught calisthenics and they sing hymns very well. The teacher, Joseph Chamberlin, has taught for two years at the Big Eddy day school, and also at Battleford and Onion Lake schools, for two years. He is conscientious and careful, and well able to teach. The irregular attendance is the bane of this school.

Chemawawin Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on July 20, and found on the roll seven boys and thirteen girls. The attendance for the June quarter was 10.20. There were present, at inspection, seven boys and eleven girls. The first part of the first standard are doing very well. The second part of standard I read well in the first book, standard II read fairly well in the second book and can spell the words in their lesson. They are good at mental arithmetic, and can do small sums in long division. They sing well. All classes take part in the calisthenic exercises. Mr. R. C. V. Cooper is the teacher.

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Moose Lake Day School (Anglican).

I found on the roll thirteen boys and eleven girls. The average for the June quarter was 9.75. I found six boys and six girls present at inspection. Four of the standard can read fairly well in the second reader and can do sums up to the first standard are from the know-nothing up to the A.B.C. and up to figures. Owing is very noticeable in all our Indian day schools, and that is the very large number of first standard pupils at every inspection. Just as soon as the children get ten or thereabouts, he stays or is kept away from school. The teacher is Mr. J. G. Kennedy.

Swan Lake Day School (Presbyterian).

I visited this school three times during the year and found things, on every occasion, about as usual. I found on the roll, on April 26, fourteen boys and twelve girls. At inspection there were present five boys and six girls. The average attendance for the preceding quarter was eight. The children are doing very well in the different classes, but the irregular attendance is still a great trouble. Miss J. G. Bruce is the teacher and she is assisted by her sister.

Roseau Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on December 21 and found on the register of the school twenty-one pupils, ten boys and eleven girls, all in standard I. The average attendance for the June quarter was nine. Miss Godin, the teacher, is a bright girl. She has just passed her entrance examination and I think will do very well at this school. At the time of my visit there were fifteen pupils present, seven boys and eight girls.

Rousseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).

Was not able to visit this school during the year. On my recent visit to the reserve the snow was so deep and the roads so bad that I decided not to go, seeing that the agent had been out there a few weeks before.

Crane River Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is still closed up.

Okanase Day School (Presbyterian).

This school on the Keeseekooweenin reserve still remains closed.

Brandon Industrial School (Methodist).

Rev. T. Ferrier, the principal, is assisted by a staff of twelve. I inspected this school twice during the year, in April, 1915, and November, 1915. On my visit I found Miss Follet in charge of the junior class-room. She has been teaching in this room for several years and is doing good work among the junior pupils. She takes an interest in the personal progress of each pupil, both in and out of the class-room. I inspected the junior class-room in the morning, and found present fourteen girls and fifteen boys.

In the first standard the two branches read very well off the cards and in the first book. The second class read well in the second book. The third class are reading well in the third book and can do sums up to multiplication in five figures. Both classes, second and third, write well from dictation, and make sentences with words that are on the blackboard. In the afternoon I found present seven boys and eleven girls. The senior class-room is taught by Miss Margaret Edwards. In the afternoon there were present fourteen girls and thirteen boys.

The three standards in this room read very well in the fourth and fifth books, and they all spell well. They are also good writers and can do all sorts of sums. They are also taught all the subjects as laid down by the department for the different standards.

Miss Edwards has a second-class Ontario non-professional certificate, with a third-class Normal in Saskatoon. She has a business certificate for stenography, also diploma for pipe-organ and piano. This is her first school. She has been here since March 11. She seems to like the work among the Indian children and may do for the work.

Good teachers for the Indian schools are hard to obtain, as a large number of the pupils know nothing when they arrive at the school at the age of from 12 to 16. In both class-rooms, at the time of my visit, were 92 children out of 100 on the roll.

At my second visit in November, I found on the roll of the school 116 pupils and actually present 113, 54 girls and 59 boys. There is a great improvement in the basement of this school since my last visit, owing to the removal of the many hot air furnaces. Two Gurney boilers have been installed and the system of heating changed from hot air to steam. There is now a fine large room for the boys to lounge in, which has been badly wanted in the winter time. The old system of ventilation took up a lot of room in the basement, which is now being utilized, and the building is still well ventilated, the old air shafts being still in operation.

The boys are taught farming, gardening, carpenter work, painting, and also how to run and repair all kinds of farm machinery, including gasoline engines. If they stay at this school until they are 18, they will know all about horses and cattle, the care of colts and young stock, the milking of cows, and the proper care of this class of stock.

The girls are taught all kinds of housework including the care of milk and the making of butter. There has been no serious sickness during the year, and the school had only one death to report.

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The principal, A. E. Wilson, is assisted by a staff of thirteen. I inspected this school twice during the year, in April and December. In April I found the senior class-room in charge of Miss B. McDonald, who has a second-class non-professional certificate with a second-class normal. She has taught in public schools for three years.

Standards II and IV are doing well in reading, writing arithmetic and geography. The class-room is in excellent order. Standard III read well in the third book, and are well advanced in writing, arithmetic and spelling. Standard VI read well in the fifth book, are good writers, and are also taught arithmetic, geography, history, composition, grammar and drawing. Standard VIII read well in English history, write nicely, are well up in arithmetic and all the subjects taught. Hygiene and calisthenics are also being taught.

Miss Melita Wilson, teacher of the junior class-room, has a second-class non-professional certificate and also second-class Normal. She has taught in public schools and this school for nearly four years. All the pupils in the junior class-room read well from the blackboard and first book. The senior division of the standard first do sums on the blackboard, in addition and multiplication. All the divisions of standard I are learning to write and some are progressing very well. This class reads well in the fourth Manitoba reader, spells well, is doing sums up to fractions, is learning geography, can draw a map of North America and is good at writing.

The new enlarged class-room is a great improvement over the old class-room. The total number of pupils present in the class-rooms, at the time of my visit and inspection was 104. The general health of the pupils has been very good during the year. There was only one death.

The boys are taught farming and gardening at this school, and also the use of

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carpenter's tools. When they graduate all will be able to make a good living by working out for wages, or can utilize their knowledge on the reserves to which they return. The boys assist in doing all the work of the institution originated by the principal, assistant-principal, farmer and the carpenter, and are, with few exceptions, handy with all sorts of tools and implements. They are given special instruction with regard to cattle.

The girls are under very careful supervision, and, in addition to what they learn in the class-room, are taught housework which will be useful to them later on in life. They also assist in making their own clothes, and do all the darning of the institution. The girls are also taught gardening, and the care of milk, including the making of butter.

The food furnished at this school is good and plenty of it without any waste. The bill of fare shows that the children are well nourished with good and wholesome food.

On December 1 and 2, I went all over the school on a general inspection with the lady superintendent, and found everything in first-class condition. I also made an inspection of all the barns, etc., with the principal and farm instructor. I found 119 pupils on the roll of the school, eight of this number were away, due for discharge, reducing the number to 111.

A new Gurney furnace has been installed in the basement and appears to be doing good work. The new barn is finished and was full of cattle. The capacity is thirty-six cows, one bull and a few calves. Threshing was late this year, not having been started on the date of my visit.

Portage la Prairie Boarding School (Presbyterian).

The principal, Mr. W. A. Hendry, has a staff of six. I inspected this newly-built school in September, and also in October. I found on my first visit in September that Miss Winnifred Henderson, the teacher, has first-year in arts, holds a second-class non-professional certificate and a third-class in Normal training. She keeps excellent order in the school and has good control over all the pupils. In the class-room in the morning I found 19 boys and 29 girls, and in the afternoon there were twenty boys and thirty-two girls. On the roll of the school are twenty-eight boys and forty-two girls, a total of seventy.

The pupils in all the different classes are being taught as laid down by the department for the different standards. All the classes are making progress. It is hard for the teacher to have so many standard-one pupils in the same room with the other standards. A second teacher was at work on my second visit, and is taking care of all the first standard pupils.

The school building is of very fine appearance, being built of brick and stone. The first story is stone and the upper two brick. It is the best finished school building in the inspectorate, and a credit to the department of Indian Affairs. It is built in the shape of the letter H, the centre part being 42 feet by 80 feet, and the wings on each end 27 feet by 65 feet, the total front of the building being 134 feet, and the width of the ends 65 feet. There is an inclosed verandah at back, 8 feet by 31 feet, with two short verandahs, one at each end of the inclosed part and opening off the junior dormitories, and in this part is located the fire-escape, two brass sliding rods to the ground floor. The two junior dormitories are each 24 feet by 26 feet and the two senior dormitories are each 26 feet by 29 feet, all of these rooms having a 15-foot ceiling.

The class-room on the ground floor is 27 feet by 28 feet with a 13-foot ceiling, and will seat comfortably about fifty children. The dining-room is in the basement, and is in size 25 feet by 40 feet with a 9-foot ceiling, and can seat eighty children. There is ample flooring throughout the upper three floors and in part of basement, the other part being cement, and the building is plastered throughout.

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The site adjoins the limits of the city of Portage-la-Prairie and consists of fifty-six acres, all cultivated. The school building fronts on Crescent lake and there is a fine view from all the upper windows of the school.

Oak River Day School (Anglican).

Miss Havard, is the teacher. I visited this school several times during the year, and found that the teacher and her assistant are doing good work. The attendance has been good and Miss Havard feels that good progress is being made in all the branches of the school work.

Birtle Boarding School (Presbyterian).

The principal, Rev. D. Iverach, is assisted by a staff of five. I found on the register of the school, twenty-seven boys and twenty-three girls, a total of fifty.

Miss Elizabeth McCurdy was in charge of the class-room during my visit, but I understand that, shortly after, she retired from the work. Miss McCurdy made an excellent teacher for the lower grades, but could not control the larger pupils.

Sandy Bay Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Father Chagnon, principal, has a staff of eleven. I visited and inspected all the branches of the Sandy Bay school, and found everything in first-class order. The notes of this inspection were mislaid.

REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

Ermineskin's Boarding School (Roman Catholic.)

This school is situated within a mile, westerly, of the Hobbema railway station. It was last inspected on September 3. Twenty-six boys and twenty-four girls were enrolled. Seventeen of these pupils were in grades three, four and five.

The Rev. Father Moulin is the principal and ten sisters creditably fill various positions on the staff. There are two class-rooms and the teachers hold first and second-class certificates. Five pupils were discharged at the end of the June quarter.

Blue Quill's Boarding School (Roman Catholic.)

This school is situated on the Saddle Lake reserve and it is also known as the "Sacred Heart" school.

It was last inspected on September 13 and there were then twenty-three boys and twenty-six girls enrolled.

Out of the forty-nine pupils enrolled twenty-four were in grades III, IV and V.

The Rev. Father Husson and eight sisters carry on the work.

Two teachers and two class-rooms are maintained.

About thirty-nine acres of land was cultivated last season. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and various sorts of vegetables were all successfully grown, and also small fruits and flowers.

Blood Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school was inspected on November 8.

The Rev. Father Ruaux is the principal and eight sisters fill the various positions on the staff.

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There are two class-rooms, each in charge of a teacher.

Twenty-eight boys and twenty-seven girls were enrolled, and of this number twenty-five girls were in attendance. Twenty-three of the pupils were in grades three and four.

St. Joseph's Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated near the junction of the Bow and the High rivers—near Davisburg post office. The principal, Rev. Father Nordman, has a staff of eleven.

There are two separate main buildings. One building is occupied by the male staff and the boys, while the sisters and the girl pupils occupy the other one. The chapel and the refectory are within the building occupied by the reverend sisters. Two class-rooms are maintained, one solely for boys and the other one for girls only.

Mr. J. J. McDougall has charge of the boys' classes, and the Reverend Sister Compigne the girls' classes. There were twenty-six treaty and nineteen non-treaty children enrolled, or a total of forty-five. Thirty-five pupils were in grades III, IV and V.

About fifteen thousand bushels of grains were harvested, besides three thousand bushels of roots and a lot of green feed and vegetables last season. About fifty head of horses, one hundred and fifty head of cattle and one hundred pigs are usually kept. The boys of advanced age assist at farming and in caring for stock, while the eldest female pupils assist in the kitchen and in the sewing-room.

Crowfoot Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Blackfoot reserve and about half a mile south-westerly of Cluny—a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. An inspection was made of this institution on February 14.

The Rev. Father LeVern is the principal, and the Rev. Sister Adrian the matron. Six more sisters fill other positions on the staff and, besides, there were two male employees caring for the heating appliances and the outside work. There were thirty-one boys and fourteen girls enrolled and of these forty-five pupils fifteen were in grades III, IV and V. Two class-rooms are maintained, one for senior and one for the junior pupils.

The location of this institution is a commanding one. The buildings are new and imposing, and about one thousand trees and shrubs have been planted and taken root.

St. Albert Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located on a hill overlooking the town of St. Albert about ten miles northerly from Edmonton. The Rev. Sister Briault, superior, has eight assistants and four male helps on the farm and on duty within the institution. Three class-rooms are in charge of a sister each, and fifty-two pupils out of the eighty-three present were in standards III, IV, V and VI. The inspection was made on March 2.

There are 1,513 acres of land in connection with this institution, and of this acreage about three hundred acres are devoted to the growing of grain, roots, green feed and vegetables of various sorts. Boys of advanced age assist at general farm work and the girls are taught housekeeping.

Peigan Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school was inspected on October 18. There were thirteen boys and fourteen girls enrolled and of this number one girl was absent at a hospital.

The Rev. Father Riou was then the principal, but he has since undertaken the duties of a chaplain in the over-seas forces. Sister Superior St. Marguerite is assisted by five sisters. The pupils are all under Sister St. Lewis, and were classified as follows: Grade I, 12; grade II, 13; grade IV, 2.

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Blood Anglican Boarding School (St. Paul's).

This school is situated on land owned by the Anglican church and is separated from the Blood reserve by a river. When an inspection was made on November 15, there were fifty-eight enrolled and fifty-four present. Fifteen children, out of the fifty-eight enrolled, were classed in grades III, IV, and V.

Miss A. Campbell, who holds a first class teacher's certificate, was in charge of the class-room. The Rev. S. Middleton is the principal, and he had the assistance of two males and four females.

Sarcee Boarding School (Anglican).

The Ven. Archdeacon Tims is the principal of this institution, which is situated on the Sarcee reserve. There were thirty-four pupils present when the inspection was made on December 10. A majority of these pupils were admitted within a year and a half of the date of inspection and are still in grades I and II. There were four pupils in grade IV. Miss Tims has charge of the class-room and is qualified with a second-class certificate. The working staff comprises five persons.

Old Sun's Boarding School (Anglican).

This school is situated one mile south of Gleichen, and on the Blackfoot reserve. It was last inspected on February 11. There were seventeen boys and twenty-two girls enrolled and, of this number, three boys were absent. Seven boys and twelve girls were in standards III and IV. The staff comprises the Rev. M. C. Gandier, the principal, and five assistants. Mrs. Wilcocks, the teacher, holds a B.S. degree, secured in London, England.

Peigan Anglican Boarding School.

This boarding school is situated just west of the Peigan reserve, from where all of the pupils are drawn. It was last inspected on March 15, and there were then twenty-one boys and fifteen girls enrolled. Sixteen of the pupils were in grades III and IV. The Rev. W. R. Haynes is the principal, and Mr. P. J. Owen assistant principal. There are five others on the staff.

Goodfish Lake Day School (Methodist).

This school was last inspected on May 19. There were thirty pupils enrolled, and seven boys and eight girls present. The most advanced pupils were in grade II. Mr. H. H. Howard is the teacher.

A mid-day meal is given to the children, who attend this institution. A new classroom building, with a kitchen and a refectory included, was in course of erection. This building has since been completed and occupied. This school is situated on the Whitefish Lake reserve, in the Saddle Lake agency.

Samson's Day School (Methodist).

This school is situated on the Samson reserve in Hobbema agency. There were twenty pupils enrolled, and when the school was inspected, September 2, there were six boys and seven girls present. Six of the pupils were in standards II and III, and the remaining seven in standard I. Miss Abbie Aylwin is the teacher. A mid-day meal is supplied to the children who attend this school.

Red Deer Industrial School (Methodist).

This school is situated on the north bank of the Red Deer river, and about six miles from the city from which it derived its name. There are 1,120 acres of land in

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connection with this institution. Of this area about two hundred and fifty acres were under crop, and besides, about fifty acres of new land were broken. Hail did some damage to the crops. However, notwithstanding the hail injury, a very good return was secured. Twenty and more cows, besides about eighty head of other cattle, are usually kept and the revenue derived from the sale of butter and cream, materially helps to meet the expense of maintaining the school. The pupils of advanced years spend half of each tuition day in the class-room and the remainder of the time at work on the farm, duties in connection with the stock and at various household work.

Rev. J. F. Wood-worth, the principal, is assisted by a staff of six males and five females. There were fifty boys and thirty-two girls enrolled on August 25 when the inspection was made. Of this number, thirty-five boys and twenty-four girls were present. Forty-three of the fifty-nine pupils were in grades I and II, and sixteen pupils were in grades III, IV, V, and VI.

Saddle Lake Day School (Methodist).

This school was inspected on September 15. There were nine children enrolled and five boys and two girls present. All of the pupils were in grade one. Miss Winifred McKittrick had charge of the class-room. Several years ago a day school was maintained here and it was closed for want of the support by the Indians. Credit is due, however, to the Indians at this point, for placing a reasonable number of their children in the industrial school at Red Deer.

General Remarks.

In my last annual report I stated as follows: "The expense of operating residential schools has increased considerably of late years. Although the per capita grant given by the department was increased about four years ago, the religious bodies, under whose auspices these schools are operated, find the grant to be inadequate to meet the advanced cost of food-stuffs daily in use in these schools. Moreover, contributions towards the support of such institutions are said to have diminished, owing chiefly to the financial stringency caused by the war in Europe. The numbers on the staff at some of the schools are too few to efficiently cope with the work. While there is a noticeable advancement among the pupils in all of the schools within this inspectorate, I entertain the opinion that more might be accomplished in some of these institutions, if the finances permitted a larger and a more remuneratively paid staff."

The truth in the foregoing statements made a year ago has been intensified since. The staff at some of the boarding schools are too small to properly carry on the work. Moreover, the salaries offered, rarely entice capable persons to offer their services in this work. Frequent changes on an Indian school staff, particularly of teachers, has undesirable features. Efficient teachers are in demand throughout the country, at nearly double the salary the teachers are paid in Indian schools.

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

I visited this school in October, and my inspection covered a period of ten days.

This school is under the principalship of the Rev. J. Hugonnard, who has been in charge of the institution since it was first opened thirty-two years ago. He is assisted in his work by a staff of twenty-two members.

At the time of my visit there were 204 Indian children on the roll, 103 boys, divided into two class-rooms, and 101 girls, divided into three class-rooms. I spent

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half a day in each of the class-rooms and was particularly well pleased with all I saw and heard. The discipline in all the class-rooms was excellent. I was particularly pleased with the advancement made by the senior boys, under Mr. Towne.

The children at this school are well clad and well fed. The management of this particular part of the work is left entirely in the hands of the sisters.

I found the school in the best of order with the exception of a portion of the boys' basement. The dormitories were in splendid order, the beds being clean and comfortable. Considering that this school has been built nearly ten years, and has had a large number of children living in it all the time, it is surprising to find it in the excellent state of preservation in which it is to-day. A person visiting it would think it had been occupied only about a year. Since my last inspection, new lavatories have been built in the girls' quarters, and a new drainage system put in. The change has made the management of the children much easier, to say nothing of the improvement from a health standpoint. The instruction given to the boys at this school is very good and during the last two years particular attention has been paid to this branch of the work.

During the season of 1915 the Home farm had 497 acres in crop and 11,050 bushels of grain were produced. In addition to this 9,800 bushels of roots were grown. The school keeps about 100 head of cattle.

The girls are employed in all kinds of housework, as well as sewing. They make most of the clothing used at this school.

File Hills Boarding School.

This school is situated half a mile from the agency headquarters at File Hills. This institution is under the principalship of Mr. W. W. Gibson, who is assisted by a staff of four. At the present time there are sixty-four pupils enrolled, twenty-seven boys and thirty-seven girls.

During the year, there has been a change of teachers. Miss McKenzie, who did excellent work, had to retire on account of ill-health. She was succeeded by Miss F. Cromie, a highly qualified teacher, who is doing equally well.

The boys at this institution receive an excellent training in all branches of farm work. The farm is well conducted and it is a satisfaction to go into the stables at any time and see everything in splendid order, and the stock well looked after. All the work is done by the boys under the direction of the principal.

The girls receive a splendid training in all branches of housework, under competent teachers. Nearly all the clothing used by the girls is made in this school. In my frequent visits to this school I have always found everything about the place in good order. The children are clean and well dressed. The beds are comfortable and all matters pertaining to the interior management are splendid.

Assiniboine Day School.

This day school, which has had such a splendid record in the past, has fallen back somewhat during the year. The attendance is much smaller than it should be, and there has been a great deal of irregularity on the part of nearly all the pupils. Under these conditions, it is difficult for the teacher, Miss Lawrence, to keep the work up to a high standard. However, I think there will be a change and that the attendance will improve. On my last visit to the school I found the class-room clean and tidy. The children were clean and well-dressed and appeared to be very healthy.

Round Lake Boarding School.

This school is situated at Round lake, in the Crooked Lake agency, and is under the principalship of Rev. Hugh McKay, assisted by a staff of five. The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

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At the time of my visit there were forty-one children in attendance and forty-eight were enrolled. I was pleased with what I saw in the class-room. The children have made advancement since my last visit. They read well and understand the context of what they read. They are particularly far advanced in arithmetic and their writing is splendid. The pupils were clean and well dressed, reflecting credit on Miss Munro, who is a very capable woman.

This school was very successful with their farming operations last year. The following is a list of the grain produced: wheat, 1,500 bushels; oats, 600 bushels; and barley, 800 bushels. There was also a large quantity of garden stuff produced. Nearly all the work is done by the boys under the direction of a farming instructor. The school has a large herd of cattle, some ninety head, but only twenty-five of these are actually kept at the school.

Cowessess Boarding School.

This school is situated at Round Lake, in the Crooked Lake Agency. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the principalship of the Rev. Father Beys, who is assisted by a staff of eight.

The buildings and surroundings were in good condition. I found the dormitories in splendid order, being clean and airy. The beds were comfortable and everything in connection with the interior management was excellent. All the children were comfortably dressed, and all the clothing worn by the boys and girls is made at the school by the sisters and the older girls. The children appeared to be quite healthy.

At the time of my visit there were forty-six children in attendance, twenty-three boys and twenty-three girls. They were divided into five classes. At the time of my visit the children went through fire drill, and it was really surprising to see how quickly the building was emptied after the alarm sounded.

This school has a good farm in connection with it, and last year the returns were as follows: wheat, 2,000 bushels; oats, 1,500; roots, 900 bushels. There is also a good herd of cattle, numbering seventy-four, in connection with this school. Much of the work on the farm is done by the older boys under the direction of a farm instructor.

Day Star's Day School.

This little school was visited by me on March 29. It is carried on under the auspices of the Anglican Church. It is taught by Mr. J. H. B. Schurpe.

At the time of my visit there were nine children enrolled and eight were in attendance. The children were fairly well advanced, but there is room for further improvement. They have been regular in attendance, and appeared to be clean. A mid-day meal is prepared and given to the children every school day.

The school and teacher's residence are frame structures. There is a small garden and I hope to see the premises fenced before the end of May.

Gordon's Boarding School.

This school is situated on George Gordon's reserve in the Touchwood agency and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The principal, Rev. H. W. Atwater, has a staff of three to assist him.

At the time of my inspection there were forty-six children enrolled and forty-five were in attendance. The management and discipline at the school, is splendid and good work is being done in all branches. The children were well clad, well fed and healthy.

There is a nice little farm of thirty-seven acres in connection with this school and all the work is done by the boys and a yoke of oxen. The building was scrupulously clean throughout. The financial condition of the school is splendid.

Muscowekwan's Boarding School.

This school situated near Muscowekwan's reserve in the Touchwood agency is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal, Rev. Father Dugas, is assisted by a staff of seven.

I inspected this school on March 21, and found fifty-one children enrolled, but nine were temporarily absent from various causes. The children were divided into six classes and gave a very fair account of themselves and their studies. I found the children well dressed, clean, and healthy. All the clothing for the boys and girls is made by the staff and larger girls.

The school building here is modern in every respect, with the exception of a small stone structure, in which is situated the boys' dormitory, and this dormitory is by no means poor, as it has running water and is lighted by gas. It is the intention however, to tear down this old building in the near future and build in its place a more modern structure. The class-room, sewing-room, sisters' quarters, kitchen, dining-room, etc., are bright, cheerful and well ventilated. The rooms are large and the ceilings high. There is ample fire protection.

There is a splendid farm in connection with this school, and the boys receive a good training in this line.

REPORT OF A. MEGRAW, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE
SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Kamloops Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited on September 26, 1915. Rev. Father Alph. M. Carion, O.M.I., who has been principal for twenty-three years, was found at his post, still hale and hearty, and his enthusiasm undiminished. No material change has taken place during the year in the premises and appointments, and, although the buildings are somewhat old-fashioned, they are kept bright and cheery in exterior appearance by timely applications of fresh paint, while the same spotless cleanliness is observed in dormitories, kitchens and all interior apartments. What is lacking in modernness and convenience is made up for in the care with which they are kept. The attendance is a little over 70, and the health of the school during the past year has been good. Classes were heard, both of the girls and boys, and good work is being done.

Shulus Day School (Anglican).

This school, situated on the Nicola Mameet reserve, in the Nicola valley, is the only day school in the Kamloops agency, and owing to the number of Indian children in the valley, and the long distance to any other school, it is badly needed. Rev. A. Harold Plummer, the priest in charge of the mission, has also the oversight of this mission day school. Miss Williams, who was teacher at the time of a former visit, left at midsummer, and Mr. Harwood has since been teacher. There are seventeen pupils on the roll, and the attendance in December averaged 13.4, but in the exceedingly cold weather of January this was considerably reduced. The progress being made is encouraging, but better support is required from the chief and parents to secure regular attendance.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Lytton Industrial School (Anglican).

The attendance at this school, which was visited on October 29, 1915, was very much increased from that on my former visit in 1914. There were sixty-six boys in

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attendance, of whom twenty-two had been brought down from the Nass agency. To accommodate these, more cots were placed in some of the dormitories, and a new dormitory, making provision for fourteen cots, was fitted up in the upper story, all the carpenter work being done by pupils under the direction of the carpenter. Faithful work appears to be done in the class-rooms, and the health of the school has been good.

All Hallows Girls' Boarding School (Anglican).

This school, at Yale, which is well known over the province, was visited on October 28.

Miss Miller, of Victoria, a duly certificated teacher, was in charge of the Indian girls in the class-room, and the instruction imparted is of a high-class. There were twenty-one girls present on the date of visit, but more were expected. The grades ranged from primer up to entrance work. The exercise-books showed great care and gave evidence of careful and capable instruction.

Outside the class-room domestic science had close attention, and many of the girls were doing sewing for the soldiers on service.

The entire institution under the direction of Sister Superior Constance is well managed, and the influence of the school is bound to have a beneficial effect in the Indian homes from which the pupils have come.

Lytton Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on October 29. There were present, on that day, nine pupils, most of whom were small and in the lower grades. The number on roll was eleven. Miss Hobden, the teacher, is faithful and painstaking in the discharge of her duties. The school is doing efficient work as a feeder for the Lytton industrial school for boys and for All Hallows girls' boarding school at Yale. It enables the Indians to have the younger pupils at home until they are large enough to attend elsewhere.

Boothroyd Day School.

This is a new school opened in this agency during the year, and it is but rarely that the department has such immediate substantial return for outlay in Indian education as has been obtained in this instance. The school was only opened on May 3, 1915, with children who had no previous education, and none of whom could speak English. There are now thirty pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of twenty-four. Miss Lily Blachford is the teacher, and, besides being a well trained teacher, she speaks the Thompson Indian language, which has proved of great advantage to her in her work. The parents take a keen interest in the school and see that the attendance is kept up. Already some of the larger pupils have advanced to the standing of the third reader. This school, which serves several reserves that are remote and inaccessible, was badly needed, and has already justified its establishment. Miss Blachford had formerly done excellent work when she taught the Lytton Indian day school, but at Boothroyd she has made a wonderful record and eclipsed all her former achievements.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Williams-Lake Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

At the above school, which was visited on September 13, there were present thirty-two boys and thirty-two girls. The school has had a successful year and the health of the pupils has been fair, although there had been much sickness throughout the agency and many deaths among the children. This circumstance led to special care at the school and consequent preservation of a normal bill of health.

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There was no change in the staff since my former visit. Times looked prosperous on the school farm, and with the alternation of study and manual training every two hours, the interest of the pupils is kept up. A good feeling seems to exist between pupils and teachers, and the reputation of the school stands high throughout the district, where preference is given to ex-pupils in the matter of obtaining employment, from leading ranchers, owing to their greater capability. Father Maillard, the principal, encourages his pupils to thrift, and counsels them to save their earnings.

STUART LAKE AGENCY.

A breakdown in the auto prevented me reaching Fort St. James to visit the Indian school, but reports received from Indian agent W. J. McAllan as to progress made is very favourable. Mr. A. K. J. Okon Okoniy is the teacher, and in addition to the class of the day school, the girls are being taught sewing and housework by Mrs. Okoniy, who, as field matron, will be in a position to give valuable assistance by helping the Indians to observe hygiene in their homes.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Kootenay Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited once during the past year—October 9. The attendance at the time of visit was seventy, but several more pupils were expected daily. An outbreak of measles on the reserve had affected the attendance for the quarter. The authorized number of pupils is eighty, although they have usually carried more than that number.

The excellent work which has characterized the institution and its management in the past, is not only being maintained, but excelled, as the facilities are improved. In the previous year I made reference to certain drainage improvements and the installation to secure adequate supply of pure water from St. Mary river. This was completed and is giving excellent satisfaction. The important improvement of the past year was the erection of a barn 110 by 38 feet with concrete foundations throughout, and an implement extension 20 by 28 feet with root cellar underneath. The arrangements for housing stock are ideal, making it an installation worthy of a model stock-farm; and there was also erected a smaller detached building for pigs, which is thoroughly modern and up to date.

The dairying equipment of the school is excellent. A significant feature, in connection with this, was the high mark for dairying taken by an Indian of this agency in the Indian farm competition for the Southeastern inspectorate. Although it was not the highest mark taken, the maximum of efficiency for the minimum of cost was obtained.

The only change in the staff during the year was the resignation of Mr. J. M. Smith, as farm instructor, and he was succeeded by Mr. George Bruce, who appears to be very successful in inspiring in his pupils an interest in their farm work.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

During the year in this agency the principal work of Indian education has been that imparted in the public schools of the province, to Indian children who have attended from reserves in the vicinity of the schools. There was, however, one exception to this in the lower Okanagan, where the Indians of the Inkameep reserve, near Osoyoos, asked for a school and chose their own teacher, John Norwood, who, although not a qualified teacher, appears to have been very successful in teaching the children reading and writing and the simple rules of arithmetic, and maintained a fair attendance. I have not had an opportunity to visit the school, but have been

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assured by the Indian agent that remarkable progress had been made by the Indian children under his teaching.

There is, however, good reason to hope that the Indians of Pentticton may decide this year in favour of a school. Their new spiritual adviser, Father John, is breaking down their prejudice against education, and he is hopeful that they will agree to support a school if one is established. Enderly and the Head of the Lake are under the domination of the reactionary elements in regard to their attitude towards education. But better counsels will yet prevail.

REPORT OF W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES,
ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN
INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the past year all the residential schools in the Southwestern Inspectorate have been filled to their capacity, and, in two instances, the grant has been increased to allow of them taking in more pupils. At St. Mary's mission boarding school, at Mission City, the grant was increased from sixty to seventy-five and at the Copialeetza industrial institute, at Chilliwack, the number was increased from 100 to 110. At many of the day schools the attendance of the pupils has also been very good, these instances being at such reserves where the Indians spend a great deal of their time at home. The progress made by the pupils, on the whole, has been all that could be desired, and their health generally was exceptionally good.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

At this school, the principal of which is Rev. W. Lemmens, the pupils have been making good progress during the past year. Rev. A. Murphy attends to the education of the boys, and Sister Mary Lewis that of the girls. The boys receive instruction in carpentry, general handiwork, shoemaking and farming, while the girls are taught general housework, cooking, plain and fancy sewing. The pupils enjoyed splendid health during the whole of the year, notwithstanding the fact that the weather, during the months of January and February, was very severe. The school receives a grant for sixty pupils and this number has been kept up continuously.

Before the present month is closed, the pupils will be transferred to the new school, when it is expected that the grant will be increased to at least seventy-five, though the school building has a capacity for 100 pupils. The furniture is being placed in the new school at the time of writing. First-class equipment has been procured for both the class-rooms and manual training rooms.

The water-supply for the new school is now beyond any question of doubt. When exploring for water, it was estimated that 5,000 gallons per day would be the maximum flow from the small springs to be tapped. On excavating for the reservoir, however, a large spring was struck which gave a daily flow of 100,000 gallons of clear spring water.

The farm in connection with this school contains seventy acres, from which are obtained sufficient vegetables for use at the school, as well as a good supply of feed for the live stock, which consists of three horses, thirteen head of cattle, twenty-seven pigs and 200 chickens.

Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).

The Nanaimo day school, which is situated on the Nanaimo City reserve, was, during the first half of the year, under the supervision of Rev. W. J. Knott, but since

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the opening, after the summer holidays, Miss A. Bool, who holds a second-class British Columbia temporary certificate, has had the tuition of the children.

When the Indians are at home on the reserve this school has a very good attendance of pupils, and they make fine progress in their studies. Their health during the year has been first-class. The school-house is in a good state of repair, and the sanitary conditions are excellent.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

Miss Maud Frumenti, the teacher of this school, has been having a good attendance of children, and they appear to be making fair progress in their studies. There has also been noted a marked improvement in general appearance during the year.

The schoolhouse is old and is not as centrally located as could be desired to draw children from the reserves. This school will prove an excellent feeder for the Kuper island industrial school in the future.

Koksilah Day School (Methodist).

The new Koksilah day school is now located on a piece of ground adjacent to the Koksilah, Soanenes and Quamichan reserves. The school was built by the department at a cost of \$1,500. The class-room is 18 by 26 feet and is well ventilated. There is also a cement basement, the full size of the building. During the early part of the year, the attendance had been very small, owing to so many of the children being away with their parents. Since October, however, the attendance has been much better, and pupils are making fair progress under Mr. C. A. Dockstader's teaching.

West Saanich Day School (Roman Catholic).

Owing to the fact that a number of the Indians of the West Saanich reserve have been away during a great part of the year, this school was closed for lack of attendance for several months. Miss Alice Hagan is the teacher, and has fair success with her pupils when they attend regularly.

Songhees Day School (Roman Catholic).

Miss Rose Quigley, the teacher at this school, has been having classes regularly during the year, and the pupils made good progress. The attendance has not been large, but there are now not many children of school age on the Songhees reserve. The grounds at this new school have been fenced during the year, and it is intended to further enhance their appearance by the addition of some fruit and ornamental trees.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School (Anglican).

During the year marked success has been had with the pupils of this school. The principal, the Rev. A. W. Corker, has been on furlough in England, and Rev. F. Comley has been acting-principal, with Mrs. Comley acting-matron. Mr. C. M. Parrott has had charge of the class-room and under his tutorship the pupils have been getting along splendidly. Three of the pupils were so far advanced that they sat for the high school examinations in the month of June last, unfortunately, however, they all fell a few marks short of the number required.

Besides their regular studies in the class-room, the boys receive first-class instruction in carpentry and general handiwork, from the manual training instructor, Mr. Eli Hunt. There are thirty-five pupils on the roll, and all have enjoyed excellent health throughout the year.

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The building is now about twenty-four years old and has begun to show need of repair and modernizing. There is now a first-class water-supply at both this school and the Girls' Home, the well that was sunk during the previous year having proved a success. The sewerage system is good, all sewage being drained to the salt water natural gravity.

Considerable new ground was broken during the year, which, when put in crop, should help considerably in the production of vegetables for use at the school. The live stock consists of one cow, one horse, sixteen pigs and twenty-four chickens.

Alert Bay Girls' Home (Anglican).

Miss A. R. Neville is matron at this school, which is also under the supervision of the principal of the Boys' industrial school. In the class-room Miss M. E. Nixon has been having splendid success with the thirty girls who are enrolled as pupils. These girls are also taught general housework, sewing, cooking and gardening. Miss E. Edwards is now assistant-matron having succeeded Miss Roper early in the year.

No sickness of any account occurred amongst the pupils. There is a first-class sewerage system at this school; likewise, an adequate supply of pure water.

The amount of ground for garden purposes is only one-and-a-half acres, but, from this small plot, Miss Neville has had marked success with vegetable and small fruit. The live stock amounts to two cows two pigs, one hundred chickens, and twenty-one ducks.

Alert Bay Day School (Anglican).

At this school, Miss E. W. Ferryman, the teacher, generally has a very fair attendance of pupils, and, during certain seasons of the year, when a large number of Indians from other reserves are gathered at Alert Bay, the attendance is exceptionally good. All the children are young, the older ones from time to time being graded into the Girls' Home. I noticed considerable improvement in the progress made by the children on my last visit in November, from my earlier one in June. All the children had been enjoying good health. The class-room is large and well ventilated.

Cape Mudge Day School (Methodist).

Rev. J. E. Rendle, the missionary at Cape Mudge, holds regular school sessions in the school-house on the Cape Mudge reserve, and when all the children are at home they attend regularly, and make fair progress. The sanitary conditions at this school and on the reserve are excellent, and, consequently, the children have enjoyed good health. Mr. Rendle takes a keen interest in his work amongst the Indians.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist).

A very successful year has been had at this institute, which is at Chilliwack. Rev. G. H. Raley is the principal. The grant for this school during the year has been increased from 100 to 110. The progress made during the year has been very satisfactory. One pupil passed the entrance to the high school, another took first year high school work, successfully passing his examinations. Regular examinations have been held and promotions made from junior to senior grades.

There has been remarkable freedom from disease or any kind of sickness among the pupils during the year, no epidemics of any kind having taken place. Besides regular studies in the class-room, the boys are given instruction in carpentry, horticulture and agriculture, and the girls in sewing, laundry work, cooking and all branches of domestic science.

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The buildings are kept in a sanitary condition, but, as they are now somewhat old show the need of some repair. The system of ventilation and heating is provided by the Smead-Dowd system.

There is a fine farm and garden in connection with the school, from which an ample supply of vegetables and fruit are procured.

The water supplied at the school is from the mains of the Chilliwack water system. This school draws pupils from six agencies in British Columbia, from which there are repeated requests for accommodation of pupils.

St. Mary's Mission (Roman Catholic).

The St. Mary's Mission Indian boarding school, situated on the outskirts of Mission City, is now in charge of Rev. Father Tavernier, as acting-principal. Rev. Father Rohr, who had so successfully conducted this school during the past five years, has lately tendered his resignation. During his term of office, the establishment underwent great development, owing to his spirit of enterprise and interest in the work.

The grant for this school has been increased during the past year from sixty to seventy-five. There are now on the roll thirty-seven boys and forty-one girls, making a total of seventy-eight. The number of pupils discharged during the year was seventeen, and the number taken in was eighteen. Very noticeable progress has been made in every branch by the pupils, but more particularly in reading and writing.

The health of the pupils has been excellent, owing to wholesome food, perfect cleanliness, and good ventilation throughout the whole establishment. No deaths occurred among the pupils during the year.

In industrial work the boys are taught farming, gardening, and general handiwork; the girls receive instruction in needlework of various kinds, washing and ironing, plain and fancy cooking, and, in general, such work as is necessary to make a good house-keeper.

In connection with the school there is a large farm, which produces root and grain crops, and, in the orchard, fruits of all kinds, in abundance. The building, which is heated by steam, has a first-class water supply and good sewerage.

Squamish Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Sister Mary Ann is sister superior at this school, which is situated at North Vancouver, close to the Mission reserve. There are fifty pupils on the roll, for which number they receive a grant.

The buildings are kept in a first-class state of repair, and are always to be found in a scrupulously clean condition. They are well ventilated and heated with hot air. They are connected with the North Vancouver sewerage system and the water from the city mains is supplied to the school.

The progress made by the children in the class-rooms was very good. Very little sickness appeared amongst them, there being no epidemics except seasonable colds.

There are five acres of land for garden purposes, and from this a good crop of vegetables and fruits were procured. The boys receive instruction in gardening and general handiwork and the girls in plain and fancy sewing, cooking and general housework.

Eight of the pupils received their honourable discharge at the beginning of September and eight new ones entered the school to take their places.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The school at Sechelt is in charge of Sister Theresine, as principal, who, with her excellent staff, has been doing good work with the pupils during the past year. The school receives a grant for fifty pupils, and the roll is generally kept up to this number.

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The boys are taught gardening fruit-growing, shoemaking and carpentry, and the girls are taught all branches of housekeeping and plain and fancy sewing. Most of the girls cut and make their own garments and those of the other pupils. There is now an excellent water supply for this school, the old wooden flume having been supplanted by a wood-pipe main from a spring three miles distant. The school is always kept in a clean condition and the sanitary arrangements are very good.

Skwah Day School.

Mr. W. H. Grimshaw, the teacher at this school, has been having a splendid attendance of children, all of whom have been doing exceptionally well with their studies. They have also enjoyed excellent health. The sanitary conditions at this school are splendid, the class-room being large and airy with good ventilation.

Homalco Day School.

Mr. J. J. Moroney is the teacher at this school, which is situated on the Aupe reserve, Butte inlet. Mrs. Moroney is field matron and makes visits to the Indians' homes daily, and imparts knowledge to the women in the matter of keeping their houses in a clean and sanitary condition. The pupils of the school have been doing well throughout the year and no serious sickness has appeared amongst them.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon reserve, and Mr. Basil Nicholson, the teacher, has had fair success with the pupils. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson live in the second story of the school building, and are in touch with the Indian homes at all times. The building is well ventilated and always kept in a clean condition.

Katzie Day School.

Mr. J. J. Murphy, who was the first teacher at this school, which is situated on the Katzie reserve, resigned some time ago to go to the front. He has been succeeded by Mr. F. Wilson. The pupils are making good progress in all branches of study, and the work of the teacher is recognized by the Indian parents, who take considerable interest in the education of their children, and appear to be very anxious for them to advance in their studies.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Alberni Boarding School (Presbyterian).

The Alberni boarding school is situated close to the Sechart reserve at Alberni. The principal is H. B. Currie, with Mrs. Currie as matron. Miss Lucia Becker has charge of the children in the class-room. The progress made by the pupils of this school has been very fair, and some have done very well indeed.

The health, on the whole, has been very good, there having been no epidemics among the children. One girl had appendicitis and one had pneumonia; otherwise any sickness amongst the pupils was only of a mild nature. There were no deaths reported during the year.

The buildings are in a good state of repair, considerable new work having been done in the previous year. There are fourteen acres of land, for farm and other purposes, in connection with the school, on which were grown considerable fodder for the cattle, as well as root crops and small fruits for the school. Besides work in the class-room, the boys are taught baking, gardening, farm work, and care of stock, while the girls learn plain and fancy sewing, cooking, washing and general housework. Seven acres of new ground were chopped, burned and logged during the year. This will be cleared off during the coming year in order that it may be put into crop.

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Akousaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Mr. J. T. Ross is principal of this school, with Mrs. Ross as matron and Miss O. Arbutnot teacher. The school has a grant for thirty-five pupils, and the roll is generally kept up to this number. The buildings are in first-class condition.

The progress made by the children during the year has been very good. This is very noticeable in the junior grades. There has been no sickness of any moment among the pupils during the year, but there was one death. Two pupils received their discharge and one new one was taken in.

Although there are about seventeen acres of land in connection with the school there is only about one acre fit for cultivation, consequently practically all the vegetables for the use of the school must be purchased. In industrial work, the boys are given instruction in first-class carpentry, painting, repairing and general handiwork, and the girls are taught all the branches of housekeeping.

Clayoquot Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Rev. Father Epper is the principal of this school, which is situated a mile distant from the main Clayoquot Indian village. Sister Mary Clare is matron, with Sister Mary Patricia as teacher, Sister Mary Clotilda, seamstress, and Mr. Joseph Mully, manual training instructor.

The progress made by the pupils was very satisfactory. At this school some excellent work may be seen in map and other drawing, and painting with water colours. The writing of a number of pupils is also of a very high grade.

The health of the pupils has been very satisfactory, and not one serious case of cold was reported during the winter. There was, however, one death amongst the pupils, one of them having died while undergoing an operation in the hospital at Alberni.

In industrial work, the boys are taught carpentry and shoemaking and the girls are given instruction in dress-making, plain and fancy sewing, and general housework. The building is in a very good state of repair and is heated by hot water. There is an ample supply of pure water on the premises, coming from a mountain stream.

There are about seven acres of land now cleared for garden purposes, from which were grown five tons of potatoes and other vegetables. Considerable work was done in the way of painting fences, the building of a storehouse, and clearing ground during the last year.

Clayoquot Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Opitsat reserve, which is the main village of the Clayoquot Indians. Rev. Joseph Schindler, O.S.B., is the teacher, assisted by his sister, Miss Victoria Schindler. Rev. Joseph Schindler gives instruction to the children in religion, arithmetic and geography, while the sister has charge of the reading, spelling, penmanship, drawing and singing classes, in which the children take quite an interest. Practically all the children on this reserve are on the roll at the school, and a very fair attendance is kept up. The children have been making very good progress with their studies. The class-room is light and airy and well ventilated.

Ucluelet Day School (Presbyterian).

This school is situated on the Ittatsoo reserve. The teacher is Hugh W. Vander Veen, who has a university training. There are eighteen pupils on the roll, this being the full number of children on the reserve who should attend. During the past year there has been a very fair average attendance. The size of the class-room is 18 by 26 feet, and the sanitary conditions are very good.

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The progress made by the children may be considered fair, taking into consideration the difficulties a day school has to meet, owing to the fact that Indians leave their reserves so frequently. Very little sickness of any moment is reported amongst the children during the year.

REPORT OF A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

Miss Gibson, the teacher in charge of this school, reports the attendance fairly good, and the children making satisfactory progress in the work, although the studies are somewhat interrupted during the year, owing to the fact that the Indians and their families move to the canneries for the fishing. The school building is in good condition, and well equipped with the necessary furnishings. There are also ample playgrounds about the school, properly fenced and in good condition.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

Miss Tranter is in charge of this school, and, under her guidance, the children are making good progress. Since the roof has been repaired and the building repainted the building is now in first-class condition. Sanitation and ventilation are carefully looked after, and the school is equipped with the necessary furnishings.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

Mr. Reid is in charge of the school and reports the attendance good, and the children making satisfactory progress. This school has also been repainted both inside and out, which has greatly improved the general appearance. Sanitation and ventilation are good and the building equipped with the necessary furnishings.

Kitimat Girls' Boarding School (Methodist).

This is an exceptionally fine building, and kept in excellent repair. Sanitary conditions and water supply are good, and the building well furnished throughout. There is also a splendid playground and a recreation room for use in wet weather. The health of the pupils is reported good, and all impressed me as being particularly bright, and clean and tidy in appearance. Miss Ida Clark is in charge of the school and reports a steady progress in the work, and that the girls are taking a keen interest in their various studies.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

Mr. Mathews is in charge of the school and reports the children making good progress. The building is in fine condition and well equipped with the necessary furnishings.

Kitkalla Day School (Anglican).

This school was re-opened in September, in charge of Mr. George Oliver, who reports the attendance satisfactory, and the children making good progress. Sanitation and ventilation are also good, and the building is kept in excellent repair.

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STIKINE AGENCY.

Tahltan Day School (Anglican).

This school is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Thorman, who reports that during the past winter the attendance has been much lower than formerly, owing to the fact that the Indians and their families had moved to the hunting grounds. As a result of this, conditions at this school have not been very satisfactory.

Telegraph Creek Day School (Undenominational).

Mr. William Pake is the teacher in charge and reports that the children are making good progress, though the attendance is small. Constable Cullen has received instructions to see that the children of Drytown attend the school regularly, and we are looking for a better attendance in the future.

NASS AGENCY.

Port Essington Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited September 25, 1915. Miss Noble, the teacher, reports the attendance fair, and the children making satisfactory progress. The building is of a good substantial character and in good repair. It is also well equipped with the necessary furnishings, and ventilation and sanitation are well looked after.

Mettlakatla Day School (Anglican).

The school was visited on September 27. The building is in good condition, both inside and out. With the installation of new toilets, sanitary conditions have been much improved. Miss Klippart is in charge of the school and is a great favourite with both children and parents. The attendance is reported to be good, the children progressing favourably.

Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on September 28. Mr. E. S. Grant is in charge of the senior division, and Miss Elsie Potter in charge of the junior. The building is well equipped with the necessary furnishings and in good repair. Sanitary conditions are also good.

Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School (Methodist).

This school is in charge of Miss G. E. Armstrong, under whom the pupils are making favourable progress in the different lines of work taken up. The building is kept in excellent condition, sanitation and ventilation being especially looked after. There are splendid recreation grounds in connection with this school, and efficient fire-escapes have been built, so that the building is now thoroughly modern and up-to-date in every respect. The pupils appeared healthy, and are clean and tidy in appearance.

Kincolith Day School (Anglican).

Miss Collison is in charge of this school, and reports the children making favourable progress, although the attendance is not very large. This is an especially fine building and kept in good repair.

Lakalzap Day School (Anglican).

Miss Sturgiss is doing excellent work at this school, and the children making satisfactory progress. The chief councillor and council expressed their appreciation of the good work being done here by Miss Sturgiss. The building is a good one and in excellent condition both outside and in.

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Gwinoha Day School (Anglican).

Miss Helen Freeman has recently been appointed to this school, and the children are reported to be making good progress. A temporary building has been secured for school purposes.

Gitlakdamiks Day School (Anglican).

Miss Olive C. Bowen, who has recently been appointed, reports the children making favourable progress and the attendance good. A temporary building has been secured.

Aiyansh Day School (Anglican).

Miss Vera A. Chastenay has recently been appointed to this school, and the children are reported to be making good progress. A temporary building has been secured for school purposes.

BABINE AGENCY.

Hazeltan Day School (Anglican).

Miss Soal is the teacher in charge. Sanitary conditions are good, also ventilation. The attendance is regular and the children are making satisfactory progress. The building is in excellent condition and well equipped with the necessary furnishings.

Hagwilget Day School (Roman Catholic).

Mr. Browning is in charge of this school and is doing good work. The attendance is reported good and the children making satisfactory progress. The building is in excellent repair, and sanitation and ventilation are also good.

Kispiox Day School (Methodist).

Miss Martin, the teacher, reports the children making good progress and the attendance satisfactory. The building is a good substantial one and kept in careful repair. Ventilation and sanitation are also well looked after. This school is surrounded by ample grounds.

Glen Vowel Day School (Salvation Army).

Miss Jackson, the teacher, reports the attendance good and the children making satisfactory progress. The children at this school are particularly good singers and Miss Jackson has taken great pains in training them. Sanitation and ventilation are well looked after.

Andimaul Day School (Salvation Army).

This school is in charge of Miss Vernon Leake. The attendance is reported good, and the children are taking a keen interest in the work.

Meanskinisht Day School (Anglican).

Miss S. Z. Richardson is in charge of the school and reports the children making favourable progress. The building is a good one, and well equipped with the necessary furnishings.

Kilwanger Day School (Anglican).

Miss Kemp is in charge of this school and reports the attendance good and the children making favourable progress. The building is well equipped with the necessary furnishings.

New Kitsequecla Day School (Methodist).

Miss Edgar is in charge of this school and reports the attendance fair and the children making good progress.

Kispegas Day School (Methodist).

This school is in charge of Jonathan Mercer, a native, who reports the attendance good and the children making satisfactory progress.

Fort Babine Day School (Roman Catholic).

Mr. J. F. Morrissey is in charge of this school and reports the attendance good. The children are making satisfactory progress.

Kitselas Day School (Methodist).

Mr. Frank Van Gorder is in charge of this school and reports the attendance good and the children making satisfactory progress.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Masset Day School (Anglican).

Mr. and Mrs. Traynor are in charge of the school, which is in two divisions, Mrs. Traynor teaching the junior pupils. The average attendance is reported good, although during the severe stormy weather experienced this winter, it fell off to some extent. The children are making good progress, and impressed me as being particularly bright, clean and tidy in appearance. The school has been repaired and repainted since my last visit and is now in good condition, both outside and in. Sanitation and ventilation are also good.

Skidegate Day School (Methodist).

Mr. Young, the teacher, reports the average attendance fairly good, although at the time of my visit, owing to the extreme weather experienced, there were but eighteen children present. The school has been put in first-class condition during the past year. A new floor has been laid and the building repaired and repainted, so that it now presents a very creditable appearance. Sanitation and ventilation are also good.

General Remarks.

The children attending the schools of the Northern inspectorate seem a bright and intelligent class, and are clean and tidy and healthy. For the most part they take a keen interest in the work and are making good progress.

The buildings at the different villages are being kept in excellent repair, and are good substantial structures, a credit to the department. In the various boarding schools, the fire-fighting appliances are being kept in their proper place, for use in case of necessity.

The new teachers appointed for the Nass River, to the Indian villages of Aiyansh, Gitlakdamiks and Gwinohla, have had the schools opened and we are looking forward to good results.

The teachers in the Northern inspectorate take a great interest in the welfare and education of the children, and a marked improvement is steadily growing in conditions, which would be, however, far greater were it not for the fact that the Indians are continually moving from one place to another, especially during the fish-

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ing season, when they move down to the different canneries. This difficulty was to some extent solved by Miss Sturgiss last year, when, owing to the kindness of Mr. Chambers, manager of the Nass Harbour cannery, in providing a temporary building, she was enabled to carry on school with the younger children through the fishing season. If some such arrangements would be made at the other canneries, or, better still, if in some way arrangements could be made for the younger children to remain at home, the school work would progress more favourably.

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON
THE EX-PUPIL COLONY AT FILE HILLS, SASKATCHEWAN.

This colony is made up of graduates of the different Indian schools throughout this inspectorate. At the present time the population numbers 163, comprising thirty-nine men, twenty-eight women, fifty-six boys and forty girls.

There are thirty-six Indians engaged in farming on this colony. Grain growing is the principal occupation, but many of them are gradually acquiring stock and going into mixed farming.

The spring of 1915 was the most promising in the history of the colony. The Indians had a very large acreage in crop, there being 1,978 acres of wheat, 1,833 acres of oats and 105 acres of barley—a total of 3,916 acres. A large proportion of this land in crop was summer-fallow and breaking, and had been extra well prepared, as an effort was being made to raise a record crop. During the months of May and June and the first three weeks of July this large crop looked very promising indeed. On July 22, when it was nearly all headed out, a terrific hail and wind storm struck the Balcarres district, and completely wiped out hundreds of farmers, and the colony did not fare any better than did the outsiders. The very large crop, which gave every promise of a record yield, was, with the exception of two or three farms on the northern end, completely destroyed. The loss was a terrible one, as it meant everything to these people, who depended entirely upon farming as a means of making a living, and spent all their time the previous season preparing for this crop. Fortunately nearly all these people had hens and pigs, which provided food, and also good horses and working outfits, with which they could turn in and earn money selling wood, etc., to get ready cash to buy clothing and groceries for the present winter.

Within one week after the storm over thirty outfits were at work ploughing up the hailed fields and putting them under summer-fallow. While doing this they had to stop every now and again to earn money in other ways to keep them going. However, I am glad to say that by the end of the season they had summer-fallowed (two ploughings) 1,527 acres and broken 313 acres, and this land was thoroughly harrowed and made ready for crop.

As years pass, I can notice a decided improvement in the manner in which these people live. As a rule their houses are clean and better furnished, and they themselves take more interest in their own persons.

Their stock is well cared for and they take a great interest in acquiring better horses. Most of them own from four to ten head of splendid work-horses. This year they had good gardens up to the time of the hail storm.

They clothe their children well, and take an interest in education, all being anxious to send their children to school. Their pastimes and amusements are usually the same as those of the white people and they are interested in what goes on outside.

There has not been an infringement of the Indian Act during the past year. This is not unusual in this colony.

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We have a cottage hospital situated about the centre of this settlement, and the trained nurse in charge looks after all cases of illness. Most of the confinement cases are brought to this hospital.

In religion, the colony is about equally divided, half being Protestants and half Roman Catholics.

The Indians of this colony owe practically nothing and, had the crop of this year been successfully harvested, they would have been in excellent condition financially. As it is, they have a splendid line of farm implements, including two threshing outfits.

This report would not be complete without some mention of what these people have done to assist in the great war. No less than fourteen men out of this colony have enlisted for overseas service. Three of these are now in Europe and eleven are with different regiments in this province. In addition to the fourteen who enlisted, three others tried to go, but were rejected as medically unfit.

In addition to this large enlistment, these people have done wonderfully well with Red Cross and Patriotic work. There is a flourishing Red Cross branch, which has sent in the following articles since organization: socks, 64 pairs; night shirts, 9; surgical shirts, 29; pyjamas, 22; mitts, 4; wristlets, 3; scarfs, 3; bandages, 240; cholera belts, 3; and cheese-cloth handkerchiefs, 312. In addition to this, they have raised the following amounts in cash: Red Cross, \$1,230; Patriotic Fund, \$900; Belgian Relief, \$284; making a total of \$2,414. When one takes into consideration the heavy loss these people suffered last year I think it must be admitted that they have done well, and I doubt if any white community has given as freely in men and money as have these young Indians.

Nearly all the people in this colony take a daily paper and are keenly interested in what is going on in the world at large, particularly with regard to the war.

REPORT OF REV. R. H. CAIRNS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS, ON THE SCHOOLS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the year there were in operation some sixty-five schools, with 165 teachers and instructors. The total enrolment was approximately 2,500 pupils. Four day schools were reopened on the Nass river, and one new school was opened in the Lytton agency. The schools were classified as follows: industrial schools, 8; boarding schools, 9; and day schools, 48.

BUILDINGS.

The school buildings on the whole are well adapted for the purpose for which they were erected. They are also kept in good repair.

The industrial school on Kuper island has been in operation for twenty-five years. The original buildings were frame. They had become old and too small to accommodate the applicants of to-day. A splendid new building of brick veneer, modern in all its equipment, has just been completed. This building has full manual-training equipment. This is one of the best school buildings in the province.

The Kootenay industrial school is another excellent building. The lower part is concrete and the upper part is constructed of concrete blocks. Everything is the very best of its kind. The school has its own electric light plant.

In the day schools there is more variety. Port Simpson and Massett have two-roomed buildings equipped with modern desks. Some of the day schools are neat, comfortable, and well equipped. A considerable number have single desks. A gradual improvement is taking place. Schools that have been erected of late years are made to conform to modern ideas.

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STAFF.

The greatest factor in any school system is the teacher. On our staff we have many very excellent teachers, and, with remarkably few exceptions, the teachers and instructors evince a genuine interest in the physical, intellectual, and moral development of the Indian children. They are earnest and persistent in their efforts to make the pupils proficient and efficient in all the work.

Many of our teachers have had special training for their work. A good number of them have attended normal school. Six normal-trained teachers have been placed on the staff during the year.

PUPILS.

Throughout the province there is a growing interest among the Indians on the subject of education, and as a result all the industrial and boarding schools are full to capacity.

Speaking generally, the health of the pupils has been good. There was an epidemic of gripe among the Indian pupils, in common with the pupils of our public schools. This, however, has not been followed by any serious results. The recuperative powers of these people are becoming stronger.

The attendance in the day schools shows a slight improvement. The parents are anxious to send their children to school, but they do not know how to organize the home so that the children may be punctual and regular in attendance.

PROGRESS.

In nearly all the schools there has been marked progress during the year. Indian children, when conditions are favourable, do good and satisfactory work in the classroom. The pupils of the industrial and boarding schools have been tested by written examinations on spelling, hygiene, composition, geography, and arithmetic. The results have been gratifying. In the industrial department the aim is to make the work both educational and vocational. Farming, gardening, stock-raising, fruit-growing, carpentry, and shoemaking engage the attention of the boys.

The girls are trained in household science and dress-making. In some of the schools the girls are taught also to care for fowls. In the industrial schools, and also in the boarding schools, punctuality, system, and order are emphasized. This makes for efficiency.

In a limited number of the day schools a start has been made in school gardening. The hope is this, that school gardening may multiply the home gardens.

Calisthenics and deep breathing exercises are practised daily with the object of developing the lung capacity of the pupils. Health, efficiency, and length of life depend to a marked degree on the ability to purify the blood.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

"Train up a child in the way he should go" is not only God's command to parents, but it is society's first demand on both teacher and parent. This training, too, is one of the first needs of the child's own nature. With it, happiness is within his reach; without it, not only is his own happiness impossible, but he will interfere with the rightful enjoyment of others. In all our industrial and boarding schools, both by precept and example the positive teaching of the New Testament is kept before the pupils. The object is to vitalize and to energize the whole being through religious instruction. The day schools are opened with prayer, scripture reading, and singing.

Children should be taught kindness, reverence, justice, honesty, and truthfulness. The impressions made on the minds of young children are the deepest-rooted and adhere the longest.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

At one of the industrial schools the boys are receiving military drill. Each is armed with a wooden gun. Their evolutions are very creditable.

Some ten of the ex-pupils have joined the Army and have gone or are preparing to go to Europe to fight in the defence of the Empire. I had a letter from one of the Nass River boys. He was located at Hounslow Heath and had the opportunity of visiting London. He speaks of the historic buildings he had visited, of his splendid health, and of the fact that he expected to leave soon for anywhere from France to Egypt.

Nearly all the schools have a portrait of the King and Queen hanging on the walls.

The Indians are exceedingly fond of music, and apt in learning to play a musical instrument. Many of the villages have a brass band. A few of the schools have added this to their curriculum, and the boys receive regular instruction. They play fairly well.

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